

Translated Texts for Historians

This series is designed to meet the needs of students of ancient and medieval history and others who wish to broaden their study by reading source material, but whose knowledge of ancient languages is not sufficient to allow them to do so in the original language. Many important Late Imperial and Dark Age texts are currently unavailable in translation and it is hoped that TTH will help to fill this gap and to complement the secondary literature in English which already exists. The series relates principally to the period 300–800 AD and includes Late Imperial, Greek, Byzantine and Syriac texts as well as source books illustrating a particular period or theme. Each volume is a self-contained scholarly translation with an introductory essay on the text and its author and notes on the text indicating major problems of interpretation, including textual difficulties.

Editorial Committee

Sebastian Brock, Oriental Institute, University of Oxford

Averil Cameron, Keble College, Oxford

Henry Chadwick, Oxford

Marios Costambeys, University of Liverpool

John Davies, University of Liverpool

Carlotta Dionisotti, King's College, London

Peter Heather, Worcester College, Oxford

William E. Klingshirn, The Catholic University of America

Michael Lapidge, Clare College, Cambridge

Robert Markus, University of Nottingham

John Matthews, Yale University

Claudia Rapp, University of California, Los Angeles

Raymond Van Dam, University of Michigan

Michael Whitby, University of Warwick

Ian Wood, University of Leeds

General Editors

Gillian Clark, University of Bristol

Mark Humphries, National University of Ireland, Maynooth

Mary Whitby, University of Liverpool

VISIT...

LANZAROTE
Caliente.COM

A full list of published titles in the Translated Texts for Historians series is available on request. The most recently published are shown below.

Antioch as a Centre of Hellenic Culture, as Observed by Libanius

Translated with an introduction and notes by A. F. NORMAN

Volume 34: 224pp., 2000, ISBN 0-85323-595-3

Neoplatonic Saints: The Lives of Plotinus and Proclus by their Students

Translated with an introduction and notes by MARK EDWARDS

Volume 35: 224pp., 2000, ISBN 0-85323-615-1

Politics, Philosophy and Empire in the Fourth Century: Select Orations of Themistius

Translated with an introduction by PETER HEATHER and DAVID MONCUR

Volume 36: 384pp., 2001, ISBN 0-85323-106-0

A Christian's Guide to Greek Culture: The Pseudo-Nonnus *Commentaries* on Sermons 4, 5, 39 and 43 of Gregory of Nazianzus

Translated with an introduction and notes by JENNIFER NIMMO SMITH

Volume 37: 208pp., 2001, ISBN 0-85323-917-7

Avitus of Vienne: Letters and Selected Prose

Translated with introduction and notes by DANUTA SHANZER and IAN WOOD

Volume 38: 472 pp., 2002, ISBN 0-85323-588-0

Constantine and Christendom: The Oration to the Saints, The Greek and Latin accounts of the Discovery of the Cross, The Edict of Constantine to Pope Silvester

Translated with introduction and notes by MARK EDWARDS

Volume 39: 192pp., 2003, ISBN 0-85323-648-8

Lactantius: Divine Institutes

Translated with introduction and notes by ANTHONY BOWEN and PETER GARNSEY

Volume 40: 488pp., 2003, ISBN 0-85323-988-6

Selected Letters of Libanius from the Age of Constantius and Julian

Translated with introduction and notes by SCOTT BRADBURY

Volume 41: 308 pp., 2004, ISBN 0-85323-509-0

Cassiodorus: Institutions of Divine and Secular Learning and On the Soul

Translated by JAMES W. HALPORN with introduction by MARK VESSEY

Volume 42: 328 pp., 2004, ISBN 0-85323-998-3

Ambrose of Milan: Political Letters and Speeches

Translated with an introduction and notes by J.H.W.G. LIEBESCHUETZ and CAROLE HILL

Volume 43: 432 pp., 2005, ISBN 0-85323-829-4

For full details of Translated Texts for Historians, including prices and ordering information, please contact the following:

All countries, except North America: Liverpool University Press, 4 Cambridge Street, Liverpool, L69 7ZU, UK (*tel* +44 [0]151 794 2233, *fax* +44 [0]151 794 2235, *email* J.M. Smith@liv.ac.uk, <http://www.liverpool-unipress.co.uk>).

North America: University of Chicago Press, 1427 E. 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637 USA (*tel* +1 [773] 702 7700, *fax* +1 [773] 702 9756, *email* custserv@press.uchicago.edu, www.press.uchicago.edu).

Translated Texts for Historians
Volume 44

The Chronicle of Ireland

Translated with an introduction and notes by
T. M. CHARLES-EDWARDS

Volume One
Introduction
Text

Liverpool
University
Press



First published 2006 by
Liverpool University Press
4 Cambridge Street
Liverpool L69 7ZU

Copyright © 2006 T. M. Charles-Edwards

The right of T. M. Charles-Edwards to be identified as the author
of this work has been asserted by him in accordance with the
Copyright, Designs and Patents Act, 1988

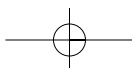
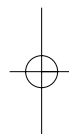
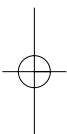
All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced,
stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any
means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or
otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

British Library Cataloguing-in-Publication data
A British Library CIP record is available

ISBN 0-85323-959-2
ISBN-13 978-0-85323-959-8

Typeset by XL Publishing Services, Tiverton
Printed and bound in the European Union by Bell and Bain Ltd, Glasgow

In memory of Gearóid Mac Niocaill



CONTENTS

VOLUME ONE

List of Maps	viii
List of Tables	viii
List of Abbreviations	ix
Preface	xiv
Introduction	1
Text	63

VOLUME TWO

Glossary	1
Bibliography	13
Index of Persons	27
Index of Places and Peoples	112
General Index	182
Maps	189

MAPS

The principal churches of the north of Ireland
The principal churches of the south of Ireland
Provinces
Dynasties

TABLES

1. Obits of *Scribae* and *Sapientes*
2. Two decades classified: 721-30, 791-800
3. Categories of death
4. Churches in the Slieve Bloom area
5. Astronomical events in the Chronicle of Ireland
6. Events also recorded in non-Irish sources
7. Categories of chronological evidence
8. Chronology 586-664
9. AU ferials
10. Ferials in AU, AT and CS
11. The Chronicle of Ireland and the Chronicle of Marcellinus
12. The Chronicle of Ireland and Bede's *Chronica Maiora*

ABBREVIATIONS

For the Irish annals, the convention has been followed whereby, for example, AU, the Annals of Ulster, is in roman when referring to the manuscripts and text, irrespective of any particular printed edition, whereas the *Annals of Ulster* refers to the edition by Mac Airt and Mac Niocaill.

AASS	<i>Acta Sanctorum</i> (Bollandists)
AB	<i>Analecta Bollandiana</i>
AC	<i>Annales Cambriae</i>
AClon	The Annals of Clonmacnoise, ed. D. Murphy, <i>The Annals of Clonmacnoise, being Annals of Ireland from the Earliest Period to A.D. 1408, translated into English, A.D. 1627 by Conell Mageoghagan</i> (Dublin, 1896)
Adomnán, <i>Life of St Columba,</i>	Adomnán, <i>Vita Sancti Columbae</i> , ed. A. O. Anderson and M. O. Anderson, <i>Adomnán's Life of Columba</i> , rev. edn. by M. O. Anderson, Oxford Medieval Texts (Oxford, 1991); trans. R. Sharpe, <i>Adomnan of Iona: Life of Columba</i> , Penguin Classics (Harmondsworth, 1991)
Anderson, <i>Kings and Kingship</i>	Anderson, M. O., <i>Kings and Kingship in Early Scotland</i> (Edinburgh, 1973; rev. edn. 1980)
AFM	The Annals of the Four Masters, ed. J. O'Donovan, <i>Annála Ríoghachta Éireann: Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland by the Four Masters from the Earliest Times to the Year 1616</i> (Dublin, 1851)
AI	The Annals of Inisfallen, ed. S. Mac Airt, <i>The Annals of Inisfallen (MS. Rawlinson B 503)</i> , (Dublin, 1951)
AR	The Annals of Roscrea, ed. D. Gleeson and S. Mac Airt, <i>PRIA</i> 59, C (1957–9), 137–80
AT	The Annals of Tigernach, ed. W. Stokes, <i>Revue</i>

- Celtique*, 16 (1895), 374–419; 17 (1896), 6–33, 119–263, 337–420; 18 (1897), 9–59, 150–97, 267–303; reprinted in two vols. (Felinfach, 1993)
- AU The Annals of Ulster, ed. S. Mac Airt and G. Mac Niocaill, *The Annals of Ulster (to A.D. 1131)*, Part I. Text and Translation (Dublin, 1983).
- Bannerman, *Studies in* J. Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada the History of Dalriada* (Edinburgh, 1974)
- Bede, *Chron. Maj.* Bede, *Chronica Maiora*, ed. Th. Mommsen, *Chronica Minora Saec. IV. V. VI. VII.*, iii MGH AA 13 (1898), 223–354
- Bede, *HE* Bede, *Historia Ecclesiastica*, ed. C. Plummer in *Venerabilis Baedae Opera Historica*, 2 vols. (Oxford, 1896); also ed. and trans. B. Colgrave and R. Mynors, *Bede's Ecclesiastical History of the English People* (Oxford Medieval Texts, 1969)
- CGH i *Corpus Genealogiarum Hiberniae*, i, ed. M. A. O'Brien (Dublin, 1962)
- CGSH *Corpus Genealogiarum Sanctorum Hiberniae*, ed. P. Ó Riain (Dublin, 1985)
- Cheney, *Handbook of Dates* C. R. Cheney, *Handbook of Dates for Students of English History*, Royal Historical Society, Guides and Handbooks, No. 4 (London, 1961); new edn. revised by M. Jones (Cambridge, 2000)
- Chron. Min.* *Chronica Minora Saec. IV. V. VI. VII.*, ed. Th. Mommsen, MGH AA 9, 11, 13 (Berlin, 1892, 1894, 1898)
- CIH *Corpus Iuris Hibernici*, ed. D. A. Binchy, 6 vols. (Dublin, 1978)
- CIIC R. A. S. Macalister, *Corpus Inscriptionum Insularum Celticarum*, 2 vols. (Dublin, 1945–9; vol. 1 repr. Blackrock, Co. Dublin, 1996)
- CMCS *Cambridge Medieval Celtic Studies* (nos. 1–25), continued as *Cambrian Medieval Celtic Studies* (nos. 26–)
- CS *Chronicum Scotorum*, ed. W. M. Hennessy (London, 1866)
- DIL *Dictionary of the Irish Language*, ed. E. G. Quin *et al.* (Dublin, 1913–76)

ABBREVIATIONS

xi

Dillon, <i>Cycles of the Kings</i>	M. Dillon, <i>The Cycles of the Kings</i> (London, 1946)
<i>ECI</i>	T. M. Charles-Edwards, <i>Early Christian Ireland</i> (Cambridge, 2000)
<i>EHD</i>	D. Whitelock, <i>English Historical Documents, c.500–1042</i> , 2nd edn. (London, 1979)
<i>EIHM</i>	T. F. O’Rahilly, <i>Early Irish History and Mythology</i> (Dublin, 1946)
<i>EIWK</i>	T. M. Charles-Edwards, <i>Early Irish and Welsh Kinship</i> (Oxford, 1993)
Eusebius-Jerome	<i>Eusebii Pamphili Chronici Canones latine vertit, adauxit, ad sua tempora produxit S. Hieronymus</i> , ed. J. K. Fotheringham (London, 1923)
FA	<i>Fragmentary Annals of Ireland</i> , ed. J. Radner (Dublin, 1978)
<i>Fél.</i>	<i>The Martyrology of Oengus the Culdee: Féilire Óengusso Céili Dé</i> , ed. and trans. W. Stokes, HBS 29 (London, 1985; repr. Dublin, 1984)
HBS	Henry Bradshaw Society
<i>HDGPN</i>	P. Ó Riain, D. Ó Murchadha, and K. Murray (eds.), <i>Historical Dictionary of Gaelic Placenames/Foclóir Stairiúil Áitainmneacha na Gaeilge</i> , Irish Texts Society (London, 2003–)
<i>H, H¹, H², etc.</i>	additions by main hand (<i>H, H¹</i>) and other hands (<i>H²</i> etc.) in AU
Heist, <i>Vitae</i>	<i>Vitae Sanctorum Hiberniae e Codice olim Salmanticensi nunc Bruxellensi</i> , ed. W. W. Heist, Subsidia Hagiographica, 25 (Brussels, 1965)
Herbert, <i>Iona, Kells, and Derry</i>	M. Herbert, <i>Iona, Kells, and Derry: The History and Hagiography of the Monastic Familia of Columba</i> (Oxford, 1988; repr. Blackrock, 1996)
<i>IKHK</i>	F. J. Byrne, <i>Irish Kings and High-Kings</i> (London, 1973; repr. Dublin, 2002)
Isidore, <i>Chron. Maj.</i>	Isidore, <i>Chronica Maiora</i> , ed. Th. Mommsen, <i>Chronica Minora Saec. IV. V. VI. VII.</i> , ii, MGH AA 11 (1894), 391–506
<i>JRSAI</i>	<i>Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland</i>
Kenney, <i>The Sources</i>	J. F. Kenney, <i>The Sources for the Early History of</i>

- Ireland: Ecclesiastical, Records of Civilization* (New York, 1929)
- Lapidge and Sharpe M. Lapidge and R. Sharpe, *A Bibliography of Celtic-Latin Literature 400–1200* (Dublin, 1985)
- Lawlor and Best, H. J. Lawlor and R. I. Best, 'The Ancient List of the Coarbs of Patrick', *PRIA* 35 C (1919), No. 9, 316–62
- 'The Ancient List'
- Lib. Pont.* *Liber Pontificalis*, ed. L. Duchesne, *Le Liber Pontificalis: Texte, introduction et commentaire*, 2 vols. reissued with a 3rd vol. by C. Vogel (Paris, 1955–7); trans. R. Davis, *The Book of Pontiffs (Liber Pontificalis)* (Liverpool, 1989), id., *The Lives of the Eighth-Century Popes (Liber Pontificalis)* (Liverpool, 1992), id., *The Lives of the Ninth-Century Popes (Liber Pontificalis)* (Liverpool, 1995).
- LL *The Book of Leinster, formerly Lebar na Núachongbála*, ed. R. I. Best, O. Bergin, M. A. O'Brien and A. O'Sullivan, 6 vols. (Dublin, 1954–83)
- LU *Lebor na Huidre*, ed. R. I. Best and O. J. Bergin (Dublin, 1929).
- Marcellinus, *Chron.* Marcellinus, *Chronicon*, ed. Th. Mommsen, *Chronica Minora Saec. IV. V. VI. VII.*, ii, MGH AA 11 (1894), 39–108
- MD *The Martyrology of Donegal: A Calendar of the Saints of Ireland*, transl. J. O'Donovan, ed. J. H. Todd and W. Reeves (Dublin, 1864).
- MG *The Martyrology of Gorman*, ed. and trans. W. Stokes, *Féilire hUí Gormáin: The Martyrology of Gorman*, HBS 9 (London, 1895).
- MGH Monumenta Germaniae Historica
- AA Auctores Antiquissimi
- SRM Scriptores Rerum Merovingicarum
- MT *The Martyrology of Tallaght*, ed. and trans. R. I. Best and H. J. Lawlor, HBS 68 (London, 1931)
- Muirchú, *Vita S. Patricii* Muirchú, *Vita S. Patricii*, in *The Patrician Texts in the Book of Armagh*, ed. and trans. L. Bieler (Dublin, 1979)

ABBREVIATIONS

xiii

<i>NHI</i> i	D. Ó Cróinín (ed.), <i>A New History of Ireland</i> , i, <i>Prehistoric and Early Ireland</i> (Oxford, 2005).
<i>Onom.</i>	E. Hogan, <i>Onomasticon Goedelicum Locorum et Tribuum Hiberniae et Scotiae: An Index, with Identifications, to the Gaelic Names of Places and Tribes</i> (Dublin, 1910)
<i>Patrician Texts</i> , ed. and trans. Bieler	<i>The Patrician Texts in the Book of Armagh</i> , ed. and trans. L. Bieler with F. Kelly (Dublin, 1979)
Plummer, Catal.	C. Plummer, 'A Tentative Catalogue of Irish Hagiography', in his <i>Miscellanea Hagiographica Hibernica</i> , Société des Bollandistes, <i>Subsidia Hagiographica</i> , 15 (Brussels, 1925), 171–285
Plummer, <i>Vitae</i>	<i>Vitae Sanctorum Hiberniae</i> , ed. C. Plummer, 2 vols. (Oxford, 1910)
<i>PRIA</i>	<i>Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy</i>
Prosper, <i>Epit. Chron.</i>	Prosper, <i>Epitoma Chronicon</i> , ed. Th. Mommsen, <i>Chronica Minora Saec. IV. V. VI. VII.</i> , i, MGH AA 9 (1892), 342–485
<i>RC</i>	<i>Revue celtique</i>
RCAHMS	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
<i>Shell Guide</i>	Lord Killanin and M. V. Duignan, <i>The Shell Guide to Ireland</i> , 2nd edn. (London, 1967)
Tírechán, <i>Collectanea</i>	Tírechán, <i>Collectanea</i> , in <i>Patrician Texts</i> , ed. and trans. Bieler
Vendryes, <i>Lexique</i>	J. Vendryes <i>et al.</i> , <i>Lexique étymologique de l'irlandais ancien</i> (Dublin and Paris, 1959–)
<i>VT</i> ²	<i>Vita Tripartita Sancti Patricii</i> , ed. K. Mulchrone, <i>Bethu Phátraic: The Tripartite Life of Patrick</i> (Dublin, 1939) (references are to line nos.)
<i>ZCP</i>	<i>Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie</i>

PREFACE

This translation of the main Irish annalistic text up to 911 is designed to make early Irish history more accessible. The conventions of early Irish annal-writing make them staccato in form, liable to create an impression of early Irish history as, to quote one historian, ‘the turmoil of inter-tribal conflicts’, which has been ‘the despair of writers who attempt to tell a connected story’.¹ The only way to surmount this obstacle is to return to the annals often enough to be able to read them with something like the assumptions and implicit understandings which their first readers would have possessed. I have had particularly in mind the early medievalist, who is likely to know the names of some Irish places in anglicized forms — such as Armagh, Bangor, Iona, and Tara — and that is why such names have been left in those forms; but for the rest I have used a standardized early Irish spelling in the indices and, in the text itself, a gently normalized version of the spelling used in the manuscripts, thus allowing some variation.

This work is deeply indebted to the edition of the *Annals of Ulster* by Seán Mac Airt and Gearóid Mac Niocaill, the second of whom introduced me to the study of Irish annals, and to Máire Ní Mhaonaigh for the generosity and scholarship with which she gave the typescript the most meticulous scrutiny. I am also most grateful to Fiona Edmonds, Arkady Hodge, and Dáibhí Ó Cróinín for reading drafts and pointing out errors, and to Fiona Edmonds for indispensable help with the maps. Mary Whitby encouraged me to persist and gave wise advice. Errors that remain are entirely my responsibility.

1 G. H. Orpen, *Ireland under the Normans*, 4 vols. (Oxford, 1911–20), i.6.

INTRODUCTION

(i) The character of the Chronicle of Ireland

This translation aims to present the evidence for the Chronicle of Ireland — a chronicle which does not itself exist but survives in large part in a range of daughter-chronicles. The latter continued beyond the date at which the parent text came to an end, 911. Much of the Chronicle of Ireland can be reconstructed with a high degree of probability, but there are other entries which may well have belonged to the parent chronicle, and yet others which probably did not. The layout of this translation has been chosen to facilitate the task of discriminating between these different elements. For example, the main reason for accepting the fundamental notion that there was a single chronicle running from 432 up to 911 is that so many entries under individual years occur in the same sequence and in the same wording in the daughter-texts. Admittedly, there are occasional disturbances to the sequence and also to the wording, but these are relatively few and insignificant compared with the bulk of shared material.¹

The entries which can confidently be attributed to the Chronicle of Ireland constitute, in their sequence and in their wording, the basis on which scholars can first accept that it existed, and, secondly, establish its character. This translation, however, also includes annalistic material in the main daughter-chronicles for which there is no obvious way to establish that they belonged to the parent-text, and even material where there are good reasons to believe that it did not. The main reason for choosing to include this further material is that much of it may well have belonged to the Chronicle of Ireland; as for how much belonged to the parent-chronicle, the student of early Irish history must make his own judgements. There was, however, a second reason in favour of inclusiveness: the Chronicle of Ireland, as preserved in its daughter-chronicles, constitutes the principal narrative source for early Irish history; and yet some of the daughter-chronicles contain information probably recorded close to the event which derived from sources other than the

¹ In AU obits are sometimes collected together in a single, and usually initial, entry, when the other chronicles do not follow this path, for example, 661.

Chronicle of Ireland. For example, the Annals of the Four Masters is an early-modern compilation from different sources, not all of which survive. For the ninth century it contains, apart from a more normal run of entries, material which centres on the kingdom of Osraige and which also appears in another, independent, witness, the Fragmentary Annals. A few entries from this source have been included in square brackets for their intrinsic interest and because they set the Chronicle of Ireland in context. By the ninth century, at least, it was not the only annalistic text being written in Ireland. Similar reasons explain the occasional inclusion of Munster entries, also in square brackets, from the Annals of Inisfallen — entries which, again, are unlikely to derive from the Chronicle of Ireland. On the other hand, I have almost always omitted the poems which occur in the annals (an exception is in 548, where it is part of a sequence of entries discussed below because it is one of the clearest examples of a later addition). In the Annals of Ulster such poems are additions to the original text copied by the first hand; none of them meets the primary test for ascription to the Chronicle of Ireland, and, therefore, they have normally been omitted.

The Chronicle of Ireland was a collection of annals — of information entered under a series of years — running up to 911. Its annals began with 1 January (the Kalends of January): its calendar year was, therefore, our calendar year, stretching from 1 January to 31 December. This is shown by the use of the abbreviations for Kalends, *K-*, *Kl-*, or *Kal-* at the beginning of each annal; it is also confirmed by such annals as 760, 762, 764, 818.¹ In 760, for example, the initial ‘Kalends of January’ is immediately followed by an entry recording a major snowfall on the 2nd of February; in 762 the first entry after the initial Kalends of January also records a snowfall and a lunar eclipse, which can be dated to 14–15 January. The coincidence of the annal with our calendar year cannot be taken for granted: the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for Alfred’s reign began its year in September; the Irish Martyrology of Tallaght began its with Christmas. It has even been suggested that the Annals of Ulster in this period began the AD year with 25 March, even though each annal itself began with 1 January; but this is an unnecessary and unlikely complication to explain something better accounted for in another way.²

The title ‘Chronicle of Ireland’ is modern and is appropriate for a text which no longer exists in its original form: the common source of the Irish annals from 431–911. The preceding period is covered by a text, much less

1 Sometimes, however, important events occurring late in the year were put first, as in 763.

2 D. Mc Carthy, ‘The Chronological Apparatus of the Annals of Ulster AD 431–1131’, *Peritia*, 8 (1994), 55–8.

INTRODUCTION

3

well preserved, which has been termed ‘the Irish World-Chronicle’; this was a text in the tradition of Eusebius and, indeed, directly indebted to Eusebius.¹ In Eusebius’s Chronicle the main thread was derived from biblical material but events of non-Judaeo-Christian history were brought into relation with the biblical framework by the use of parallel columns. This inclusive approach allowed derivative chronicles to incorporate new Christian nations into a universal history. The Irish World Chronicle has, however, a different textual history from the Chronicle of Ireland, in that it can only be shown to have been prefixed to the Chronicle of Ireland in a daughter chronicle compiled in the monastery of Clonmacnois.² A primary purpose of the Chronicle of Ireland as it existed in this tenth-century Clonmacnois version, including the World Chronicle at the beginning, was to incorporate the Irish and their past within this Judaeo-Christian and universal history. Even the Chronicle of Ireland itself, however, made use of a chronicle belonging to the Eusebian tradition, Bede’s *Chronica Maiora*.

This translation is designed to assist students of Irish history from the fifth to the early tenth century; it does not include the Irish World Chronicle. That, in any case, can only very partially be reconstituted, since the earliest portions only survive, much abbreviated, in the Cottonian Annals, and also in the Annals of the Four Masters, a seventeenth-century compilation from different sources, not all now extant.³ Yet, even in the period after 431, Irish

1 O’Rahilly, *EIHM*, 253–4, sees this World Chronicle ‘as a supplement to the Ulster Chronicle’ (the Ulster Chronicle is, on his view, the annals from 431 to c.740). J. Morris, ‘The Chronicle of Eusebius: Irish Fragments’, *Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies*, 19 (1972), 80–93, argues that the source was not the extant translation by Jerome of Eusebius into Latin, but another Latin version, in some respects fuller than that of Jerome.

2 The so-called ‘Dublin Fragment’, a version of part of the Irish World Chronicle, was prefixed to the edition of AU by Mac Airt and Mac Niocaill, but it is generally thought to have been in origin a separate manuscript bound together with the Annals of Ulster in Trinity College Dublin MS H. 1. 8 at a later stage. It is not found in Oxford, Bodleian Library, Rawlinson B 489, a fair copy of the Trinity College manuscript (one of the scribes of which was also the main hand of the Trinity College MS): B. Ó Cuív, *Catalogue of Irish Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library at Oxford and Oxford College Libraries: Part 1, Descriptions* (Dublin, 2001), 156–61. Daniel Mc Carthy has announced a forthcoming study which argues that this text does belong to the original Annals of Ulster; now published as: D. Mc Carthy, ‘The Original Compilation of the *Annals of Ulster*’, *Studia Celtica*, 38 (2004), 69–95. It deserves full consideration in a separate article.

3 Several annals have lost a quire or quires at the beginning. Thus the Dublin Fragment presents an abbreviated text of the Irish World Chronicle beginning in the reign of Domitian; the Annals of Tigernach in Rawlinson B 502 begin at a point corresponding to 2 Kings 15; the Annals of Inisfallen begin with Abraham; the Cottonian Annals begin with Enos (Genesis 5), having only lost a single leaf.

events were occasionally seen through the eyes of a universal chronicler, as with the record of the foundation of Armagh in 444: 'Armagh was founded. From the foundation of the city of Rome to the foundation of this city 1194 years.'¹

Within each particular annal the Chronicle of Ireland set down events as a series of separate entries. The events recorded in two entries might be causally related, but the annalist very rarely made the connection explicit. Here are two examples, one where the connection is very probable but was not made by the annalist, and the other, when, uncharacteristically, the link was explicit:

817

8. Máel Dúin son of Cenn Fáelad, **princeps** of Ráith Both, from the community of Colum Cille, was killed.

9. The community of Colum Cille went to Tara to excommunicate Áed.

The numerals, 8 and 9, are prefixed to their respective entries for convenience of reference: they were not part of the original text, but they do indicate that these two entries were placed one immediately after the other as the eighth and ninth items under the year 817. Máel Dúin was *princeps*—that is, head of the church—of Ráith Both, namely Raphoe, an important church in Co. Donegal, later to be a cathedral. At this period it belonged within the wider federation of churches owing allegiance to Columba or Colum Cille, the founder and patron saint of Iona; it was associated with Adomnán, ninth abbot of Iona and author of the *Life of the saint*.² Áed is an exceedingly common name, but since the community of Colum Cille went to Tara, a complex of prehistoric monuments treated as the premier 'seat of kingship' in Ireland, we can deduce that the person concerned was Áed son of Niall, the current king of Tara. Raphoe lay on the borders of the territory belonging to Áed's own dynasty, Cenél nÉogain, 'The Kindred of Éogan'. On this basis it is reasonable to conclude that the community of Colum Cille held Áed to be responsible for the killing of Máel Dúin.

809

3. The killing of Dúinchú, **princeps** of Telach Léis, beside the shrine of Patrick in the abbot's house at Telach Léis.

¹ See the note on this entry.

² Herbert, *Iona, Kells, and Derry*, 80; *Betha Adamnáin: The Irish Life of the Saint*, ed. M. Herbert and P. Ó Riain, Irish Texts Society 54 (London, 1988), 2–3.

INTRODUCTION

5

8. Áed son of Niall attacked the Ulstermen on account of the insult to the shrine of Patrick when Dúnchú was killed.

In this earlier annal, the same Áed son of Niall, king of Tara, appears as the defender of the honour of a church. Telach Léis is Tullylish in Co. Down, a monastery of middling importance, of which this is the principal early record.¹ It lay within the province of Ulster—which, in the ninth century, was confined to the lands east of the River Bann, roughly Counties Antrim and Down. The core area of the Patrician cult lay in Ulster and in the neighbouring lands to the west, roughly within the six counties of Northern Ireland.² The main royal patrons of Armagh, the leading Patrician church, were Áed's dynasty, Cenél nÉogain: when Cenél nÉogain supplied a king of Tara, it had been for over seventy years the practice that 'the Law of Patrick' would be proclaimed under the joint sponsorship of 'the Heir of Patrick' at Armagh and a Cenél nÉogain king of Tara.³ By contrast, when the leading midland dynasty, Cland Cholmáin, supplied the king of Tara, it favoured the community of Colum Cille and promoted 'the Law of Colum Cille'.⁴ Relations between Cenél nÉogain and the community of Colum Cille were thus inherently fragile, as in 817, whereas Áed son of Niall could hardly escape avenging an insult to St Patrick. Once the likely significance of these events is elucidated, they help to reveal the principal ecclesiastical and political alliances in the northern half of Ireland, but the historian sometimes has to work hard to show quite what they would have meant to any moderately well-informed contemporary. In order to do this, other evidence must be invoked: genealogies in order to reveal dynastic affiliations, and a whole mass of heterogeneous texts to identify places. Early Irish annals need to be read with ordnance survey maps and printed genealogies to hand.⁵ Even when all possible efforts have been made, the result is usually a high degree of probability at best.

Some early-medieval chronicles are texts produced by, or for, members of royal courts. The Carolingian Royal Annals are what their name suggests: a

1 Cf. W. Reeves, *The Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down, Connor and Dromore* (Dublin, 1847), 316.

2 Muirchú, *Vita S. Patricii*, II.4, 13, ed. and trans. Bieler, *Patrician Texts*, 116–17, 120–1.

3 See General Index, under *cánai*; *ECI* 564.

4 *ECI* 563, 565.

5 For many purposes, the four current 1 : 250000 Ordnance Survey touring maps of Ireland will be sufficient. For closer work, the 1 : 50000 Discovery Series (Discoverer Series in Northern Ireland) is very useful. The main printed collections of early genealogies are in *CGH* i, 'The Laud Genealogies and Tribal Histories', ed. K. Meyer, *ZCP* 8 (1912), 291–338, and *CGSH*.

chronicle centred on the deeds of kings, their servants and their armies.¹ The text may have begun life in a monastery, but the house in question was St-Denis in Paris, intimately associated with the Frankish monarchy. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle is a family of texts that stemmed from annals running up to, and including, 891; it too was a record of the deeds of kings, above all of King Alfred, under whom it was compiled.² Both the Frankish Royal Annals and the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, therefore, began life close to the court and were intended for readers who were themselves concerned with the court. Both, however, spawned daughter chronicles which were continued in cathedrals or monasteries.³ There is no direct evidence to determine who was the compiler of the Chronicle of Ireland at any stage of its existence; we are slightly better off in that suggestions can be made about where it was compiled; but of one thing we can be confident: the contents of the Chronicle show that it was produced by annalists in a church or churches for a readership also based in churches. The Chronicle of Ireland was a thoroughly ecclesiastical text, and not merely in origin. Most early-medieval chronicles were compiled by monks or clergy; what made the difference was the intended readership. The Chronicle of Ireland was not written for a court.

The subsequent history of the Chronicle of Ireland is similar to that of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle: in that case, too, the original annals as they existed immediately after 891, do not survive, but copies enable editors to deduce what that original text contained. The existing annals within the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle family have a common stock of text up to and including 891 but then begin to diverge. Similarly, existing annals within the family of texts deriving from the Chronicle of Ireland have, as we have seen, a common stock up to 911 but then diverge. Most descend from a daughter chronicle compiled in the tenth century at Clonmacnois, based on the Chronicle of Ireland but with additions and omissions before 911 and a continuation after that date. The Annals of Ulster (AU), however, descend from another branch of the textual tradition, continued at Armagh.

1 B. W. Scholz, *Carolingian Chronicles: Royal Frankish Annals and Nithard's Histories* (Ann Arbor, 1970), 37–125; R. Rau, *Quellen zur Karolingischen Reichsgeschichte*, i (Darmstadt, 1968), 10–155.

2 See the Introduction to Secular Narrative Sources in *EHD* i; S. Keynes and M. Lapidge, *Alfred the Great: Asser's Life of King Alfred and Other Contemporary Sources*, Penguin Classics (Harmondsworth, 1983), 275–81.

3 *The Annals of St-Bertin*, trans. J. Nelson (Manchester, 1991); *The Annals of Fulda*, trans. T. Reuter (Manchester, 1992).

INTRODUCTION

7

All these annals omitted material from the Chronicle of Ireland. Indeed, the earliest manuscript of any annals descending from the Chronicle of Ireland, the Annals of Inisfallen (AI), contain a radically abbreviated text for the pre-911 period. The Annals of Ulster are preserved in two manuscripts both of which come from the early Tudor period; yet in the Annals of Ulster we have the best text of the early annals. In the Chronicle of Ireland, therefore, the textual critics' slogan, that what matters is whether a manuscript copy is good or bad, not whether it is early or late, is fully borne out.¹ Since existing copies all omit entries which, on other grounds, we have strong reason to believe were in the Chronicle of Ireland, while some, at least, add entries as well, the business of deciding what was and what was not in the Chronicle of Ireland is a complex one. When text is both in the Annals of Ulster and in one of the Clonmacnois group of annals, a very strong argument exists for saying that the text was part of the Chronicle of Ireland. Whenever, however, the Annals of Ulster omitted text, there is no direct and simple argument, since there is no other set of annals closely related to the Annals of Ulster which could provide a check, as the *Chronicum Scotorum* or the Annals of Clonmacnois offer a check on the Annals of Tigernach within the Clonmacnois group. One purpose of this translation is to present the early Irish annals in such a way that the reader can see at a glance whether a portion of text almost certainly comes from the Chronicle of Ireland (because it is in both the Annals of Ulster and one of the Clonmacnois group) or is only in either the Annals of Ulster or in annals of the Clonmacnois group.

(ii) *The textual history of the Chronicle of Ireland*

The history of the Chronicle of Ireland before 911 is, in outline, reconstructible from its daughter chronicles. The essentials may be briefly stated before a closer analysis is attempted. The main division occurs at about 740.² Before that date the only certain source was a set of annals compiled on the island of Iona in the monastery which was founded by St Columba in about 563 (we shall see later the reason for 'about').³ After c.740 the annalist was working in a monastery in Brega, the easternmost of the three midland provinces of Ireland, between the Shannon and the Irish Sea (the other two

1 G. Pasquali, *Storia della tradizione e critica del testo* (Florence, 1952), 43–108.

2 O'Rahilly, *EIHM*, 253–5.

3 A. P. Smyth, 'The Earliest Irish Annals: Their First Contemporary Entries, and the Earliest Centres of Recording', *PRIA* 72 C (1972), 1–48.

being Mide and Tethbae).¹ The outlooks of the two monasteries, Iona and this other house in Brega, were naturally different and are reflected in the text. Iona was an island within a kingdom of islands and coastlands, Dál Riata. This kingdom possessed territory both in Ireland and in Britain. Iona was deeply involved in Pictland and, for a period, in England. Although an Irish house by foundation and, for the most part, by membership, it contained British, English and Pictish monks. The Iona annalist was correspondingly interested in English, Pictish and British affairs, even though his main concern was with the Irish. After 740 the annals retained some interest in the other peoples of the British Isles, but these streams of information were thinner.

The beginning of contemporary recording appears to have followed the foundation of Iona by only a few years.² By 'contemporary recording' I mean either of two rather different processes. First, an annalist may write an annal during or shortly after the year in question. Secondly, the annalist may himself be contemporary with the events, but the recording is done more occasionally than was the case with the first annalist. This one works in fits and starts, writing up a group of annals at a time rather than each annal as it comes. Allowing for later dislocations in the text and information about distant events arriving slowly, the first annalist should be closely accurate in his chronology. The second annalist is much more likely to be out by a year or so, since even recent events may easily be assigned to the wrong year. That the beginnings of recording in this dual sense belonged to the second half of the sixth century is suggested by several types of evidence. The first category consists of information about the weather, such as 'the great gale' of 564.2 or the 'great snowfall' of 588.4, or the 'very hot and dry summer' of 589.3. Similar to this first category is the second, entries about the quality of the harvest, as in the 'unheard of abundance of nuts' in 576.3. A third category is astronomical: here the last record of an eclipse taken from the East-Roman chronicle of Marcellinus was the solar eclipse of 512.2, while the first deriving from local recording is 591.1 (with a doublet at 592.3). Entries reflecting the local concerns of an Iona annalist also begin in the late sixth century, such as

1 K. Hughes, *Early Christian Ireland: Introduction to the Sources* (London, 1972), 124–6 (but Louth was not in Brega); similarly, C. Etchingam, *Viking Raids on Irish Church Settlements in the Ninth Century* (Maynooth, 1996), 21–2.

2 On this point I share the opinion of Smyth, 'The Earliest Irish Annals', 9–12, as against Hughes, *Early Christian Ireland: Introduction to the Sources*, 142, who considered that the Iona annals became contemporary from the later seventh century.

INTRODUCTION

9

the battle of Teloch in Kintyre in 576.1 (doublet at 577.2). The obit of Cennalath, king of the Picts, 580.3, who is placed before Bruide mac Máelchon in the Pictish king-lists, probably belongs in this category.¹ Finally, there are examples of names which appear in forms suggestive of recording in or before the early seventh century (see the note on 579.3). A simple and straightforward view would thus be that the Chronicle of Ireland began life as a set of Iona annals soon after the foundation c.563; that a copy of these annals found a new home in Brega c.740 and was continued there until 911. There are, however, complications: not all scholars would accept this simple view and uncertainties undoubtedly affect many of the details. It is best to proceed backwards and consider first the period c.740–911. The more intricate problems arising from the annals before c.740 cannot be considered fully until the chronology of the annals has first been explained.

(iii) *The Brega Chronicle, c.740–911*

That the chronicle was situated in Brega was suggested by Kathleen Hughes. Other scholars have, however, preferred to locate the chronicle in the monastery of Clonard (Cluain Iraird) in the eastern part of Mide adjacent to the frontier with Leinster.² Yet another view is that there were two centres of annalistic writing reflected in the extant texts, one at Clonard and the other at Armagh.³ What is true is that Clonard was the leading church of the midlands in the mid-ninth century, the counterpart in the great assemblies summoned by Máel Sechnaill I in 851 and 859 of Armagh in the North (851.6 and 859.3). It is also true that the Chronicle of Ireland contains a good record of the abbots of Clonard. The difficulty, however, with this evidence is that, taken as a whole, it risks being self-destructive. The more important the monastery or church, the less significant it is that a full record of its abbots should be preserved. What is more persuasive is that there should be obits for lesser office-holders, such as the *equonimus* (= *oeconomus*, 'steward') and

1 In list B, Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 262, a king called Galam Cennaleph is given a reign of four years and is then said to have reigned for one year concurrently with Bruide; this suggests that his rule lasted approximately 550–555. Unless one supposes, as Arkady Hodge suggests to me, that he had abdicated long before the date of his death, the evidence of the regnal list and the annals cannot be reconciled; and, for that reason, as well as the difference in the form of the name, it is most unlikely that the annalist derived this obit from the regnal list.

2 Smyth, 'The Earliest Irish Annals', 23–30.

3 G. Mac Niocaill, *The Medieval Irish Annals* (Dublin, 1975), 21–3.

the *scriba*.¹ Yet, on this reckoning, as the entries under Clonard in the Index of Places and Peoples show, it does not score especially highly. We may leave aside, in general, the ‘second abbot’, *secnap* or the ‘heir to the abbot’, *tánaise abbad*. Such an office is well attested for the greatest houses: Armagh, Clonard, and Clonmacnois. For most houses no *secnap* or *tánaise abbad* was recorded, although the two for Lusca (Lusk) are noteworthy. These titles, therefore, appear to mark the prominence of a monastery rather than any close connection between monastery and annalist. The importance of the monastery was sufficient to make even some subordinate offices significant enough to be included. The same is true of the *sacerdos* or *sacart*, best attested at Armagh.

We would expect an annalist to have been an ecclesiastical scholar. If we then look at those churches which are marked by the obits of their scholars, those of Brega are notably well represented. There are two terms for a scholar: the *sapiens*, ‘wise man’, a title of status attested in the annals from 661, and the *scriba*, attested from 697. The *scriba* is usually associated by the annalist with a church in such a way as to suggest that it was an office held in a church: one was the *scriba* of such-and-such a church. The *sapiens*, however, was rarely *sapiens* of a church; and he was frequently not associated with a church at all in his obit. Cú Chuimne, for example, whom we know from a colophon in a Paris manuscript of the ‘Irish Collection of Canons’, *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis*, to have belonged to Iona, was merely described as *sapiens* in his obit (747.6). The evidence for *sapientes* (where they can be located) and *scribae* at Clonard and in the major churches of Brega, and also at the church of Louth (Lugmad in Conailli Muirthemne), is compared in Table 1.

Clonard had no more attested scholars than several Brega churches. Since in the mid-ninth century the abbot of Clonard led the clergy of the midlands as the abbot of Armagh led those of the North, one may compare the three scholars associated with Clonard with the nine scholars attested at Armagh.

Among the churches of Brega, we may make two distinctions. On the one hand, for much of the eighth and ninth centuries, including the whole period c.740–911, Brega was divided between North Brega, dominated by the Uí Chonaing, and South Brega, ruled by the Uí Chernaig, both of them branches of Síl nÁeda Sláne. To North Brega belonged Dom Liac and Sláne (Duleek and Slane), while Findglas, Lusca and Treóit (Finglas, Lusk and Trevet) belonged to South Brega. On this reckoning South Brega had the more schol-

¹ For the *equonimus* see the note on 781.5.

INTRODUCTION

11

Table 1. Obits of *Scribae* and *Sapientes*

	Clonard	Dom Liac	Findglas	Lusca	Sláne	Treóit	Lugmad
<i>Scribae</i>	830.2	872.1	812.2	697.11		739.2	742.5
		907.1	838.2	800.3		774.2	
			867.2	907.1		(888.3)	
<i>Sapientes</i>	718.6				802.3	(888.3)	825.1
	783.2				806.3		840.1

arly obits, especially of *scribae*. On the other hand, there were close connections between some houses in North and South Brega: Dom Liac in North Brega and both Findglas and Lusca in South Brega were connected in that they were churches belonging to an alliance of client dynasties, the Ciannachta and the Gailenga.¹ In 907.1 we have the obit of Colmán, *scriba*, bishop of Dom Liac and of Lusca, namely of a monastery in North Brega and one in South Brega. Other churches were apparently exclusively associated either with North or South Brega. Treóit was situated close to the principal royal seat of the Uí Chernaig at Lagore (Loch nGabor) and Sláne lay on the lower Boyne, in the core of Uí Chonaing territory. Findglas, for its part, was originally a daughter house of Achad Bó (Aghaboe), the principal monastery of St Cainnech, situated in Osraige, far from Brega. Findglas was also a house connected with the ecclesiastical group known as the Céili Dé.² It may well be significant that its scholarly obits all belonged to the ninth century. When all this is put together, it looks as though the Ciannacht/Gailenga houses do not stand out when compared with Treóit, although they compare favourably with Sláne.

The Chronicle of Ireland, in its midland phase from c.740 to 911, had a close interest in Armagh. A good example is an entry, 888.3, giving the obit of Máel Pátraic, *scriba* and an excellent *sapiens*, who was head of the church of Treóit and also ‘*máer* of the community of Patrick on the south side of the Mountain’. Examples such as this one constituted the evidence which impelled Mac Niocaill to posit annalistic recording at Armagh as well as at Clonard. By placing the annalist in Brega, however, Mac Niocaill’s ‘two main

1 CGH i.168–71, 246–8; ECI 551–3.

2 In MT, under 15 May, Dublitter (*ob.* 796.1) is described as abbot of Findglas, and similarly in the Middle Irish notes to *Fél.*, and in MG 96, under 15 May, Dublitter is described as abbot of Findglas of Cainnech (Gorman adds ‘near Áth Cliath’).

annalistic streams' can be brought under one roof.¹ Ever since the late seventh century Brega had had a close connection with the community of Patrick, and thus with Armagh.² The existence of an office of *máer* for Brega (and sometimes also for Conailli to the north) indicate that Armagh possessed considerable economic interests in the province, since it is likely that one of his main functions was to collect payments due to Armagh.³

Moreover, although the Brega annalist had a special interest in Armagh, he was not initially warmly inclined towards Armagh's principal secular patrons, the kings of Cenél nÉogain, most of whom also became kings of Tara. Even though the language used by the annalist was dispassionate, a loyalty to Cland Cholmáin, the leading Uí Néill dynasty of the midlands, emerges from a comparison of obits of two sets of kings of Tara: those from Cland Cholmáin and those from Cenél nÉogain. The former are all recorded as kings of Tara; the latter are not until we reach the second half of the ninth century.⁴

Yet the Chronicle of Ireland also took a stance based, apparently, on a legitimist loyalty to the king of Tara, from whichever kindred he came. One of the rare lapses from objectivity is in an entry (791.5) recording a battle at Tailtiu, the site of the great annual assembly and fair at the beginning of August. In this battle 'Donnchad overthrew Áed Ingor'. 'Áed Ingor' means 'Áed the Unfilial'; moreover the adjective *ingor* is the negative of *gor* 'filial, warm'; and both belong to a family of words expressing the proper care and consideration to be shown by the young for their elders and especially by children towards their parents. *Ingor*, the term used of Áed, denoted the deplorable lack of such a virtue.⁵ The way such words as *gor*, *ingor*, *goire* were used indicates that the concept of filial care was central in the moral outlook of the time and could be applied to grand dynastic relationships as well as to the families of ordinary people. The use of the epithet by the annalist, although confined to a single word, was an emphatic condemnation of Áed's conduct. Moreover, it is most unlikely that the annalist intended to denounce any lack of filial piety towards Áed's own father, Niall Frossach, who at this date had been dead for some years. The annalist is more likely to be claiming

1 Mac Niocaill, *The Medieval Irish Annals*, 22.

2 *ECI* 21–2.

3 See Glossary under *máer*. Another term of overlapping meaning was *rechtaire*: officers who enforced the Law of Adomnán were called *rechtairi*: *Cáin Adamnáin*, ed. and trans. K. Meyer (Oxford, 1905), § 48.

4 *ECI* 501–5.

5 D. A. Binchy, 'Some Celtic Legal Terms', *Celtica*, 3 (1956), 228–31.

INTRODUCTION

13

that Donnchad, as king of Tara, was also the head of the kindred of the Uí Néill, and that he was therefore entitled to *goire*, 'filial respect', from other Uí Néill, including Áed. In this entry, therefore, two sentiments may have been combined: a legitimist stance which disapproved of disloyalty to the current king of Tara from other Uí Néill and an allegiance to Cland Cholmáin, the leading Uí Néill dynasty of the midlands, to which Donnchad belonged. This interpretation is borne out by another lapse from dispassionate objectivity only a few years later, in 808.4, when a Connaught army, summoned by Conchobor son of the same Donnchad (and thus also of Cland Cholmáin) was ignominiously put to flight by the same Áed son of Niall — not, any more Áed Ingor but now himself king of Tara. Conchobor son of Donnchad had by then emerged as his father's successor as king of Mide after a period of conflict within the dynasty. Yet his ally against the king of Tara was most uncharacteristically mocked: 'and their flight was compared with that of goats and kids'.

The best theory is, therefore, that the annals were written, after the break c.740, in a church or churches in Brega (the plural 'churches' is intended to allow for the close connections between some churches so that offices in two churches might be held by the one person, as at Dom Liac and Lusca in 907.1). Kathleen Hughes, however, who posited a Brega annalist, also believed that there was a shift by the ninth century to Armagh. In other words, she believed that the split which occurred in 911 was between one branch of the annalistic tradition which had already been for many years, and now remained, at Armagh and a new branch, created by transporting a copy of the Chronicle to Clonmacnois so that it could be continued there. According to this theory, a geographical shift occurred very approximately about 780, from Brega to Armagh, a shift not accompanied by any split in the surviving textual tradition; another, quite different change occurred in 911, with continued annal-writing at Armagh but also a new offshoot at Clonmacnois. Hughes's theory of a shift to Armagh might account for the novel respect shown to a Cenél nÉogain king of Tara in the obit of Áed Findliath, 879.1. Yet, it must be said that there is no convincing evidence to show that the ninth-century annals of the Chronicle of Ireland were written at Armagh rather than in a Brega church with close links to Armagh.

The problem is essentially that the close ecclesiastical relationship between Brega and Armagh makes it possible to suppose an annalist at Armagh receiving, through this relationship, full information about Brega, or, on the other hand, an annalist in Brega receiving, through the very same relationship, full information about Armagh. The reason why Hughes

suggested a move to Armagh about 780 was that in the last years of the eighth century there is much specific information about that church in the annals, often about the rivalries between different candidates for the abbacy. Yet, it could well be argued that these rivalries were quite striking enough to have been noted even if the annalist was not himself at Armagh. The abbot, after all, was head of the entire Patrician *familia*, not just of the church of Armagh itself. What is more telling than entries about Armagh and its abbots is information about local rulers. The quantity of such information about the Airthir (within whose territories Armagh was situated) is very much thinner than for Brega and thinner in the ninth century than in the eighth.¹ This tilts the balance of probability in favour of placing the annalist in Brega throughout the period from c.740 to 911.

The difficulty is that different considerations have to be balanced, and yet our information about the strength of these considerations is imperfect. One such is geographical proximity: other things being equal, the closer a church or a dynasty was to the annalist the more likely it was to enter the record. But other things were not equal: as we have seen, some churches were so important that they were likely to secure the attention of the annalist even if they were comparatively distant; and some churches were allied, while others were on bad terms. We shall see later how proximity cannot be a full explanation.

The simplest theory, therefore, seems to be the best, namely that the Chronicle of Ireland was written in a church in Brega with Armagh connections from c.740 to 911. Which church in Brega this was is very hard to tell, although the evidence suggests that it was in South Brega. That makes Sláne less likely in spite of its attested alliance with Armagh — and, moreover, no Sláne *scribae* are recorded in the Chronicle of Ireland so far as it can be reconstituted.² Cell Moinni (Kilmoone), a church close to the seat of kingship at Loch nGabor (Lagore) had an Armagh connection, as shown by 814.2, but it is otherwise too thinly recorded. Treóit (Trevet), also close to Loch nGabor, with a similar Armagh connection (883.3), is better recorded, with three *scribae* and is a strong candidate. Against regarding it as a highly probable location, however, is the absence of any obit for its patron-saint, Lonán

¹ See the Index of Places and Peoples under Airthir (and two of their ruling dynasties Uí Bresail and Uí Nialláin, and the latter's seat of kingship, Loch Cál) and compare not just Brega, but also Southern Brega, Ciannacht, and Loch nGabor.

² For the link between Sláne and Armagh, see *ECI* 254.

INTRODUCTION

15

mac Talmaig.¹ Lusca is also well-recorded; and this includes the first attested *scriba*, which may be significant, since an innovation might perhaps be made when the annalist's own church was in question. The patron-saint, Mac Cuilinn, is well recorded in the Chronicle.² Shortly after the end of the Chronicle of Ireland the Annals of Ulster record a steward of Patrick who was bishop of Dom Liac and Lusca.³ Findglas is also well recorded but has no recorded connection with Armagh (its links were with Achad Bó and other churches under the patronage of St Cainnech). Moreover, the obits of its scholars are confined to the ninth century. Treóit and Lusca remain, therefore, the most likely candidates.

I have hitherto used the phrase 'Brega annalist', but, of course, even if the annals were recorded at a single church, whether Treóit or Lusca, throughout the period c.740–911, there will have been several annalists. Some stages of recording, which might then be attributed to a single annalist, can be surmised. Around 750 there is a run of years in which much the most common way of phrasing an obit is 'The death of . . .' (*Mors . . .*). A glance at 751 or 752 will confirm the point. In the late-eighth century there is a run of years in which there is usually one entry recording several obits of persons otherwise unconnected. The core of this sequence goes from 781 to 787, when every annal has a combined-obit entry; but there are other examples both before and after. However, for this period we are essentially reliant on a single source, the Annals of Ulster, since neither the Annals of Tigernach nor *Chronicum Scotorum* is available (because of missing quires). For this reason we cannot be sure that an aspect of the Annals of Ulster was inherited from the Chronicle of Ireland.

There is another major issue which can only be settled for periods when we have the Annals of Tigernach or *Chronicum Scotorum*, or both, to compare with the Annals of Ulster. This is whether the differences in coverage between the Clonmacnois group and the Annals of Ulster arise principally from abbreviation or expansion. Are we to imagine the Chronicle of Ireland as a larger text than any of its descendants for the period up to 911 and hence assume that the differences arise mainly from abbreviation? Or a smaller text and suppose expansion to be the dominant process? To illustrate

1 Lonán mac Talmaig of Trevet (Treóit) is not in Plummer, *Catal.* His feast-day was 1 November, *Fél.*; cf. *CGSH* § 722.100.

2 See the Index of Persons under Mac Cuilinn or the Index of Places and Peoples under Lusca.

3 AU 929.1.

the issues we may take some specimen examples. These will mainly come from that part of the Chronicle of Ireland which was taken from the Iona annals, since the Annals of Tigernach, the fullest of the Clonmacnois group, break off only twenty-six years after 740.

548

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. Dubthach, abbot of Armagh, rested.
3. Clonmacnois was founded.
4. *Tuathal Máelgarb son of Cormac Cáech son of Coirpre son of Niall, king of Tara, fell in Grellach Eilte by the hand of Máelmór son of Argatán, of the Conaille Muirthemne; that is, this Máelmór was uterine brother to Diarmait son of Cerball; and Máelmór also fell straightway, which gave rise to the saying 'Máelmór's violent deed'. (AT, CS)*
5. *The repose of Mac Cuilinn and of Odrán from Lethracha. (AT, CS)*
6. *The beheading of Ambacuc at the fair of Tailltiu by the power of St Ciarán, i.e. he swore a false oath by [the Saint's] hand and gangrene took a hold of his neck; he lived for seven years among the monks. (AT, CS)*
7. *Ciarán the Great, son of the Wright, rested in the thirty-third year of his life, and in the seventh month after Clonmacnois began to be built. (CS)*
Beoid was the name of Ciarán's father, and Dar-Erca of his mother as he himself said:
Dar-Erca was my mother;
She was not an evil woman.
Beoid the Wright was my father,
From the Latharnae Molt. (AT, CS)
8. *Diarmait son of Cerball took the kingship of Ireland. (AT, CS)*

This is an extreme case, in which the two witnesses, the Clonmacnois group and the Annals of Ulster, share only the initial 'Kalends of January' (which is thus not indented). Of the indented material, that set in roman is in the Annals of Ulster; the material in italics is in one or other of the Clonmacnois family, as marked. The retrospective character of part of the annal is revealed by the phrase 'which gave rise to the saying' (548.2). The whole entry about the killing of Tuathal Máelgarb has a doublet at 544, an entry which was undoubtedly part of the original Chronicle of Ireland, since it is in both branches of the tradition. The rest of the annal, apart from the final entry,

INTRODUCTION

17

has to do with St Ciarán of Clonmacnois; and the final entry is again a doublet. The effect of the sequence of entries is to associate the beginning of Diarmait's reign as king of Tara with the foundation of Clonmacnois and the miraculous power of St Ciarán — shown even in legal proceedings at Tailtiu, the fair and assembly presided over by the king of Tara. Two further points may be brought into play. First, Diarmait son of Cerball was the ancestor of both Síl nÁeda Sláne and Cland Cholmáin and thus of all subsequent Southern Uí Néill kings of Tara, whereas Tuathal Máelgarb was of the rival Cenél Coirpri.¹ Secondly, Clonmacnois claimed to have Diarmait's head, even though he was killed far away in Ráith Becc in Mag Line (Ráith Becc is a name now used for a roundabout on the outskirts of the modern town of Antrim) and even though the rest of his body was buried in a major church just to the north of Mag Line, namely Condairi (Connor). According to the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis*, at the resurrection of the body on the Day of Judgement, the place at which a person would rise was where his head was buried.² The whole of this material in the Clonmacnois texts may thus be seen as a single hagiographical argument designed to buttress an alliance between Clonmacnois and the Southern Uí Néill, the descendants of Diarmait.³ If this is correct, these entries will have been added to the Chronicle of Ireland after the split in 911; and what is worse, they may well not have been drawn from an annalistic source, so that their being dating to 548 would have no value.

A very different example is the annal for 726:

726

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. Nechtan son of Derile is imprisoned by King Drust.
2. *Cilléne the Tall, abbot of Iona, rests.*
3. Do Chonna the devout, bishop of Condiri, dies.
4. Tolargan Maphan dies.
5. *Dúngal was expelled from the kingship; and Drust was expelled*

1 Cf. Byrne, *IKHK* 90–2, *ECI* 451, 468.

2 *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis*, ed. H. Wasserschleben, *Die irische Kanonensammlung*, 2nd edn. (Leipzig, 1885), xlix.10, a reference discussed by E. O'Brien, *Post-Roman Britain to Anglo-Saxon England: Burial Practices Reviewed*, BAR Brit. Ser. 289 (Oxford, 1999), 54.

3 Compare 663.2 where AU records merely the death of Guaire Aidne, a king famous in the traditions of Connaught, but both AT and CS add that he was buried in Clonmacnois.

from the kingship of the Picts, and Eilpín reigns instead of him.

6. The killing at an immature age of Cremthann son of Cellach in the battle of Belach Lice.
7. The repose of Manchéne of Lethglenn.
8. The killing of Ailill son of Bodbchad of Mide.
9. *The battle of Maine was won by Cináed son of Írgalach over the Leinstermen.*
10. *Eochaid son of Eochu begins to reign.*

This annal records events close to the beginning of a series of violent conflicts among the Picts which ended with Óengus son of Forghas as king of all the Picts and in a position to exert huge military and political pressure on Dál Riata. Indeed, that pressure may have been a reason why a copy of the Iona annals was taken to Brega c.740; in any case, the conflict was of deep concern to Iona. The Annals of Tigernach provide a full Clonmacnois version: *Chronicum Scotorum* is lacking for this period and the Annals of Clonmacnois omit this particular annal. We may take the entries only in one branch, either the Annals of Ulster or those of Tigernach, in turn. The obit of Cilléne is evidently likely to have been in the Iona annals, and, similarly, not likely to have been added in tenth-century Clonmacnois or later. Tolargan Maphan appears (to judge by his name) to have been a Pict; his obit is unlikely to have been added later, since after 911 there was no reason why an ordinary Irish annalist should have been sufficiently interested in a long-dead Pict, of no obvious significance, when the Pictish people itself was fading into the past. The next entry runs together two events both belonging to North Britain. Dúngal was king of Dál Riata and a member of the royal kindred known as Cenél Loairn (hence the modern district of Lorne in Argyll); the entry thus records a change of kings in both Pictland and Dál Riata. Eilpín's brief dominance came to an end only two years later; enough of the relevant material (728.4 and 5) is in both branches of the tradition to lend support to the entry which is not, 726.5. Although Marjorie Anderson argued that entries such as these were added at Clonmacnois after 911 using regnal lists of Dál Riata and Pictland, she failed to show that there was sufficient interest in Pictland in tenth-century Clonmacnois to render this theory plausible.¹ Moreover, not all the entries peculiar to AT could have come from regnal lists.² Finally, the wording of 726.5, in which the kingship of Dál Riata

¹ Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 34–6. I follow Hughes, *Introduction to the Sources*, 101.

² As, for example, 725.5.

INTRODUCTION

19

was simply 'the kingship', whereas that of the Picts was stated to be such, can be explained by supposing an annalist writing within the territory of Dál Riata, on Iona. These entries thus make a strong case for saying that material very likely to have been in the Iona annals has been preserved solely in the Clonmacnois branch as well as solely in the Annals of Ulster, although most entries were preserved in both.¹

The victory by Cináed son of Írgalach is in a different category. He was currently king of Tara, the last from Síl nÁeda Sláne before the end of the Chronicle of Ireland in 911. The entry which records his accession to power (724.4) is only partially preserved in the Annals of Ulster, which omit the details about the day of the week and the month.² The Annals of Ulster also omit Cináed's victory over the Ulaid in 725. We thus have four entries concerning Cináed, of which two victories were not recorded at all in the Annals of Ulster, while the first was not completely recorded. The only entry which is complete in both branches notes the battle in which Cináed lost his life (728.1). This evidence may be seen as pointing two ways: on the one hand the chronological details of 724.4 appear to be genuine; on the other hand, the record of Cináed's other victories might have come from another source listing, perhaps, battles won by kings of Tara.³ The most economical explanation remains, however, mere omission by the Annals of Ulster.

The final entry is perhaps the most suspect. Entries appear elsewhere in the Annals of Tigernach derived from regnal lists, and they tend to occur at the end of an annal. On the other hand, such additions are more often of regnal details for the major Irish provincial kingdoms, notably Munster.⁴ This entry, however, refers to Dál Riata; the name and patronymic are both very common, and no title is given which would have helped a later reviser of annals to know what the entry was about. It is more likely, yet again, that the entry derives from the Iona annals.

The general issue was whether the text of the Chronicle of Ireland had been more affected by expansion or by abbreviation. Certainty in such matters is only rarely possible;⁵ 548 was one of the clearest cases. My judgement is that most entries only in the Annals of Ulster were in the Chronicle

1 The view taken here is close to that put forward by Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 10–11.

2 Cf. 686.1 and 703.2 for the combination, in the dating of a battle, of a day of a month and a day of a week (both of these entries derived from the Chronicle of Ireland).

3 A suggestion of battle-listing occurs at 743.2, 4–6 (see below).

4 525.2 etc. (see Index of Places, Dynasties, and Peoples, under Munster).

5 Cf. n. on 525.1 versus 525.2.

of Ireland. For the Clonmacnois group the issue is more difficult. It looks as though there was more revision of the text there than at Armagh. In the mid-eighth century the Annals of Tigernach have a string of entries recording Munster events and especially the exploits of the king of Osraige, Anmchad son of Cú Cherca; and these entries occur at or nearly at the end of annals. They may well come from a source other than the Chronicle of Ireland (which is not to say that such a possible other source did not contain reliable contemporary annals). It may be compared with the Osraige source for part of the ninth century which contributed entries to the Fragmentary Annals and to the Annals of the Four Masters, some of which have been included in this translation in square brackets.¹ Similarly, although the Annals of Inisfallen contain a radically abbreviated version of the Chronicle of Ireland in its Clonmacnois version, they also add some Munster material; this, too, has sometimes been added in square brackets.² The early portions of the early twelfth-century *Cogad Gáedel re Gallaib*, 'War of the Irish against the Foreigners', also incorporate material from annals, including lost annals apparently from Munster.³

There is, however, reason to think that even the Irish material contained in the Annals of Ulster was compiled from more than one source. Kathleen Hughes observed some examples where an entry seems to interrupt a connected sequence as in 743:⁴

2. The battle of Dam Derg *in Brega*, in which Dúngal son of Flann, king of Cúla [Breg], and Fergus son of Ostech fell. Innrechtach descendant of Conaing was the victor.

3. The death of Cumméne descendant of Ciarán, abbot of Rechrann.

4. The battle of Serethmag, *at Cenannas between the two Tethbae*, in which Áed Alddán son of Fergal, *king of Ireland*, fell, and Cummuscach son of Conchobar king of the Airthir, and Móenach son of Conláech, king of the

¹ For suggestions on the place of composition and the date of the text, see J. Radner's edition, *Fragmentary Annals of Ireland* (Dublin, 1978), xxii–xxxi, and D. Ó Corráin, 'Viking Ireland — Afterthoughts', in H. B. Clarke *et al.*, *Ireland and Scandinavia in the Early Viking Age* (Dublin, 1988), 442–4.

² K. Grabowski and D. Dumville, *Chronicles and Annals of Mediaeval Ireland and Wales* (Woodbridge, 1984), 1–107.

³ M. Ní Mhaonaigh, 'Cogad Gáedel re Gallaib and the Annals: A Comparison', *Ériu*, 47 (1996), 101–26, suggests that the early annals used by the *Cogad* include entries from two Munster sources, one in the south-east, perhaps Lismore, and the other in northern Munster.

⁴ Hughes, *Early Christian Ireland: Introduction to the Sources*, 128.

INTRODUCTION

21

Uí Chremthainn, and Muiredach son of Fergus Forcraid, king of the Uí Thuirtri. *Domnall son of Murchad was the victor.*

5. A battle between Uí Maini and Uí Fhiachrach of Aidne.

6. The battle of Lorg between the Uí Ailella and the Gailenga. These four battles were fought in almost the same summer.

The final sentence of entry 6 may be taken as suggesting that the four battles, those of entries 2, 4, 5 and 6, originally occurred side by side, thus indicating that entry 3 was interpolated from another source. As it happens, and as the indentation signifies, entry 3 is only in the Annals of Ulster. On the other hand, Rechrann is likely to have belonged to the Columban *familia* and, in this year, we are close to the point at which the Iona annals gave way to the Brega chronicle. That transition may have given rise to splicing whereby an Iona record was, at the end, supplemented from recent events known to the new Brega annalist; and, in that case, there will not have been a neat divide between the Iona and Brega material. Furthermore, news of the death of the abbot of Rechrann might well have come to hand after the first battle-entry was written and before the others, even though the battles occurred close in time. They were evidently not all in the same season, to judge by the ‘almost’: it is entirely possible that the battle of entry 2 occurred in the spring to be followed, first, by the death of the abbot and then by the other three battles, all in the summer. This example is not, therefore, conclusive.

A different case, where Hughes also detected interpolation was in the annal for 772 (here the Annals of Ulster are our sole witness):

4. The **óenach** of the hand-clapping, in which there was lightning and thunder like the Day of Judgement.

5. The hand-clapping at Michaelmas, which was called ‘the fire from heaven’.

6. The death of Suibne, abbot of Iona.

7. The Irish fasted for two periods of three days in succession with {only} a single meal to separate them, for fear of the thunder.

Hughes observed that entries 5 and 7 were in Irish, whereas the normal language of the Chronicle of Ireland was Latin.¹ She took entry 5 to be a

¹ A large-scale move to Irish — as opposed to the occasional vernacular entry or entries partly in Latin and partly in Irish — occurs in the Annals of Ulster from 939, after the end of the Chronicle of Ireland: D. N. Dumville, ‘Latin and Irish in the *Annals of Ulster*, A.D. 431–1050’, in D. Whitelock *et al.* (eds.), *Ireland in Early Medieval Europe: Studies in Memory of Kathleen Hughes* (Cambridge, 1982), 331.

record of the same event as that described in entry 4; the latter was the original entry, but 5 and also 7 were interpolated from another source. She did not notice, however, that entry 5 recurs, word for word, at 799.8. Moreover, if the *óenach*, 'assembly / fair', of entry 4 was the famous Fair of Tailtiu, that was held at the beginning of August;¹ the implication is that entries 4 and 5 refer to different events. Furthermore, if entries 5 and 7 came into the Annals of Ulster from the same source and at the same time, there is no obvious reason why they should have been separated by entry 6.²

Behind these suspicions of interpolations lies a broader question. The Chronicle of Ireland may be seen as a text created by straightforward accumulation. As the years went by first the Iona annalists and then their successors in Brega recorded events which came to their attention. Once this understanding of the text is accepted, anything which seems like an intrusion will be seen as a late interpolation, made after 911. On the other hand, it may be the case that the Chronicle of Ireland was a compilation from more than one source, as suggested by the following entries, one for 789 and the other for 790:

789.11. A battle among the Picts, where Conall son of Tadg was defeated and escaped and Constantine was the victor.

790.7. The battle of Conall and Constantine is entered here in some books.

Unfortunately these entries are in that portion of the text which is missing in both the Annals of Tigernach and *Chronicum Scotorum*, so we cannot be sure that both were in the Chronicle of Ireland. The entry at 790.7 is at the end of an annal; in order to understand it one needs to have read the earlier entry to which it refers by means of the phrase 'the battle of Conall and Constantine'. It is more like a gloss than an interpolated entry, but it does indicate the use, at some date or other, of different sets of annals. Two sources are cited by name in the Annals of Ulster: 'The Book of Cuanu' and 'The Book of Dub dá Leithe'.³ In the period up to 911, the latter is only cited in

1 D. A. Binchy, 'The Fair of Tailtiu and the Feast of Tara', *Ériu*, 18 (1958), 115.

2 Compare Hughes's deduction from the interrupted sequence in 643.

3 Mac Niocaill, *The Medieval Irish Annals*, 20–1. The Cuanu entries have been studied by F. J. Byrne, 'Ut Beda boat: Cuanu's Signature?', in P. Ní Chatháin and M. Richter (eds.), *Ireland and Europe in the Early Middle Ages: Texts and Transmission* (Dublin, 2002), 45–67, and E. Ó Mórdha, 'The Placenames in the Book of Cuanu', in A. P. Smyth (ed.), *Seanchas: Studies in Early and Medieval Irish Archaeology, History and Literature in Honour of Francis J. Byrne* (Dublin, 2000), 189–91. For a list of the Cuanu entries, see the Index of Persons under 'Cuanu, Book of'.

INTRODUCTION

23

an addition made by Cathal Mac Maghnusa to the Annals of Ulster.¹

It is sometimes claimed that, because the Chronicle of Ireland was essentially a Latin text, entries wholly or largely in Irish are likely to have been interpolated. The relationship between Latin and Irish in the Chronicle of Ireland is, however, complicated.² Apart from entries wholly in Irish, there are other 'hybrid' entries which have elements in both Irish and Latin.³ To give an example, the following list contains all the purely Irish entries from the Annals of Ulster for the first half of the eighth century, together with two which are in Irish apart from a single word, printed in italics (where the entry number in the translation below differs from that in Mac Airt and Mac Niocaill's edition of AU, it is given in square brackets):

The period of the Iona annals

- 707.6 Bachall Beicce Bairche.
 707.8 Slogadh Congaile *fili* Fergusa for Laigniu.
 715.4 Sloghadh Murchada m. Brain du Chaissil.
 719.8 *Iugulatio* in da tigerna i lLoch Huaitne, .i. da mc. Maele Fothartaigh, lia mbrathair, .i. Cremtann Corrach.
 721.6 *Uastatio* Maighi Breg du Cathal m. Finngüne 7 do Murchad m. Brain.
 721.8 Innred Laighen la Fergal 7 <n>aidm inna boraime 7 <n>aidm n-aggi(a)llne Laghen fri Fergal.⁴
 733.9 [733.7] Coscrath Cathail do Domnall a Tailtae 7 coscradh Fallomuín do Chathal a Tlachtghu.
 737.9 Dal iter Aedh nAlldan 7 Cathal oc Tir da Glas
 738.9 Slogad Cathail m. Finngüne co Laigniu co rucc giallu Faelan 7 co rruc maine mara.

The period of the Brega annals

- 742.2 Foirtbe Ceniul Fiachach 7 Delmne la Osraighe.⁵
 744.8 [744.9] Foirdbe Corcu Mo Druadh don Deiss.

¹ See n. to 630.1.

² This emerges clearly from Dumville, 'Latin and Irish in the *Annals of Ulster*', 320–41.

³ Ibid., 337–9.

⁴ *Naidm* rather than *maidm* is the reading of the Clonmacnois annals; see the note on 721.8 below.

⁵ Dumville, *ibid.*, 329, points out that this term, *foirtbe*, is used only in a group of entries from 742–754 and appears to have been the favoured term of a particular annalist (apparently the first annalist working in Brega).

- 746.5 Ar H. Briuin in Deisceird la Fergus.
 746.7 Finghal Liss Moer.
 746.11 Sarughadh Domnaigh Phatraicc; .ui. cimmidi *cruciati*.
 748.1 Badhud Arascaich *abbatis* Muiccinse Reguil.¹
 750.11 Aithbe flatho Oengussa.

With the exception of one ecclesiastical obit, 748.1, and one injury to a church, 746.11, all these entries have to do with kings rather than churchmen; in only one case, 707.8, is the entry concerned with a king entering the Church. The majority of these entries record secular violence. That is probably the key, especially to the usage of the final phase of the Iona annals, less prone to use the vernacular than the first decade of the Brega annals. The use of the vernacular, although it was by no means regular for royal and secular events, can be compared with such contemporary contrasts as the use of Latin for the law of the Church, but Irish for ‘the law of the Féni’ (namely the Irish). The rarity of the vernacular is thus in large part a reflection of the ecclesiastical nature of the Chronicle of Ireland, both in content and in authorship. That a secular event is recorded in Irish does not prove that it was interpolated.²

(iv) *The scope and concerns of the Chronicle of Ireland*

The ecclesiastical character of the Chronicle of Ireland, and also the scope of its concerns, emerge from an analysis of the entries. To see what kinds of events were recorded, and which were recorded most frequently, I shall take two decades as examples, 721–30 from the later stages of the Iona annals and 791–800 from the Brega chronicle, shortly before entries on Viking attacks began to make up a considerable part of the text.

The first thing which this comparison of two decades reveals is a concentration on death. Obits form more than half the entries, in a ratio of approximately 6 : 5 to all other entries in 731–30 and of 6 : 4 in 791–800. But death, for the Irish annalist, came in several forms. First, there was clerical death and lay death: adult laymen were combatants in a violent world, clerics were non-combatants. For the layman the division was between a natural death (*mors*, in Irish *éc*), a violent ‘fall’ in battle (*cecidit* ‘he fell’; listed in the

¹ *Ab-* could be for the vernacular *abbad*, and hence its inclusion among the purely Irish entries by Dumville, *ibid.*, 337.

² There are other, mainly chronological, reasons, for suspecting 738.9 (see the note on the entry in the text).

INTRODUCTION

25

Table 2. Two decades classified: 721-30, 791-800
[references to annal-entries are abbreviated: e.g. 2.1 = 722.1 or 792.1]

(a) 721-30

Obit-entries

Ecclesiastical

Quies 'rest'	2.1; 4.1; 4.7; 5.4; 7.11; 8.7; 9.1; 0.4; 0.5; 0.9	10
<i>Mors / éc</i> 'death'	1.5; 1.7; 2.7; 3.2; 3.5; 4.5; 5.1; 7.1; 8.3	9
<i>Iugulatio</i> 'killing'		0
Martyrdom	7.4	1
Combined eccl. lists		0

Lay

<i>Mors / éc</i>	1.1; 2.4; 3.3; 8.6; 0.3	5
<i>Iugulatio</i> 'killing'	1.4; 2.2; 6.6; 7.2; 7.8; 7.10; 7.12; 9.4; 0.7	9
Combined lay/eccl. list	2.3; 2.5; 4.3; 4.6; 5.8; 6.6	6
Unclear whether lay or eccl.	5.6; 6.2; 6.7	3
TOTAL OBIT-ENTRIES		43

laws (<i>cáin, lex</i>)	1.9	1
relics	7.6; 0.2	2
<i>sárugud</i> 'insult, injury'		0
battles	1.3; 2.8; 4.4; 5.5; 6.9; 7.3; 7.4; 7.7; 7.9; 8.1; 8.2; 8.4; 8.5; 9.2; 9.3; 0.10	16
harrying (<i>indred, uastatio</i>)	1.6; 1.8	2
<i>slúagad</i> 'hosting'		0
natural phenomena	1.2; 5.7; 0.1	3
regnal succession	6.5; 6.10 [+ 4.2]	2+1
kings take clerical status	3.4; 4.2	2
putting in bonds	5.3; 6.1	2
abbatial succession	2.6 (Iona) [+ 4.1]	1+1
<i>commixtio dúnaid</i>	0.8	1
exceptional entries	6.1; 7.5	2
TOTAL NON-OBITS		35
TOTAL		77

Continued overleaf

(b) 791-800

Obits

Ecclesiastical

Quies 'rest'	1.6; 4.1; 4.3; 6.1; 6.7; 7.4; 9.11; 0.3	8
--------------	---	---

<i>Mors</i> / <i>éc</i> 'death'	4.2; 5.4; 6.3; 8.1; 8.3; 9.6; 0.2	7
---------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---

Combined eccl. lists	2.1; 6.4; 9.7; 0.1	4
----------------------	--------------------	---

<i>Iugulatio</i> 'killing'	9.3	1
----------------------------	-----	---

Martyrdom		0
-----------	--	---

Lay

<i>Mors</i> / <i>éc</i> 'death'	1.3; 6.2; 6.5; 7.1; 9.10; 0.4	6
---------------------------------	-------------------------------	---

<i>guin</i> / <i>iugulatio</i> / <i>occisio</i>	4.4; 5.1; 5.2; 9.5	4
---	--------------------	---

Combined lay/eccl. list	1.1; 2.4; 3.1; 5.5; 7.2	5
-------------------------	-------------------------	---

Unclear whether lay or eccl.	1.2	1
------------------------------	-----	---

TOTAL OF OBIT-ENTRIES		36
-----------------------	--	----

laws (<i>cáin</i> , <i>lex</i>)	3.2; 3.3; 9.9	3
-----------------------------------	---------------	---

relics	3.5; 4.5; 0.6	3
--------	---------------	---

<i>sárugud</i> 'insult, injury'	3.4	1
---------------------------------	-----	---

battles	1.4; 1.5; 2.2; 2.3; 6.6; 7.3; 9.1; 9.2; 0.5; 0.7	10
---------	--	----

harrying (<i>indred</i> , <i>uastatio</i>)	4.7; 4.8; 7.5	3
--	---------------	---

<i>slúagad</i> 'hosting'	4.6	1
--------------------------	-----	---

natural phenomena	9.4; 9.8	2
-------------------	----------	---

regnal succession		0
-------------------	--	---

kings take clerical status		0
----------------------------	--	---

abbatial succession		0
---------------------	--	---

<i>commixtio dúnaid</i>		0
-------------------------	--	---

exceptional entries	5.3; 8.2	2
---------------------	----------	---

TOTAL OF NON-OBIT ENTRIES		24
---------------------------	--	----

TOTAL ENTRIES		60
---------------	--	----

Table under 'battles'), and an individual killing (*iugulatio*, *occisio*). For the churchman, however, it was between a holy death ('rest', *quies* or *pausatío*, or 'sleep', *dormitatio*) and an ordinary non-violent death, *mors*. The lay and ecclesiastical categories of death did not align themselves neatly: proceeding from admirable to less admirable to lamentable they went as in Table 3. In the 790s, but not in the 720s, combined obit-lists — when several obits occur in the one entry — are normal, and these may even include both laymen and clerics. In such cases they are placed under the neutral category, *mors*.

INTRODUCTION

27

Table 3: Categories of death

	ecclesiastical	lay
admirable	<i>quies</i> 'rest'	
neutral	<i>mors</i> 'non-violent death'	<i>mors</i>
		'fell in battle' (<i>cecidit</i>)
lamentable		<i>iugulatio</i> 'individual killing'

From the annals themselves (as in their allocation of the title 'king of Tara') and from other sources, such as Adomnán's *Life of Columba*, it is evident that a high value was placed upon a king's survival to die in his bed.¹ Adomnán's praise in this vein of the Cenél Conaill king of Tara, Domnall son of Áed, betrays no admiration for heroic death in combat.² The worst fate of a layman, however, was to be slain in an individual act of violence, often committed by one kinsman on another or by a king's retinue on their lord, thus adding the further stain of *fingal* 'kinslaying' or treachery.³ What is remarkable, however, is not that homicide was perceived as a major sin on the part of the perpetrator, but rather that the stain extended to the victim. It seems as if kings favoured by God died in their beds, while those who died in violence perished within a process already dominated by demons. To fight a battle might sometimes be a necessary evil, and to that extent the annalists were not pacifists; but for them, it seems, most battles were great evils and were not necessary. Yet even death in battle was superior to *iugulatio*, individual killing. The assumption may well have been that most such killing was done out of revenge within the terms of a feud in which the victim had participated as much as the homicide. If that were the understanding, it would be clear that the victim also was a sinner and that his sudden and violent death had made it exceedingly difficult for him to repent and impossible to seek to atone for his sins.

What interested the annalist and his readers was, therefore, the spiritual quality of death. It is as if the Iona annalist was able, in the manner of his patron-saint Columba, to see in a vision one soul being borne off to heaven by angels and another soul being hauled off to hell by demons.⁴ This ability

1 Adomnán of Iona, *Life of St Columba*, trans. R. Sharpe, i.13, 15 as contrasted with i.12; *ECI* 503–4.

2 Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, trans. Sharpe, i.10.

3 Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, trans. Sharpe, i.43.

4 For example, Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, i.35 and iii.6–12.

to pronounce on the dead may have been criticized by some as presumption: in the early decades of the seventh century the annals avoid the term *quies* and its synonyms; again, soon after the centre of recording had moved from Iona to Brega, we meet a series of annals which keep to the neutral *mors* 'death'. More typical, however, was the mode of recording obits found both in the 720s and the 790s. The summit of approbation is shown by 729.1 and 792.1:

- 729.1 Ecgberht, a soldier of Christ, rests (on Iona) on Easter day; *and the Bearded Foreigner, the wisest man in his time, died the same day.*
- 792.1 Máel Ruain of Tallaght, Áedán of Rathan, Áedán descendant of Cú Chumbu, bishops and soldiers of Christ, slept in peace; and Sóermug of Enach Dub dies.

The designation 'soldier of Christ' marks out as exceptional, even among those who rest or sleep in death, the Northumbrian Ecgberht, resident by then on Iona; it does the same for the *Céli Dé* reformer, Máel Ruain of Tallaght, and for Áedán of Rathan and Áedán descendant of Cú Chumbu; Sóermug of Enach Dub, however, was not so admirable.

The implications of this standard classification of death can also be grasped by examining the exceptional cases.

- 727.5. Conall son of Moudán was crowned with martyrdom.
- 854.4. *Indrechtach descendant of Finnachta*, the heir of Colum Cille, an excellent **sapiens**, on the 12th of March suffered martyrdom at the hands of the English.

The identity and status of the Conall of 727 are unknown, but the parallel from 854, more than a century later, suggests that he belonged to the Church. Indrechtach, abbot of Iona, was hardly a martyr in the sense of one who bore witness to the Faith when enduring death on account of his religion at the hands of heathens. The English had long been Christians and were, indeed, themselves, like the Irish, becoming all the more conscious of their Christian adherence because they were suffering the attacks of 'the Gentiles', namely the pagan Vikings. What is more likely is that, as a churchman, he was entitled to security from physical violence but was killed in violation of this clerical immunity.

This special form of martyrdom, therefore, consisted in a non-combatant

INTRODUCTION

29

cleric being killed. According to the rules of the Law of Adomnán, women, children and clerics were non-combatants and enjoyed, by right, immunity from killing.¹ Of course, if the cleric in question had forfeited his non-combatant status by himself becoming involved in violence, his killing would not, one presumes, have constituted martyrdom: it would not have testified to the spiritual superiority of peace to violence. However, not all violence involving churches constituted violence by and to clerics. The great churches had 'households' of adherents, and not all of these adherents had abandoned the lay life.² When, in 764, a battle occurred between the *familia* of Clonmacnois and the *familia* of Durrow, it formed part of a succession struggle in Mide after the death of Domnall son of Murchad, king of Tara, the previous year. The leader of the victorious *familia* of Clonmacnois was Bresal son of Murchad, probably a brother of the late king; the leaders of the defeated *familia* of Durrow included Diarmait Dub son of Domnall — that is, probably, a son of the dead king, who himself had been buried at Durrow. The two warring *familiae* may have consisted solely of lay adherents of the two monasteries led by members of the royal dynasty contending for the succession to the kingship of Mide.

Another type of exceptional obit is constituted by the very few examples of lay people said to have 'rested' or 'slept' in death. I shall give two, the first conjoined with explicit praise of an unusual character.

732.7. Cellach daughter of Dúinchad of the Uí Liatháin, an excellent and kindly queen, fell asleep.

It might be asked whether women, being as much non-combatants as were clerics, were as likely to have 'rested' or 'slept'; but it does not look as though that was the case.³ After all, violence was not the only characteristic vice of lay existence; there was also unregulated sexual desire, from which women were certainly not believed to be exempt.⁴ This entry, therefore, was a personal judgement made all the more striking because this queen is not said

1 M. Ní Dhonnchadha, 'The Law of Adomnán: A Translation', in T. O'Loughlin (ed.), *Adomnán at Birr, AD 697: Essays in Commemoration of the Law of the Innocents* (Dublin, 2001), pp. 53–68, especially §§ 34–6, 40–2.

2 *ECI* 118.

3 Cf. the poet killed in spite of the normal protection afforded to 'people of art', Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, i.42.

4 *The Monastery of Tallaght*, ed. and trans. E. J. Gwynn and W. Purton, *PRIA* 29 C (1911), p. 149, § 60.

to have died after taking the veil.¹ It bears a close resemblance to the only other queen's obit in which she was not described merely as 'dying':

- 768.5. Eithne daughter of Bresal of Brega, the queen of kings of Tara, deserved to gain the heavenly kingdom, after doing penance.

This is an explicit judgement, placing the annalist almost in the place of the divine judge; 'deserved to gain the heavenly kingdom' probably means much the same as 'fell asleep' or 'rested', but in expression it stands quite outside the normal categories.

The second example is more puzzling:

- 879.1. Áed *Findliath* son of Niall *Caille*, king of Tara, fell asleep on the 20th of November, a Friday, at Druim Inasclaind in the land of the Conailli.

This king of Tara was no more exempt from the violence incumbent upon a successful ruler in the Viking Age than were his contemporary kings. True, he died in a bed in a monastery, not on the battlefield, but even those of his predecessors as kings of Tara who had renounced their kingship and had entered a monastery, Flaithbertach son of Loingsech and Niall Frossach, had not been said to have rested in death.² The particular reasons for the high praise given to Áed Findliath remain obscure.

When one adds the commemoration of those killed in battle to the obits it becomes all the more evident that the overriding concern of the Chronicle of Ireland was with death. In other early-medieval annals this preoccupation was generally much less marked. The weighting of the Chronicle's information towards obits poses a difficult problem: why is it that the Chronicle of Ireland gave so many obits?

One approach to an answer is to note that in early-medieval Ireland society was marked by numerous differences of status, and that those commemorated in the Chronicle of Ireland were at or near the summit of the lay and ecclesiastical hierarchies of status. Obits were almost all of adult males and principally of kings, bishops, abbots and leading scholars. This is all true and yet it does not explain why, in the Chronicle of Ireland, obits formed so high a proportion of all entries. Other western European countries had wide

¹ Although CS calls her *Caillech* 'Veiled' rather than *Cellach*.

² 765.2; 777.7.

INTRODUCTION

31

differences of status and annalistic traditions influenced by the same Late-Antique models, yet they did not show the same preoccupation with death. Admittedly Ireland had more kings for its area than any other western European country, but the high proportion of entries devoted to obits also applies to the Church; it cannot be explained merely by the number of kings. Moreover, a simple response to the existence of parallel hierarchies in lay and ecclesiastical society would not explain why annalists often wished to define the spiritual quality of a death.

An additional and complementary explanation stems from a passage in 'The Irish Collection of Canons', *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis*.¹ This text has a further interest in that one of the compilers was a scholar belonging to Iona at the period when the annals were still being written at that monastery.² This distinguishes three (or, in one version, four) categories of person according to the need and utility of praying for their souls after death. Those who were very good and are assured of salvation have no need of our prayers; all that is appropriate is to give thanks for a good life. Those of the dead who had been very bad could not be benefited by prayer, though comfort should be given to the living relations. Those in between were the dead for whom prayer would be effective; such prayer was, therefore, one of the primary duties of any church.³ This division accords approximately with the distinctions made by the Chronicle of Ireland. If we accept that those who perished by *iugulatio*, individual killing, would in general have suffered this fate because they had become involved in feud or in struggles for power within dynasties, the link between the two classifications becomes clearer.⁴ The suggested theological understanding behind the annalist's approach to death may be depicted as follows:

A. Natural death

- (1) *Quies* 'rest': the very good dead for whom it was superfluous to pray except by giving thanks for their good lives.
- (2) *Mors* 'death': the dead who had been neither very good nor very bad, for whom it was beneficial and obligatory to pray.

¹ *Die irische Kanonensammlung*, ed. H. Wasserschleben, 2nd edn. (Leipzig, 1885), xv.2.

² See notes on 725.4 and 747.6 below.

³ Cf. *Riagail Phátraic*, ed. and trans. J. G. O'Keeffe, *Ériu*, 1 (1904), p. 219, §§ 5, 7, 9, p. 220, § 12 = *CIH* vi.2129–30.

⁴ Cf. Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, trans. R. Sharpe, i.36: [Columba speaking] 'He deserved such an end to life [being killed by being pierced with a spear, falling into the water and being drowned] long ago for having killed the king of all Ireland.'

B. Violent death

- (3) Those who fell (*ceciderunt*) in battle, for whom it might also be beneficial and obligatory to pray, even though death in battle was a worse end spiritually than natural death.
- (4) *Iugulatio* 'individual killing': the dead whom prayer probably could not help.

On this basis one might claim that the Chronicle of Ireland's treatment of death was governed by theological considerations. One might also go further and suggest that those commemorated by annalistic obits were distinguished according to the spiritual quality of their deaths in order that the annalist's community might know for whom they should pray. After all, the relation between the laity and the Church was perceived as a contract; and, under the terms of this contract, one of the principal duties of the Church was to pray for the dead.¹

There are, however, objections to pushing this argument very far. In the first place, the most pressing duty of churchmen was to pray for the dead 'monastic tenants', *manaig*, of their churches.² These, however, would largely have been humble persons who would certainly not merit an obit in the Chronicle of Ireland. Secondly, there is an argument that Adomnán, abbot of Iona, sometimes credited with an important part in developing the Iona annals, did not believe in the utility of prayers for the dead.³ His view was, so it is claimed, that the issue of heaven or hell was determined immediately upon death. The saintly were conducted straight to heaven by angels; the very bad would, similarly, be taken straight to hell by demons.⁴ For the souls of those in between there would be a struggle — a 'battle for a soul' — between angels and demons settled by divine judgement. That judgement, however, followed hard upon death; and, when the angels triumphed through God's judgement, they then took the soul straight to heaven. There was no purgatorial interval between judgement and reception into heaven. Beliefs such as this might account for the preference shown by some annalists (notably in the early-seventh and mid-eighth centuries) for the neutral *mors* rather than

¹ ECI 119.

² *Riagail Phátraic*, ed. and trans. O'Keeffe, §§ 9, 12; C. Etchingham, *Church Organization in Ireland, AD 650–1000* (Maynooth, 1999), 250–4.

³ N. Stalmans, 'Le jugement de l'âme dans la Vie de Columba', in J. Carey *et al.* (eds.), *Studies in Irish Hagiography: Scribes and Scholars* (Dublin, 2001), 41–8; the view that Adomnán may have been influential in developing the Iona annals was maintained by Hughes, *Early Christian Ireland: Introduction to the Sources*, 118.

⁴ Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, i.35, 39 as opposed to iii.6–7, 9–14.

INTRODUCTION

33

a division between those who enjoyed a 'rest', *quies*, and those who merely died. It has to be said, however, that no such period coincided with the abbacy of Adomnán. Moreover, even if Adomnán did hold this view, it appears to have been untypical. The *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis* suggests that it did not even prevail on Iona.

Neither of these explanations works on its own, but in conjunction they become much more plausible. The obits in the Chronicle of Ireland were not intended as the primary record of those dead for whom a monastery should pray and the terms in which those prayers should be couched, since only the eminent found a place in the annals. Fragmentary evidence survives to show that lists were kept for this purpose akin to the Durham *Liber Vitae* and other 'memorial books'.¹ On the other hand, obits were so phrased that, for the eminent, they could fulfil the role of assisting intercessory prayer for the dead. The exceptional weight placed by canon law, but especially also by native Irish law, upon the obligation to offer such prayer may account for the tendency of the annalists to include more obits than would other European chroniclers of the period. The Chronicle of Ireland remained, like other contemporary chronicles, a record of eminent persons and eminent events. One can, however, see gradual extensions of the range of those commemorated: ecclesiastical scholars, *sapientes*, were first included in 661, *equonimi*, stewards of churches, in 781.

It is sometimes said that the Chronicle of Ireland was essentially concerned with the Uí Néill and their kingdoms.² It is indeed true that kings belonging to the the Uí Néill were often mentioned. Yet this judgement is misleading: first, and most fundamentally because, as we have seen, the Chronicle was not closely attached to any dynasty, even though the abbots of Iona were usually from one Uí Néill dynasty, Cenél Conaill, and even though, after 740, the Chronicle tended to favour Cland Cholmáin. The Chronicle displays more interest in the Church than in lay society; and, in dealing with the Church, it shows little concern with any association between church and dynasty. This detachment will be illustrated by two pieces of evidence: the interest of the Chronicle in the churches of the Slieve Bloom area, namely those within a radius of twenty-five miles from the highest point of Slieve Bloom, and, secondly, by the annalistic record of the principal churches in Munster. The mountainous area, Slieve Bloom, which lay at the core of the

¹ *The Martyrology of Tallaght*, ed. Best and Lawlor, under 21 October, appears to contain a list of those from the monastery of Tech Munnu (Taghmon, Co. Wexford) for whom prayers were to be said.

² Hughes, *Introduction to the Sources*, 124, 128.

area, was on the borders of Leinster, Munster and Mide. It also contained an unusual number of major churches, but it did not include any of the five churches treated by the Chronicle as of the first rank (Armagh, Iona, Kildare, Bangor and Clonmacnois). In Table 4, the churches are divided according to province, except that Osraige, in northern and eastern Munster, is distinguished from the other northern Munster kingdoms of Éli and Múscraige Tíre. All obits in the present text have been included; a very few have been admitted, therefore, which may well not have been in the Chronicle of Ireland, but they do not change the overall picture.

Table 4 offers suggestive evidence, mainly negative, rather than direct implications. In the first place, what determined how much notice was taken of a church was not merely geographical proximity to the annalist. Aghaboe in Osraige, with a total of 12 obits, was close to Clonfertmulloe, with only

Table 4. Churches in the Slieve Bloom area

<i>A. In Uí Néill Territory:</i>	<i>Total obits</i>	<i>up to 740</i>	<i>741–911</i>
Birr / Birra:	9	0	9
Durrow / Dairmag:	6	0	6
Lynally / Lann Ela:	6	1	5
Rahan / Rathen:	3	0	3
Rahugh / Ráith Áeda mac Bricc:	2	0	2
<i>B. Leinster</i>			
Clonenagh / Cluain Ednig:	3	0	3
Killeigh / Cell Achaid Dromma Fota:	13	1	12
Clonfertmulloe / Cluain Fertae Mo Lua:	1	0	1
<i>C. Munster: (i) Osraige</i>			
Aghaboe / Achad Bó:	12	3	9
Kinnitty / Cenn Eitig:	2	0	2
Seirkieran / Saiger Chiaráin:	5	0	5
Mondrehid / Men Drochat:	2	1	1
<i>(ii) Northern Munster</i>			
Roscrea / Ross Cré:	3	0	3
Lorrha / Lothrae:	7	3	4
Terryglas / Tír dá Glas:	10	1	9

INTRODUCTION

35

one. Although the latter was just across the frontier into Loígsi (and thus into Leinster), that cannot, of itself, have made any difference, since Killeigh, also in north-western Leinster, scored highly. The intrinsic importance of a church was not the decisive consideration: in Leinster Clonenagh was probably just as important as Killeigh, and yet the latter was much better recorded.¹ Thirdly, alliances between churches were not always reflected in obits: Tech Munnu (Taghmon, Co. Wexford) was allied with Iona; a couple of entries show, moreover, that it remained a major church in the ninth century; yet not a single obit survives either before 740 or between 740 and 911. Aghaboe, on the other hand, which also had friendly relations with Iona was well recorded: up to 740 it had the second most obits of all the Slieve Bloom churches, surpassed only by Killeigh.

Durrow is a curious case: there are no obits up to 740, at a time when the annals were being written on Iona, the principal monastery of the Columban *familia*, but six afterwards. The oddest case of all is Kells (Cenondas), outside the Slieve Bloom area, but which would, in 927, shortly after the end of our period, become the seat of the heir of Columba and thus the leading monastery of the Columban *familia*.² Its construction is mentioned in the annals, in 807 and 814, but not a single obit is given in the subsequent hundred years up to 911; and yet Kells was probably no more than about twenty miles from where the annalist was writing. For what it is worth, these last oddities, concerning Durrow and Kells, are partially symmetrical: Durrow obits were not recorded by the Iona annalists but were recorded in the Brega annals; Kells, which became the leading house, was not accorded any obits.

(v) *The chronology of the Chronicle of Ireland: external controls*

The chronology of the Chronicle is tricky because of the history of the text. The AD years given in the Annals of Ulster are not to be found in the Clonmacnois branch of the tradition, while the ferial dating (stating on which day of the week the 1 January occurred in any particular year) used in the Annals of Tigernach and *Chronicum Scotorum* up to the 650s is not in the first hand of the Annals of Ulster; and though ferial dating up to and including 660 was added to the Annals of Ulster subsequently, this is likely to be from another source. One long-held view is that neither system of dating was used

1 Similarly, as the Index of Places shows, the Uí Fhailgi, in whose territory Cell Achaid lay, were much better recorded than the Loígsi, among whom Clonenagh and Clonfertmulloe were situated.

2 Herbert, *Iona, Kells, and Derry*, 78–81.

in the original Chronicle of Ireland: the AD dating was added at some point after 911 to a text from which the Annals of Ulster descend, while the ferial dating was added to the tenth-century Clonmacnois chronicle from which the Annals of Tigernach and *Chronicum Scotorum* derive.¹ For practical purposes, scholars have taken the AD dating and have set out to correct it: hence the standard one-year correction to the Annals of Ulster's AD dating which is followed in this translation.² It has also been argued that, on the contrary, the ferial dating was in the Chronicle of Ireland (and in its ancestor text, the Iona annals) up to some date in the middle of the seventh century.³ We may approach the issues by considering, first, what help can be obtained from sources external to the Chronicle of Ireland itself, and only then examine the internal evidence of the annalistic texts themselves.

Events recorded elsewhere which offer a control on the chronology of the Chronicle may be divided into, first, astronomical data, such as eclipses and periods of visibility of comets, and secondly events recorded by sources outside Ireland, provided that the recording is reliable. The qualification is important: it cannot be assumed without further ado that the non-Irish source will always be correct. The Chronicle assigns an appearance of a comet to September and October 677, Bede to August 678; the true year was 676. Other things being equal, an English source for an English event is more likely to be correct than an Irish source for an English event, but this is a rule of thumb not a law of nature. The Chronicle of Ireland had a better chronology for English events in parts of the eighth and ninth centuries than had the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.⁴ As this indicates, the chronology was not unduly distorted by delays in receiving information: presumably it must often have arrived in the form 'X died on such-and-such a date' rather than just 'X has died'.

Two other qualifications are also vital. First, what matters for this stage of the investigation is the chronology of the Chronicle of Ireland, not of its sources. What we must do, therefore, is to consider the evidence backwards, examining first the chronology for the period c.740–911. That should define the relationship between the sequence of annals in the Chronicle, as it existed in the early tenth century, and what historians take to be the true AD years.

1 P. Walsh, 'The Dating of the Irish Annals', *Irish Historical Studies*, 2 (1940–1), 356; Mac Niocaill, *Medieval Irish Annals*, 17.

2 Walsh, 'The Dating of the Irish Annals', 365–9.

3 O'Rahilly, *EIHM* 238–40; D. Mc Carthy, 'The Chronology of the Irish Annals', *PRIA* 98 C (1998), 221–9.

4 E.g. the obits of Æthelbald and Offa (see below 755, 796).

INTRODUCTION

37

This is the most important, and fortunately also the easiest, issue, since a judgement on this point is necessary before the Chronicle can become readily usable. Only subsequently will it be appropriate to consider the chronology of the sources incorporated within the Chronicle of Ireland. Secondly, we cannot expect that, once the correct allowance has been made for any chronological dislocations, every entry will then appear in the correct annal. There will have been particular errors in the recording of events. What matters, therefore, is whether there is the same, or a similar, dislocation for a run of events. Any results on this point will not be invalidated by the occasional exception.

Tables 5 and 6 prove that the correction which has been proposed to the AD years incorporated into AU is correct. This translation therefore gives

Table 5. Astronomical events in the Chronicle of Ireland

<i>Corrected AD year</i>	<i>Correct date†</i>	<i>Discrepancy (in years/days)</i>
885.6 S	16 June 885	0
878.9 M, 15 Oct.	15 Oct. 878	0
S, 29 Oct.	29 Oct. 878	0
865.1 S, 1 Jan.	1 Jan. 865	0
M, Jan.	15 Jan. 865	
788.4 M, 18 Feb.	26 Feb. 788	8 days
773.7 M, 4 Dec.	3 Dec. 773	1 day
763.5 S	4 June 764	-1
762.1 M, early	?14-15 Jan. 762	0
	?4 Jan. 763	/-1
753.15 M	23-24 Jan. 753	0
753.1 S, early	9 Jan. 753	0
734.2 M, 22 Jan.	24 Jan. 734	2 days
692.5 M, 11 Nov.	11 Nov. 691	+1
689.8 S partial	3 July 688	+1
677.1 C	676	+1
664.1 S, 1 May	1 May 664	0
592.3 doublet of 591		-2
591.1 S, morning	23 July 594	-3
512.2 S < Marcellinus	(29 June 512)	
496.1 S < Marcellinus (probably 18 April 497 rather than 22 Oct. 496)		

Notes S = eclipse of the sun; M = eclipse of the moon; C = comet

† Following D. J. Schove, *Chronology of Eclipses and Comets AD 1-1000* (Woodbridge, 1984).

an editorial AD date for each annal which is the corrected date of the edition by Mac Airt and Mac Niocaill.

The tables also show that the chronology of the Iona Annals is a more complex question.¹ On the one hand, the correction also works for the last part of the Iona Annals, namely from c.710 to c.740. There was no chronological dislocation when the Iona Annals were continued in Brega after c.740. For the same reason, one may start with the corrected dates in a presentation of the Iona Annals, even though for one stratum of the text, approximately 655–695, the uncorrected dates may well, as it happens, be more accurate, and for other strata neither is accurate. This would appear to be true of universal, Irish and Pictish events as well as English ones: the date given to the comet of 676 (677) has the same extra year as the majority of English events in the same period; so too do such events as the English invasion of Brega in 684 and the battle of Dún Nechtain or Nechtansmere in 685, for both of which we may suppose direct recording on Iona. But once we go further back in time, to the period before 642, there is a quite different dislocation. This extends back to the sixth century, most notoriously in the entry recording the death of Columba, for which it has been argued that Bede had the right year.² Merely from a chronological point of view, there may have been three main strata in the Iona Annals: from the start of contemporary recording on Iona some time in the second half of the sixth century up to c.642; from c.642 to c.710 (with a lesser dislocation around 704 and 705); from c.710 to c.740. There seems to have been a splicing of two sources which, in the Chronicle of Ireland, join at 642 (hence the approximate date c. 642): the deaths of Oswald and of Domnall, both of the deepest interest to Iona and to the Columban federation generally, both occurred in 642, to judge by Bede and by a computistical poem. Yet, while the death of Domnall is recorded under 642, that of Oswald is recorded under 639 (both corrected dates). Both these sources may have stemmed from Columban monasteries, but they were not, perhaps, both produced on Iona itself. To judge by the obit for Columba himself (displaced in the same way as was the obit for Oswald), the Iona source had Oswald's obit, while another source, probably from a Columban house in Ireland, had the obit for Domnall. The evidence for such splicing of two sources will be considered further below.

1 As noted by Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 29–30.

2 See the note on 595.1. In his 'Chronological Synchronisation of the Irish Annals', http://www.cs.tcd.ie/Dan.McCarthy/chronology/synchronisms/Edition_3, Mc Carthy now takes the date to have been 593, for reasons that are unclear to me.

INTRODUCTION

39

Table 6. Events also recorded in non-Irish sources

<i>Event</i>	<i>Entry in CI</i>	<i>Non-Irish date</i>	<i>Discrepancy</i>
<i>Ob.</i> Suibne	891.8	891 (ASC)	0
<i>Ob.</i> Æthelwulf	858.3	858 (John of Worc.)	0
<i>Ob.</i> Louis the Pious	840.2	840 (ABert, AF)	0
<i>Ob.</i> Charlemagne	813.8	813 (ARF)	0
<i>Ob.</i> Offa	796.2	July 796 (SD)	0
<i>Ob.</i> Æthelbald	757.2	757 (Bede Cont.)	0
Ceolwulf in prison	731.3	731 (Bede Cont.)	0
<i>Ob.</i> Ecgberht	729.1	729 (Bede)	0
Easter on Iona	716.4	716 (Bede)	0
<i>Ob.</i> Osred	716.1	716 (Bede)	0
Defeat of Picts	711.3	711 (Bede)	0
<i>Ob.</i> Aldfrith	704.4	705 (Bede)	-1
<i>Ob.</i> Berhtred	698.2	698 (Bede)	0
<i>Ob.</i> Theodore	691.2	690 (Bede)	+1
Nechtansmere	686.1	685 (Bede)	+1
Attack on Brega	685.2	684 (Bede)	+1
Battle of the Trent	680.4	679 (Bede)	+1
<i>Ob.</i> Wulfhere	675.4	675 (Bede)	0
<i>Ob.</i> Oswiu	671.1	670 (Bede)	+1
Plague	664.2	664 (Bede)	0
<i>Ob.</i> Clovis II	659.3	657 (Fred. Cont.)	+2
Winwæd	656.2	655 (Bede)	+1
<i>Ob.</i> Aidan, Oswine	651.1, 3	651 (Bede)	0
<i>Ob.</i> Domnall son of Áed	642.1	642 (Latin poem)†	0
<i>Ob.</i> Oswald	639.3	642 (Bede)	-3
<i>Ob.</i> Cadwallon, Eanfrith	632.1	634 (Bede)	-2
<i>Ob.</i> Edwin	629.7/631	633 (Bede)	-4/-2
Baptism of Edwin	625.3	627 (Bede)	-2
Degsastan	600.2	603 (Bede)	-3
<i>Ob.</i> Columba	595.1	597 (Bede)	-2
Iona founded	563.2	565 (Bede)	-2

Notes: ASC, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle; ABert, the Annals of St-Bertin; AF, the Annals of Fulda; ARF, the Royal Annals / *Annales Regni Francorum*; SD, Symeon of Durham in *EHD*; Bede Cont., Continuation of Bede, in Bede, *HE*; Fred. Cont., Continuation of the Chronicle of Fredegar.

† See the note to this entry

(vi) The textual history of the Iona annals: internal evidence

The chronological apparatus used in the various extant Irish annals is of two main kinds.¹ The most familiar is the AD system derived from the sixth-century monk and author of a paschal table, Dionysius Exiguus. It was used by Bede in his *Ecclesiastical History* and thus gained wider appreciation through the extensive readership gained by that work. The other is the ferial, namely a record of the day of the week (*feria*) on which the 1st of January fell in that particular year (Sunday was the first day of the week, Saturday the seventh). This advanced by one day every year except that a leap-year ('bissextile' year) caused the next ferial to advance by two. Thus the sequence for AD 595–602 goes (leap-years in bold):

595	Kl. Ian. .uiii.	(1 Jan. was a Saturday)
596	Kl. Ian..i.	(Sunday)
597	Kl. Ian. .iii.	(Tuesday)
598	Kl. Ian. .iiii.	(Wednesday)
599	Kl. Ian. .u.	(Thursday)
600	Kl. Ian..ui.	(Friday)
601	Kl. Ian. .i.	(Sunday)
602	Kl. Ian. .ii.	(Monday)

The ferials for 597 and 601 advanced by two compared with the previous years since the latter were leap-years. The 1st of January in 597 was not a Monday but a Tuesday because 596 was a leap-year; similarly, the 1st of January in 601 would have been .uiii., namely Saturday, if 600 had not been a leap-year. The whole sequence of ferials repeated itself every twenty-eight years (the four-year cycle of the leap-year multiplied by the seven days of the week). Thus the ferials for 628 and 629 were .ui. and .i. as were those for 600 and 601. The sequence worked, it should be noted, for anyone using the Julian calendar. Which Easter table one preferred made no difference.

The use of these two chronological tools in our main annals, AU, AT and CS, is different and complex. The main hand of AU used, as we have seen, an AD chronology, but he also left a gap for further information. Into this gap Cathal Mac Maghnusa, for whom the manuscript was written, inserted ferials for most years up to 668, after which they became more intermittent: 672, 675–9, 692, 695, 747. In 955 and 956 and then from 1000 they were entered

¹ There are also epacts for some periods: see K. Harrison, 'Epacts in Irish Chronicles', *Studia Celtica*, 12–13 (1977–8), 19–32.

INTRODUCTION

41

by the main hand, but this is after the terminal date of the Chronicle of Ireland. It may be important, however, that when the AD chronology righted itself with the insertion of an annal for 1013, an insertion made by Cathal Mac Maghnusa, the ferial sequence was unaffected: no ferial was inserted for 1013.¹ The ferias after 1013 correspond to the AD year; those before to the AD year + 1. Moreover the rule of AD year + 1 = the ferial year holds good not just for the years immediately prior to 1013 but also for the annals up to 668. This suggests that both ferial sequences (up to 668 and from 995) may have been established at the same time. If that is correct, the ferial chronology in AU may go no further back than the eleventh century.

We have seen already from external evidence that the AD dating given only in the Annals of Ulster was one year too early from the early eighth century until a date after the end of the Chronicle of Ireland. Although in individual cases it can be disputed whether an external written source is more likely to be correct than the Chronicle of Ireland, there is no possible dispute over the astronomical evidence; and that shows the same pattern as the majority of the external written sources. We have seen also that there are other chronological dislocations before the early eighth century and thus all in the section of the text deriving from the parent Iona annals. There are two ways to check these results and perhaps make further progress starting from evidence internal to the Chronicle of Ireland and its daughter chronicles.

The first is that some entries contain datings by the day of the week and the month. These can be checked from an almanac.²

- 595.1. The death of Columba: *Pentecost Sunday*, 9 June.
Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, iii.23, has Columba die on Sunday but says nothing about Pentecost; 9 June was a Sunday in 597, namely the first Sunday after Pentecost according to the Alexandrian system (Cheney, Table 8/24), but not in 595 (Table 8/13). The Celtic Easter was one week earlier than the Roman in 597 (Cheney, p. 151), and hence 9

¹ This is in accord with the correction made by Cathal Mac Maghnusa to AD dates in the primary MS of AU from 890. His 1013 annal was a mere device, not a statement that an annal had been omitted at that point. The ferias for 955 and 966 are incorrect; those added by Cathal in 985, 988, 993 and 998 are correct.

² I have used the tables on pp. 84–153 of C. R. Cheney, *Handbook of Dates for Students of British History*, revised by M. Jones (Cambridge, 2000) with the corrections noted in the review by D. Mc Carthy in *CMCS* 41 (Summer 2001), 68, and the Celtic dates for Easter in B. Blackburn and L. Holford-Strevens, *The Oxford Companion to the Year* (Oxford, 1999), 870–75. References are to Cheney's numbered tables. From 722 these datings by day of the week and the month are also discussed by Walsh, 'The Dating of the Irish Annals', 368–9.

- June would have been Pentecost Sunday on Iona.
- 686.1 The battle of Dún Nechtain, Saturday, 20 May; 20 May was a Saturday in 685, not 686 (Cheney, Table 8/5).
- 703.2 The battle of Corann: Saturday, 12 July; 12 July was a Saturday in 704 (Cheney, Table 8/9). This difference of one year accords with that noted above by which the death of Aldfrith (705 according to Bede) is placed under 704.
- 722.8 (AU) The battle of Almu (Allen): Friday 11 December; this is correct for 722 (Table 8/22).
- 730.1 Earthquake: Wednesday 8 February; correct for 730 (Table 8/19).
- 738.4 The battle of Áth Senaig: Tuesday 19 August (AT and AClon; interlinear insertion in AU; CS is lacking here); correct for 738 (Table 8/23).
- 795.1 (AU) The killing of Bran and Eithne: Wednesday 6 May; this is correct for 795 (Table 8/22).
- 862.5 The death of Máel Sechnaill I: Tuesday 30 November. This is incorrect: either the true year was 863 (Table 8/21) or, more probably, *iii feria* was a mistake for *ii feria* (30 November was a Monday in 862: Table 8/29). This error would have to have been in the Chronicle of Ireland since AU and CS agree.¹
- 879.1 The death of Áed Findliath: Friday 20 November; this is correct for 879 (Table 8/22).

These results bear out the conclusions to which we have already come: the Brega annalist and the last part of the Iona annals have a chronology equivalent to the corrected AD dates in AU. Before that, however, there are dislocations in the AD chronology even when corrected by one year. If we put together the three categories of evidence — astronomical, external texts and internal — the result is as in Table 7 (only phases attested in more than one category of evidence are admitted). These comparisons between different categories of evidence indicate that the AD chronology of AU was subject to a serious dislocation about 642 and some less severe ones in the subsequent century. We may now turn to examine whether the other system, that of ferials, was any more reliable.

In AT there is a sequence of ferials running, with gaps, up to 656. In CS what is evidently the same sequence goes, with more numerous omissions,

¹ Walsh, 'The Dating of the Irish Annals', 368, noted the agreement of AU and CS but nevertheless preferred to emend.

INTRODUCTION

43

Table 7 Categories of chronological evidence

	<i>CI < Iona</i>	<i>Astronomy</i>	<i>External</i>	<i>Internal</i>
A. Iona annals final phase: the corrected AD date is generally accurate	734	734		
	731		731	
	730			730
	729		729	
	722			722
	716		716	
	711		711	
B. The -1 phase	<i>CI < Iona</i>	<i>Astronomy</i>	<i>External</i>	<i>Internal</i>
	704		705	
	703			704
C. The +1 phase	<i>CI < Iona</i>	<i>Astronomy</i>	<i>External</i>	<i>Internal</i>
	692	691		
	691		690	
	689	688		
	686		685	685
	685		684	
	680		679	
D. Correct dates alternating with +1	677	676		
	<i>CI < Iona</i>	<i>Astronomy</i>	<i>External</i>	<i>Internal</i>
	675		675	
	671		670	
	664	664	664	
	664	664		
	656		655	
E. The -2/-3 phase	651		651	
	642		642	
	<i>CI < Iona</i>	<i>Astronomy</i>	<i>External</i>	<i>Internal</i>
	639		642	
	632		634	
	631		633	
	625		627	
	600		603	
	595		597	597
	591	594		
	563		565	

up to 643. An earlier sequence of ferials began with the Incarnation, the start of the Sixth Age of the World and ended with the arrival of St Patrick: as the evidence of CS shows (there are missing leaves in AT at this point), the first sequence from the Incarnation to 431 was inconsistent with the second sequence starting in 432. Later in AT, from 1018, a third sequence of ferials is used, but again this was not part of the same chronological system as the sequence from 432 to the mid-seventh century.¹ There were thus three quite distinct series of ferials; they cannot have formed part of a single chronology. We shall be concerned solely with the second sequence, from 432 to the mid-seventh century.

Neither in AT nor in CS is the AD system employed in the period up to 911. Hence the evidence is unsatisfactory from the point of view of textual history. The two Clonmacnois annals used one system, but AU (in the main hand) another. Moreover, although the ferials were subsequently added to gaps left in the primary manuscript of AU for the purpose, they do not agree with those in AT and CS. In spite of miscopyings of numbers and gaps AT and CS evidently have the same sequence, whereas a quite different one occurs in AU. Hence, apart from the indication of a new year by means of the Kalends of January, there is no chronological system in extant annals which one can ascribe on textual grounds to the parent Chronicle of Ireland and, before that, to the Iona annals.² So far as the textual history goes, the ferial system used by AT and CS for the period 432 to the mid-seventh century might have been introduced into the Clonmacnois chronicle in the tenth or eleventh century, while the AD system was similarly added to a parent text of AU after 911. No straightforward textual argument will show, either, what was the source of AU's quite different ferial chronology.

Arguments based on grounds other than textual history have, however, been advanced to support the theory that the ferial system was used in the earlier part of the Chronicle of Ireland.³ First, a manuscript of the 'Celtic' 84-year paschal table (*latercus*) has been discovered, and it exhibits the same conjunction of *Kl.* for the Kalends of January and a number (from 1–7) for

1 Its ferials, with some exceptions due to miscopying, are correct for the corresponding AU AD years. The earlier series in AT does not follow the AD sequence in AU, as we shall see. Similarly, CS has an isolated ferial at 1131 = 1135, but it too is unrelated to the earlier sequence for the same reason.

2 This is the verdict of Mac Niocaill, *The Medieval Irish Annals*, 17.

3 D. Mc Carthy, 'The Chronology of the Irish Annals', 207–9.

4 D. Mc Carthy and D. Ó Cróinín, 'The "Lost" Irish 84-Year Table Rediscovered', *Peritia*, 6/7 (1987–88), 227–42.

INTRODUCTION

45

the day of the week on that date (Sunday being 1, Saturday 7).⁴ This both confirms the old claim that medieval annals might derive, in part, from paschal tables and suggests that an annalistic combination of *Kl.* + ferial was early — perhaps already established as an annalist's device before the Celtic 84-year cycle became obsolete in 716 with the conversion of Iona to the Roman Easter.¹ It has also been suggested that one reason why this ferial system petered out in AT and CS in the middle years of the seventh century was that it was still associated with the 84-year cycle, which was then coming under severe criticism both in Ireland and in England.² All this offers a case to support the claim advanced by O'Rahilly many years ago that the ferial system was the one employed in the earliest Irish annals.³

In order to assess this case, the main arguments are here presented in what it is hoped will be a readily intelligible form.⁴ At the outset a critical issue is the contrast between the ferials in AT and CS, on the one hand, and those in AU on the other. It is here that we approach the most obscure part of the whole problem concerning early Irish annalistic chronology. We have already seen, by comparing the Irish annals with other sources, that the AD chronology in AU needs to be corrected by adding one year from c.710 to 911, namely from the last years of the Iona annals through to the end of the Chronicle of Ireland. This correction, however, was not enough to bring the annals before c.710 into regular concurrence with dates from external sources. It appeared that there were several dislocations in the chronology of the Iona annals as represented in AU. External sources from the late sixth century up to c.642 suggested that the corrected AD years were two to three years behind the true dates, so that the eclipse which occurred in 594 was assigned in AU to 591 or 592, while Oswald's defeat and death, which occurred in 642 according to Bede, was placed under 639. Different corrections — and sometimes none at all — were required after c.642. What we now need to examine is how the two ferial systems, one in AT and CS, the other in AU, coped with this major dislocation c.642 — a dislocation which lies within the period for which the ferial dating is available. Moreover the period including the eclipse of 594 and running up to the obit of Aidan in 651 (shortly after which the ferials in AT come to an end) is the first for which two conditions are both

1 D. Ó Cróinín, 'Early Irish Annals from Easter Tables: A Case restated', *Peritia*, 2 (1983), 74–86.

2 Mc Carthy, 'The Chronology of the Irish Annals', 229, 239.

3 O'Rahilly, *EIHM* 238; this was the claim rejected, on textual grounds, by Mac Niocaill.

4 I have tried to work them out independently of Mc Carthy's articles so as to provide for myself, and then for others, a check on the crucial arguments.

satisfied: contemporary recording on Iona and a good supply of external controls. Here, if anywhere, it should be possible to make solid progress.

To see how different the ferials in AU are from those in AT and CS we need only tabulate them alongside each other, including the true ferials as a check. Table 8 is divided into two sections in order to distinguish the period when the corrected AD years in AU were two to three years behindhand from the succeeding period when they were usually either accurate or one year in advance. In section A, therefore, the true 586 is aligned with AU's 583 and so on. The symbol ^ is used to signify that text is attributed to the previous year, in other words, that in that particular set of annals there is no new annal marked to divide a section of text from the preceding one. For example, AU marks as a new annal the material appearing under the (corrected) 594; but in AT and CS it belongs with the preceding annal. The symbol XX is used to mark places where the ferials suggest dislocation in AU's chronology. The column headed 'corr. AT' proposes simple emendations to the ferials given in AT (and also, often, in CS). Leap years are in bold.

As Table 8 shows, the ferials in AU agree with the corrected AD sequence (not, it should be noted, the AD years actually given in the manuscript, which were one year behind). That means that they are consistent with the chronology of the text for the last period of the Iona annals and the Brega chronicle, c.710–911. It also means that, wherever Cathal Mac Maghnusa may have found his ferials, he did not obtain them by deducing them from the AD years which lay before him in the manuscript he had commissioned. This makes it rather more likely that he obtained his ferials from another set of annals descended from the Chronicle of Ireland: he could then easily collate the sequence of years in the source from which he took the ferials with the sequence in his exemplar for AU and so transfer the ferials from one text to the other. There are, however, grounds for uncertainty over this point to which we shall come later.

The AU sequence of ferials does not take any account of the dislocation c.642. It proceeds across that divide (and the later dislocation between 675 and 676) as if nothing had happened (see Table 9). If we consider the process by which an annalist is likely to have worked, it will appear that the ferials cannot have been inserted into the ultimate source of the text from which Cathal Mac Maghnusa took his ferials earlier than c.710. A competent annalist using the ferial chronology as he worked would have entered the correct sequence. This might have been corrupted in transmission so as to produce particular errors, but these ought to be amenable to correction

INTRODUCTION

47

Table 8. Chronology 586–664

A. The period of -2/3 (true 586 = corrected AU 583/584 etc.) before the major dislocation c.642

<i>True AD</i>	<i>Roman Easter</i>	<i>True ferials</i>	<i>-2/3 AU AD (corr.)</i>	<i>corr. AT</i>	<i>Ferials in the texts</i>		
					<i>AT</i>	<i>CS</i>	<i>AU</i>
586	14 April	iii	583	iii	ui		
587	30 March	iiii	584		u		
588	18 April	u	585		ui		
589	10 April	uii	586	uii	ui	K	iii
590	26 March	i	587		i	i	iiii
591	15 April	ii	588		iii	ii	u
592	6 April	iii	589		iiii	iiii	uii
593	29 March	u	590		u	K	i
594	11 April	ui	591 (eclipse/ 592 eclipse)		ui	ui	ii
							iii
595	3 April	uii	593		ii	K	iiii < u
596	22 April	i	594		^	^	ui
597	14 April	iii	595 († Columba)		iii	iii/iiii	uii
598	30 March	iiii	596		ui	K	i
599	19 April	u	597		uii	K	iii
600	10 April	ui	598		i	i	iiii
601	26 March	i	599		ii	K	u
602	15 April	ii	600		u	K	ui
603	7 April	iii	601		^	u	i
604	22 March	iiii	602		ui	K	ii
605	11 April	ui	603		uii	ui	iii
606	3 April	uii	604		u<ii	K	iiii
607	23 April	i	605		iii	K	K [ui]
608	7 April	ii	606		iiii	iiii	K [uii]
609	30 March	iiii	607		u	K	K [i]
610	19 April	u	608	uii	^	K	ii
611	4 April	ui	609		i	i	iiii
612	26 March	uii	610	ii	ui	u	u
613	15 April	ii	611	iii	ii	K	ui
614	31 March	iii	612		u	u	uii
615	20 April	iiii	613		ui	K	ii
616	11 April	u	614		uii	ui	iii
617	3 April	uii	615		i	K	iiii
618	16 April	i	616		iii	K	u
619	8 April	ii	617		iiii	K	uii
620	30 March	iii	618		u	K	i
621	19 April	u	619	ui	iii	ui	ii
622	4 April	ui	620	i	K	K	iii
623	27 March	uii	621		ii	K	u
624	15 April	i	622	iii	^	K	ui

Continued overleaf

48

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

625	31 March	iii	623	iiii	^	iiii	uii
626	20 April	iiii	624		ui	K	i
627	12 April	u	625	uii	i	uii	iii
628	27 March	ui	626		i	i	iiii
629	16 April	i	627		ii	ii	u
630	8 April	ii	628	iiii	uii	K	ui
631	24 March	iii	629		u	K	i
632	12 April	iiii	630	ui	^	ui	ii
633	4 April	ui	631		uii	uii	iii
634	24 April	uii	632		ii	u<ii	iiii
635	9 April	i	633		iii	iii	ui
636	31 March	ii	634		iiii	iiii	uii
637	20 April	iiii	635		^	^	i
638	5 April	u	636		u	K	ii
639	28 March	ui	637		uii	K	iiii
640	16 April	uii	638		i	i	u
641	8 April	ii	639		ii	ii	ui
642	24 March	iii	640	iii	ui	iii	uii
			641		^	^	ii
			642		u	K	iii

9
XX
8
8
XX
7

B. The period after the major dislocation c.642

<i>True AD</i>	<i>Roman Easter</i>	<i>True ferials</i>	<i>corr. AU AD (corr.)</i>	<i>AT</i>	<i>Ferials in the texts</i>		
					<i>AT</i>	<i>CS</i>	<i>AU</i>
643	13 April	iiii	643	ui	^	ui	iiii
644	4 April	u	644	uii	^	K	u
645	24 April	uii	645		i	K	uii
646	9 April	i	646	iii	u	K	i
647	1 April	ii	647	iiii	ui	K	ii
648	20 April	iii	648	u	^	^	iii
649	5 April	u	649		ui	K	u
650	28 March	ui	650		i	K	ui
651	17 April	uii	651	ii	ui	K	uii
652	1 April	i	652	iii	K	K	i
653	21 April	iii	653	iiii	K	K	iii
654	13 April	iiii	654	ui	K	K	iiii
655	29 March	u	655	uii	^	^	K [u]
656	17 April	ui	656		i	K	K [ui]
657	9 April	i	657	ii	K	K	i
658	26 March	ii					
659	14 April	iii					
660	5 April	iiii					
661	28 March	ui					
662	10 April	uii					
663	2 April	i					
664	21 April	ii					

INTRODUCTION

49

Table 9. AU ferials

<i>True date and ferial</i>		<i>AU corrected AD date and ferial</i>		
676 (comet)	.iii.	677	.u.	= true ferial for 677
664 (solar eclipse)	.ii.	664	.ii.	= true ferial for 664
651 (death of Aidan)	.uii.	651	.uii.	= true ferial for 651
634 (deaths of Eanfrith and Cadwallon)	.uii.	632	.iiii.	= true ferial for 632
594 (eclipse)	.ui.	591/	.ii.	= true ferial for 591
		592	.iii.	= true ferial for 592

bearing in mind the twenty-eight-year cycle which governs ferials. A later annalist who was introducing ferials into an early text without chronological data other than *Kl.* (very much as Cathal Mac Maghnusa was in the Annals of Ulster) might achieve a satisfactory result, provided that there were no chronological dislocations in the text. If there were such dislocations, however, the later annalist would be likely to betray himself by passing over the point of dislocation as if there were nothing wrong. The truth is, therefore, that, from the standpoint of the corrected AD chronology in AU, its ferials are too correct. They were not already there in the annals as recording was proceeding in the 640s. That does not mean that the Iona annalist did not use ferials in the 640s, merely that, if he did, they have been replaced by a sequence which looks, at first sight, more correct because it was added or revised later.

It cannot be said that the ferials in AT and CS are too correct. They are approximately seven years behind the true ferials at this period. That is not, of itself, a virtue: the question is whether they, like those of AU, behave as if there were no dislocation in the corrected AD chronology for the 640s. Table 10 repeats part of Table 9 but adds the corresponding data from AT and CS (corrected as in Table 9):

It appears from Table 10 as if the ferial sequence in AT and CS exhibited the dislocation in AU: that is a possible reason for the shift from being seven years behindhand in 651 to being nine years behind the AU chronology as soon as we go back to 634. On the other hand, the variation from the true date remains at seven years. Hence the dislocation in the 640s appears to be peculiar to AU; and that would imply that it was not a feature of the Chronicle of Ireland or of the Iona annals. In Table 8 the points at which the ferials suggest that AU's chronology was dislocated are shown by a XX in the right-hand margin preceded and followed by numerals giving the number of years

Table 10. Ferials in AU, AT and CS

True <i>AD</i>	<i>ferial</i>	AU <i>AD</i>	<i>ferial</i>	AT / CS <i>ferial = AD</i>	Variation <i>from true yr.</i>	Variation <i>from AU year</i>
651	.uii.	651	.uii.	.ii. = 658	7	7
634	.uii.	632	.iiii.	.ii. = 641	7	9
627	.u.	625	.iii.	.uii. = 634	7	9
594	.ui.	591 / 592	.ii. .iii.	.ui. = 600	6	9

by which the AT and CS ferials were behind the AU chronology (not the relationship to true dates, which remained unchanged).

Is, then, the ferial chronology of AT and CS the remnant of that followed by the original annalists on Iona in the late sixth and seventh centuries? So far, it seems that it might be, but there are grounds for caution. First, if, as the ferial evidence suggests, the dislocation in AU occurred at two points, in AU's 635 and 641, we are still left with a two-year disagreement on the date of Oswald's death, dated by the AU ferials to 639 but by Bede to 642. The date as indicated by the ferials in AT and CS would be 640, but that still leaves a two-year gap. Our external evidence, therefore, indicates that the dislocation occurred at about the (true) date 642, but the ferial evidence points to two earlier years.

Much more fundamental, however, is the question of how the AT and CS ferials could be seven years behind the correct ones. As with AU's ferials, we have to ask whether this is the kind of mistake which could occur in a chronological sequence derived by textual copying from one used at the time, namely by the Iona annalists in the late sixth and seventh centuries. The ferials of AT and CS may be independent of AU's chronology, with its particular errors, but that is not enough to show that they descend from the Iona annals. As we have noted already in passing, the second sequence of ferials in the archetype of AT and CS began from the arrival of Patrick; AU's chronology, however, begins with 431, the mission of Palladius, although the first ferial actually inserted in the space allowed was that for 432, the date given for the arrival of Patrick. The ferials in CS, however, are not continuous between the period before and after 431/432 (this part of AT is lost); and they are correct neither immediately before 431 nor in the rest of the fifth century. A purely mechanical error made them seriously misleading for dating any annal. The ferial for 432 (it is a symptom of the secondary character of CS's ferials that they descend from the supposed date of Patrick's

INTRODUCTION

51

arrival in Ireland, not from that of Palladius) was .ui., but that year was a leap-year and thus the correct ferial for 433 is .i. In CS, however, the next ferial is .iii. as if there had been no leap-year in 432. The sequence of feriales in CS then proceeds on its way as if Patrick had arrived in 443 not 432. A scribe had looked for the ferial .ui. in his table, and instead of alighting on that for 432, he went on, past the .ui. of 437 to the next one after that, at 443. We can be confident that this also happened in the lost portion of AT, since when that text is again available, from 489, it has the same major dislocation as CS.

When the annals in AT and CS reached the first contemporary entries in the second half of the sixth century, this error was continued. Hence it cannot be the case that the chronological anchor of the feriales in AT and CS lay within the period of contemporary recording on Iona. Instead its chronological anchor lay at the arrival of Patrick, in a period which, for Irish annalists, had to be reconstructed from written sources amplified by guesswork and oral traditions. Not a single ferial in AT and CS began life in a chronicle; they were taken by a careless scribe from a table and never corrected. If the feriales had been an active part of the chronological organization of the text, subject to scrutiny by annalists and scribes who knew how they worked, they could hardly have escaped correction in the centuries between the Clonmacnois chronicle and its daughter texts in AT and CS. There may well have been a system of ferial dating in the Iona annals, but, if so, it has been replaced in AT and CS, just as it was in AU, by a much later construction. It just so happens that the later chronology of AU, especially its ferial dating, was much closer to the truth than the chronology of the Clonmacnois chronicle.

(uiii) External sources

Now that we have come to some conclusions about the chronology used by the Chronicle of Ireland and the Iona annals we can make some progress in dating the incorporation of what our text called 'the chronicles', namely the chronicles of Marcellinus, Isidore and Bede.¹ Of these, the Chronicle of Isidore was the least important and may be neglected. We may take the other two in chronological order. The corrected date for the Chronicle of Ireland yields dates never separated by more than one year from those given in Mommsen's edition of Marcellinus. From 440 to 448, they are one year later than Marcellinus, but thereafter usually one year earlier.

¹ As at 491.1.

Up to the beginning of Justinian's reign in 527 Marcellinus offered a reliable guide. For the subsequent period up to 725 Bede's *Chronica Maiora* were the principal external source, together with the *Liber Pontificalis* and Isidore's *Chronica Maiora*. The *Liber Pontificalis* was ascribed to Bede by the Chronicle of Ireland, and this indicates that it may have been transmitted in conjunction with Bede's work. Even in their original form, Bede's *Chronica Maiora* quoted extensively from the *Liber Pontificalis*.

Bede's work was not, for an annalist, an easy text to handle. Its chronological framework at this stage was the reigns of the Roman emperors, each of which is defined by two characteristics: first, its duration in years (but not, in general, months, still less days); secondly, the date at the end of a reign was given in terms of the *Anni Mundi*, years since the Creation as calculated by Bede. The Irish annalist who incorporated material from Bede included the first but not the second of these characteristics; but in his chronological calculations he may also have made use of Bede's *Anni Mundi*. Another help for the annalist is that Bede's text included a scatter of other chronological indicators, in particular (from 527 onwards) seven indiction years and a couple of AD years. Some of these helped to fix his regnal chronology.

For present purposes, the Chronicle of Ireland must be compared with Bede, not with the imperial chronology accepted by modern scholars. For

Table 11. The Chronicle of Ireland and the Chronicle of Marcellinus

<i>CI's date</i>	<i>Marcellinus's date</i>	<i>True date</i>
432	432	
441	440	440
448.2	447	
449.2	450	
456.2	457	
473.2	474	
481.2	482	483
493.2	494	492
498.4	499	
499.1	500	498
515.3	515	514
517.4	518	
518.1	518	518
527.7	527	527

INTRODUCTION

53

this reason the accepted dates are only given in Table 12 in square brackets. Bede had notably inaccurate regnal years for some emperors, especially Justin II, Tiberius II and Heraclius, and slightly inaccurate ones for others. We can see the Irish annalist struggling with some of the loose ends left behind. For example, Bede gives Constantine son of Heraclius a reign of only six months; in terms of his *Anni Mundi* this is rounded up to a whole year; yet, even so, the reign lengths did not cover the entire period between the two long reigns of Heraclius and Constantine son of Constantine (namely, Constans II). This difficulty is reflected in the treatment given by the Chronicle of Ireland. Further, the Chronicle of Ireland may have introduced some loose ends of its own. There is always a problem if a text gives regnal years in round figures and without a precise starting-date: are the regnal years assimilated to the annalist's years and how is this to be done? One way of coping is to make the first annalistic year after a transfer of power the first regnal year. If we include entries only in AT, there is some evidence that this was the policy followed by the Irish annalist.¹ Yet it does not look as though this convenient stratagem was followed consistently.

The regnal years included in the Chronicle of Ireland from Bede are consistent with the single regnal year taken over from Isidore (617.2). They show that, in terms of the corrected AD years of AU, the terminal dates of imperial reigns taken from Bede agree with Bede's date in 576, are one year later from 584–612, but two years later from 629 to 642 and then four years later in 673. In other words, the annalist began with Bede's chronology but then proceeded to make his own calculations, presumably based on reign-lengths. This produced an increasing gap which may explain the confusions in imperial chronology in the late-seventh and early-eighth centuries.

There is no sign in this material of the major chronological dislocation affecting native, external, and astronomical material c.642. The dislocation was detected by comparing different categories of evidence with the corrected AD chronology of the Annals of Ulster. There were, however, suggestions from the ferial chronology of AT and CS that such a dislocation might have been peculiar only to AU rather than affecting the Chronicle of Ireland itself; and, in that case, the date at which the dislocation occurred would have been after 911. We can now see, however, that those suggestions were misleading: the dislocation did indeed affect the Chronicle of Ireland. First, Bede completed his *Chronica Maiora* in 725 and the borrowings from his work in the Chronicle of Ireland cannot have occurred before the last

¹ See 604.8, 605.3, 606.4, 612.3, 613.4.

Table 12. The Chronicle of Ireland and Bede's *Chronica Maiora*

<i>Bede's Emperors</i>	<i>regnal years</i>	<i>indiction</i>	<i>CI</i>
Justinian I [527-65]	37		
Justin II [565-78]	11 = 565-576	(1 Justin = 566, 11 Justin = 576)	566-76
Tiberius Constantinus [578-82]	7 = 576-583	(1 Tiberius = 577, 7 Tiberius = 583)	577-84
Maurice [582-602]	21 = 583-603	(1 Maurice = 584, 21 Maurice = 603) 13 Maurice = indiction 13 = 595 18 Maurice = indiction 4 = 601	584-604
Phocas [602-610]	8 = 603-611	(1 Phocas = 604, 8 Phocas = 611) 2 Phocas = indiction 8 = 605	604-612 2 Phocas = 606
Heraclius [610-641]	26 = 611-637	(1 Heraclius = 612, 26 Heraclius = 637) 16 Heraclius = indiction 15 = 627	613-639 5 Heraclius = 617
Heraclonas & Martina [641]	2 = 637-639		639-641
Constantine son of Heraclius [641]	6 months = 639-40??		642
Constantine son of Constantine 649 [Constans II, 641-668] years)	28 = 641-669	(1 Constantine = 642, 28 Constantine = 669) 9 Constantine included October of indiction 8 = Oct. (problem here in equating indiction with regnal Constantine killed = 28 Constantine = indiction 12 = 669	643- 673

phase of the Iona annals, long after the annals (c.642) which dislocation affected. Material from both Bede's *Chronica Maiora* and the Chronicle of Marcellinus was, however, incorporated before 911, that is, into the Chronicle of Ireland itself.

Let us now consider three possibilities:

1. The dislocation occurred after 911 and only affected AU, but entries from Bede and Marcellinus had already been incorporated into the Chronicle of Ireland. In that case, such entries should show the disloca-

INTRODUCTION

55

tion in AU but not in AT and CS.

2. The dislocation occurred before 911 and thus affected the Chronicle of Ireland, but after the date at which material from Bede and Marcellinus had been incorporated. In that case the dislocation should be shown by all the daughter-chronicles.

3. The dislocation affected the Chronicle of Ireland before material from Bede and Marcellinus had been incorporated. Under this third supposition, entries from Bede and Marcellinus should appear as if no dislocation had occurred. It is only on this third supposition that the entries would escape dislocation in AU.

The evidence of Tables 11 and 12 show that only the third supposition is possible. On any other supposition the chronological gap between the source texts and AU should have increased markedly as one went back in time across the divide of 642; but, on the contrary, the gap with Bedan entries increases as one goes forward in time, whereas no dislocation of two to three years appears in the material from Marcellinus (all before 642).

Confirmation that a real dislocation occurred about 642 comes from the text of the Chronicle of Ireland:

639

AU, AT, CS

2. The death of Duinsech, wife of Domnall.

3. The battle of Oswald, king of the English, *against Penda, in which Oswald fell.*

642

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The death of Domnall son of Áed, king of Ireland, at the end of January *in the 14th year of his reign, in Ard Fothaid.* Subsequently Domnall Brecc was killed *by Owain, king of Britons*, at the end of the year, in December, in the battle of Srath Caruin. He reigned for fifteen years.

4. The battle of Oswiu against the Britons.

The correctness of the date 642 for Domnall's death is attested by external evidence (see the note on the entry in the text). On the other hand, as we have seen already, the death of Oswald in battle also occurred in 642 according to Bede, whereas in the Chronicle of Ireland it is placed three years

earlier, alongside the obit of Domnall's wife, Duinsech. The obit of Duinsech presumably belongs to the same stream of information as that of her husband Domnall and thus her obit is very unlikely to belong to 642. The division is not between entries concerning Britain and those concerning Ireland, since it is very likely from the linking of the two deaths in the one entry that Domnall Brecc's death, in a battle near Falkirk, also belonged to 642. There seem, therefore, to have been two sources which overlapped and both of which, given Iona's interest in all these events, derived from the *familia* of St Columba. One ended no earlier than with the notice of Oswald's death in 642; the other began no later than 642. Since Domnall died in January, his death is very likely to have occurred before Oswald's fall in battle. The earlier source may have included not just the battle in which Oswald was killed, dated to 639, but 'the battle of Oswiu against the Britons', dated to 642, the same year as the obit of Domnall.¹ The dislocation suggests that the incorporation of the earlier source took place some time later, in the late-seventh or early-eighth century, when it was no longer easy to synchronize events from different annals; the nature of its contents make it likely that it was incorporated into the Iona Annals before c.740. What is demonstrable, however, is that the incorrect splicing was present in the Chronicle of Ireland, since it is in both the Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Tigernach.

The way in which AT and CS appeared to show the dislocation was that what appear as two annals in AU were attached to the previous years in AT and CS: the material in AU's annal for 635 was attached to the equivalent of 634, and likewise AU's 641 was attached to the equivalent of 640. These phenomena fall into a pattern. In the fifth century the AT/CS ferials were ten years later than the date intended by the Chronicle of Ireland, as shown not merely by the chronological anchor of Palladius and Patrick (431–2) but by the entries taken from Marcellinus. From the true leap year 584 the discrepancy goes down to nine years, through the loss of an annal within the previous three years; the absence of the separate annal for 635 brought the discrepancy down to eight years, and the absence of that for 641 brought it down to seven. The pattern, therefore, was that the initial ten-year discrepancy between the AT/CS ferials and the intended chronology of the Chronicle of Ireland was gradually reduced by the omission of annals. On the other hand, because of the dislocation within the Chronicle of Ireland c.642, the discrep-

¹ If Oswiu's battle against the Britons was actually in 645, it cannot be identified with his expedition to the site of the battle in which Oswald was killed, since that is dated to 643 by Bede, *HE* iii.12.

INTRODUCTION

57

ancy with the true chronology increased at that date from 5–6 years in the late 630s to seven years from 642. The ferial chronology of AT/CS does not, therefore, reveal the three-year dislocation *c.*642; it appears to do so only because of the approximate coincidence of the loss of the annals for 635 and 641 with the splicing of the two sources in the Iona chronicle *c.*642.

‘The chronicles’, Bede and Marcellinus, help us to determine a further crucial point. A contemporary annalistic record began in the second half of the sixth century, after the foundation of Iona (563/565). For linguistic reasons it looks as though some retrospective entries were made at this period, but they went no further back than *c.*500. This early material then suffered a serious chronological dislocation *c.*642; but material added after this date should not have been subject to the same effect. Lesser dislocations occurred *c.*676, *c.*695, and *c.*710. The Chronicle of Ireland, however, began with Palladius and Patrick, dated to 431 and 432. The construction of a record for the fifth century depended heavily on ‘the chronicles’, especially on Marcellinus, entries from whose chronicle must have been incorporated, as we have seen, after *c.*642. Bede’s *Chronica Maiora* were completed in 725, which gives a *terminus post quem* for the incorporation of Bedan material in the Irish annals.

This is as far as straightforward textual and chronological arguments have taken us, but there are broader, less hard-and-fast reasons for thinking that the fifth-century record dates from after *c.*740 — that is, that it was incorporated into the Brega Chronicle, not the parent Iona Annals. The Brega Chronicle, as we have seen, showed a loyalty to Armagh; but the fifth-century annals have one central purpose, to show that the origins of Christian Ireland were Patrician and that Patrick’s career was closely tied up with the earliest history of the Uí Néill and their rule in Tara. The starting-point was a variant of the story told by Muirchú and Tírechán in the late-seventh century: an encounter between Lóegaire son of Niall, king of Tara, and St Patrick. It is much more likely that this was added after *c.*740 rather than before, in Brega rather than on Iona.

It is perhaps also more likely that the additions were made early rather than late in the history of the Brega Chronicle. A consideration of the text shows that there was no great compilatory activity in the last years before 911. The record shared between AU and the Clonmacnois group became thinner from about 890. Moreover, once the annals were transferred to a church owing allegiance to the Patrician legend and to his *familia*, the need would have been there from the start to present a view of history consistent with the stance of the church where the annals were being continued. For

these very general reasons, it is best to date the fifth-century annals to the middle years of the eighth century and to locate them in Brega, where, after all, St Patrick was believed to have confronted Lóegaire, king of Tara.

The suggested stages in the evolution of the Chronicle of Ireland can be summarized as follows:

1. Annals began to be written on Iona in the last third of the sixth century. Some retrospective entries covering the first half of the sixth century were added at this stage, but the record went back no further than c.500. These annals were continued up to c.642 (the death of Oswald).
2. Another Columban chronicle began no later than 642 (death of Domnall son of Áed) and probably already by 639 (death of Duinsech, Domnall's queen).
3. Probably in the second half of the seventh century, (2) was brought to Iona, where (1) was attached to it (but with a dislocation of two or three years). This may have happened when a leading Columban monk came to Iona, perhaps to become abbot, as Baíthéne, the second abbot, had earlier been superior of the house on Tiree, or Laisrén, the third abbot, had been superior of the monastery of Durrow.¹ This chronicle was continued to c.740 on Iona. (It may have continued beyond this date, but, if so, it has not survived.)
4. A copy of (3) was taken to a monastery in Brega, probably either Lusca or Treóit, and continued, probably still in Brega rather than at Armagh, until 911.
5. While in Brega, the fifth- and sixth-century section was amplified on a Patrician basis, but with Prosper's notice about Palladius as the chronological anchor.

(vii) Presentation of the text

Entries common to AU and any one of the Clonmacnois group are set to full measure. Entries found only in AU or in the Clonmacnois group are indented. An exception, however, is that for the period 766.3 to 804.9 neither AT nor CS is available. Since the other annals of the Clonmacnois group are heavily abbreviated, it did not seem worthwhile making any distinction for these annals; for this period, therefore, material in AU is printed to full measure regardless of whether it appears elsewhere. Material found only in

¹ Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, i.29, 30, 41.

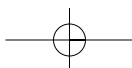
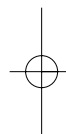
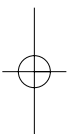
INTRODUCTION

59

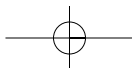
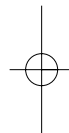
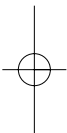
the Clonmacnois group — whether an entire entry or text within an entry — is printed in italics. When an entry as a whole is common to AU and a set of annals of the Clonmacnois group, but material within the annals is found only in AU, the latter is printed in roman within parentheses. Material found only in the additional matter added to AU in a second hand is not included unless it is also in a text of the Clonmacnois group. It should also be noted that, normally, there was no intention to state which of the Clonmacnois chronicles contains a particular entry. In the translation, terms left in the original but explained in the Glossary are printed in bold.

Occasionally entries are given, in square brackets, from the Annals of Inisfallen, the Fragmentary Annals, or the Annals of the Four Masters, if they seemed to be of particular historical interest. This is done even though there is no textual reason to think that they belonged to the Chronicle of Ireland. The square brackets were considered to be sufficient to warn the reader that these entries came from outside the tradition of the Chronicle of Ireland. Apart from their intrinsic interest, they serve as a useful reminder that, by the ninth century at least, the Chronicle of Ireland was not the only annalistic text being compiled in Ireland.

Names have been gently normalized — ‘gently’ in the sense that some variation has been allowed. For example, the common names Éogan, Eochu, and Eochaid sometimes appear in AU in their Old Irish forms as Éugan, Echu, and Echaid. Such forms have been allowed to remain. Original *nd*, as in *cland*, has normally been restored up to c.800, but for the ninth century *nn* has been left. In names of places, the Irish form has been preferred, except for a small group consisting of those names likely to be familiar to students of early-medieval history in their anglicized form, such as Iona, Bangor, Armagh, and Clonmacnois. Anyone concerned with the attested forms of names should certainly not accept any spelling from this translation without checking it against the editions.



THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND



THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

63

431

AU¹

The kalends of January. In the 431st year from the Incarnation of the Lord, Palladius was ordained bishop by Celestine, bishop of the city of Rome, when Aetius and Valerius were consuls, and was the first to be sent to Ireland so that they might believe in Christ, in the eighth year of Theodosius [II].²

432

AU, CS

The kalends of January, AD 432. Patrick, *i.e. the archbishop*, came to Ireland and began to baptize the Irish in the ninth year of Theodosius II, in the first year of the episcopacy of Xistus, 42nd³ bishop of the Roman Church, *in the fourth year of the reign of Lóegaire son of Niall*. (This is the reckoning of

1 There is a gap in AT, due to missing leaves, extending to, and including, AD 488. CS does not have an annal for 431.

2 Prosper, *Epit. Chron.* § 1307; Bede, *Chron. Maj.* § 482. It appears as if the Chronicle of Ireland and Bede had different chronological errors affecting their dating of Palladius (for the reason given in the note on 432, I am assuming that AU derived this entry from the Chronicle of Ireland). Bede had accurate consular chronology in relationship to his imperial years (thus he placed the consulate of Aetius and Symmachus in the 23rd year of Theodosius II's reign: Bede, *HE* i.13) but his imperial years were one year too early. He correctly places the mission of Palladius in the 8th year of Theodosius (*Chron. Maj.* § 482, *HE* i.13) after the death of Honorius (in 423) but he regards this as being AD 430 (*HE* v.24). The Chronicle of Ireland, however, correctly places the eighth year of Theodosius II in 431 but thinks that this was the consulship of Aetius and Valerius, which was in fact 432 (see Mommsen, *Chron. Min.* iii.529). This is in accord with the tendency of the Chronicle of Ireland to place events taken from Marcellinus (who dated his years by the consuls) one year too early. Prosper, *Epit. Chron.* uses both consular and *Annus Passionis* chronology. A reader of Prosper would only make an error about the consuls if he related entries to the following notice of the consuls for the year rather than the previous one. There were clearly various dates in circulation since the supplementary notes to Tírechán, *Collectanea*, § 56, place the mission sent by Celestine in the thirteenth year of Theodosius, which must refer to the thirteenth consulate of the emperor, namely 430, the year given by Bede. On Palladius, see D. Ó Cróinín, 'Who was Palladius "First Bishop of the Irish"?', *Peritia*, 12 (2000), 205–37.

3 '42nd' is from Marcellinus, *Chron. s.a.* 432, except that he makes the consular year of Aetius and Valerius (431 according to AU) the year in which Xystus became pope; this is consistent with the text if it reckoned the AD year after an accession as the first year of a reign. In the *Liber Pontificalis* Xystus was reckoned to be the 46th pope (*Lib. Pont.* no. 46); the supplementary notes to Tírechán, *Collectanea*, § 56, make Celestine the 45th pope; this agrees with, and is presumably derived from, *Lib. Pont.*

Bede, Marcellinus and Isidore in their chronicles.)¹

433

AU, AClon, CS

The kalends of January. *The first indiction.*²

434

AU, CS, AR

The kalends of January. The first plunder taken by the Saxons from Ireland.³

435

AU, CS

The kalends of January. The death of Bresal, king of the Leinstermen.

436

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January.

2. Or here the death of Bresal, king of the Leinstermen.⁴

1 Bede, *Chron. Maj.* § 482, on Palladius, supplied the year of Theodosius II's reign, providing Patrick's arrival was placed in the year immediately after the mission of Palladius; Marcellinus (see previous n.) supplied the detail about Xistus (Xystus). Isidore, *Chron. Maj.* ed. Mommsen, *Chron. Min.*, ii.472, adds nothing. The dependence of Patrick's chronology on that of Palladius at this point is an indication that the annal for 431 was in the Chronicle of Ireland, even though it is not in CS. The dating of Patrick's arrival to the year after Palladius's mission in Muirchú and Tírechán (*Patrician Texts*, ed. and trans. Bieler, 72–4, 126), is similarly a strong argument in favour of accepting that Prosper's Chronicle was known in Ireland by the end of the seventh century and thus independently of Bede. The regnal year of Lóegaire given in CS disagrees with Muirchú, *Vita S. Patricii*, i.8, Tírechán, *Collectanea*, § 1, and VT² 321–2, who place Patrick's arrival in Lóegaire's fifth year. For a detailed discussion of the various forms of this annal, see D. N. Dumville, 'The Date 432', in D. N. Dumville *et al.*, *Saint Patrick, A.D. 493–1993* (Woodbridge, 1993), 39–43.

2 This is correct for 433. Although it is not in AU, it may well have been part of the Chronicle of Ireland, forming part of a battery of chronological information designed to anchor the following sequence of years by means of a secure start.

3 Cf. 471 for the second Saxon raid. *Saxones* / *Saxain* is the word used by the Irish for the English, but for this early period, it seems better to translate 'Saxon(s)'. CS has 'in Ireland' in place of 'from Ireland', while AR have 'from (or in) Ireland'.

4 CS may have placed this obit here rather than in 435, but its chronology in this period is difficult to reconcile with that of AU.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

65

3. Orosius and Prosper and Cyril flourished in Christ.

437

AU, AR

The kalends of January. Findbarr moccu Bardéni *and his sons*.¹

438

AU, AClon, CS

1. The kalends of January.
 2. *Secundinus and Auxilius and Iserninus are sent to the Irish, but, in the time of Patrick alone, they did not acquire pre-eminence or authority.*²
3. The **Senchas Már** was written.

439

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January.
 2. Secundinus, Auxilius and Iserninus are sent — they being bishops — to Ireland to aid Patrick.
 3. *The birth of St Brigit on a Wednesday, it being the 8th day of the lunar month in February; she took the veil on a Wednesday with eight virgins, it being the 18th [day of the lunar month]; on a Wednesday, it being the 28th, she died.*³

440

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January.
 2. *Maine son of Niall died.*⁴

¹ CS does not have this annal and its ferials pass straight from 436 to 438 with no room for an intervening year. Nevertheless, its presence in AR argues for its inclusion in the Chronicle of Ireland.

² 439.2 is the AU version of this entry.

³ Cf. 452.2.

⁴ Cf. 440.5; for the history of the text of AU it is important that the reference to 'some books' in 440.5 is in the main hand; the principal way in which material from the Clonmacnois group of annals entered the primary MS of AU was through the additions made by hand *H*² (Cathal Mac Maghnusa). Maine was the eponymous ancestor of Cenél Maini, the ruling lineage of the

3. The death of Xistus, bishop of the Roman Church (who lived for 8 years and 27 days as bishop of the Roman Church, as Bede narrates in his Chronicle.¹)

4. *Amalgaid son of Fiachrai, king of the Connachta, died, namely the first king of the Connachta after [the coming of] the Faith.*

5. Some books say that Maine son of Niall died in this year.

441

AU, AClon, AR, CS²

1. The kalends of January. Leo was consecrated as 42nd bishop of the Roman Church.³

2. Bishop Patrick's orthodoxy in the Catholic faith was confirmed *by him and by the other bishops of Rome*.⁴

442

AU, CS⁵

The kalends of January.

443

AU, AClon, CS

The kalends of January. Bishop Patrick was distinguishing himself by the ardour of his faith and by his teaching of Christ in our province.

kingdom of Southern Tethbae (around Ardagh, Co. Longford). It was one of the branches of the Uí Néill, but none of its members ever held the kingship of Tara. In VT² this is explained, but it is also prophesied by Patrick that, although they would not be kings of Tara, they would be king-makers. At least in the historical period, Cenél Maini, east of the Shannon, is to be distinguished from Uí Maini, west of the Shannon and a little further south: see Byrne, *IKHK* 92–3.

1 From *Lib. Pont.* no. 46. Cf. Marcellinus, *Chron.* s.a. 432, who does not mention the days. There is no such information in Bede, *Chron. Maj.*

2 CS has only the Kal. for this year.

3 Probably from Marcellinus, *Chron.* s.a. 440; he, however, makes Leo the 43rd pope. In *Lib. Pont.*, Leo was the 47th.

4 Both AClon and AR combine these two entries by saying that it was by Pope Leo that Patrick's orthodoxy was confirmed; both also add a further phrase 'and by the other bishops of Rome' (or 'at Rome', *Romae*) AR; 'and by the rest of the Popes of Roome that succeeded in his time', AClon.

5 This entry is not marked by *Kal.* in CS, but the ferial sequence requires it to be inserted.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

67

444

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. Armagh was founded. It was 1194 years from the foundation of the city of Rome to the foundation of this city.¹

445

AU, AClon, AR

1. The kalends of January.
2. Nath Í son of Fiachrai of *Ulster*.²

446

AU, AClon, CS

The kalends of January. The battle of Femen, in which Mac Caírrthinn son of Cóelub *son of Niall* fell.³ Some say that he was of the Cruithni.

447

AU, AClon, CS

The kalends of January. The repose of (the holy) Secundinus *son of Restitutus*, in the 75th year of his life. *His mother, Culmana, was Patrick's sister*.⁴

1 The first sentence is in *LL* i.94 (line 3000), which suggests that it was in the Chronicle of Ireland (*pace* O'Rahilly, *EIHM* 241).

2 The addition 'of Ulster' is in both AClon and AR (CS has only *kal.* and the ferial); in AU, however, *H*² adds that he was the grandson of Eochu Mugmedón (father of Niall of the Nine Hostages) and was killed at the Alps having reigned for 23 years. His father Fiachrai was the eponymous ancestor of the Uí Fhiachrach, one of 'The Three Connachta', the principal ruling lineages of Connaught. In CS similar information occurs s.a. 428; in AClon and AR, the position of the entry corresponds to its position in AU, but AClon then adds 'died in anno 427'. On this see O'Rahilly, *EIHM* 211–12.

3 On this battle and its location not far from Tara (as opposed to the Munster Femen in which Cashed lay), see D. Ó Corráin, 'Topographical Notes. II. Mag Femen, Femen and Some Early Annals', *Ériu*, 22 (1971), 97–99.

4 In AClon there is an entry (directly or indirectly from Bede, *HE* i.15 rather than from Bede, *Chron. Maj.*, § 489) about Hengest, Horsa and the three longships in which they first came to Britain. In AR, between 447 and the next entry (= 453.2), there are two other entries: AR § 94, 'Theodosius 3: Picts and Irish in cooperation (*unanimiter*) attack the Britons'; AR § 95: 'The Synod of Chalcedon had six hundred and thirty bishops'; cf. 457.2.

448

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. Numerous walls of the imperial city [of Constantinople], which had recently been rebuilt, together with 57 towers, collapsed as a result of an earthquake which caused damage in several places.¹

449

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. The emperor Theodosius reached the end of his life, as Marcellinus declares. The emperor Marcian succeeded Theodosius, as Marcellinus says.²

450

AU, CS

The kalends of January.

451

AU, AClon, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. Easter was celebrated on the 24th of April.³

452

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. Some say that the birth of St Brigit occurred in this year.
3. A great slaughter of the Leinstermen.⁴

1 Marcellinus, *Chron. s.a.* 447.

2 Marcellinus, *Chron. s.a.* 450.

3 AClon adds 'by the Pelagion heresie', but the entry very probably derives from Prosper, *Epit. Chron.* § 1352 (=AD 444), and cf. § 1376 (AD 455). This day, 24 April, was later than the latest possible date according to normal Alexandrian Easter tables; in this year the Celtic Easter was on 1 April, which was the 14th day of the lunar month, so that the Alexandrian Easter was on 8 April: see Mc Carthy and Ó Cróinín, 'The Irish 84-Year Easter Table', 234.

4 Cf. 453.2.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

69

453

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. *The Leinstermen were routed in battle by Lóegaire son of Niall.*¹

454

AU, AClon, CS

The kalends of January. The Feast of Tara (**Feis Temro**) was celebrated by Lóegaire son of Niall.

455

AU

1. The kalends of January.
2. Victorius the astronomer flourished.

456

AU, AClon, CS

1. The kalends of January. The death of Éndae son of Cathbath, (and the birth of St Brigit as some say).²
2. The emperor Marcian breathed his last. (He reigned for six years and six months as Marcellinus declares.³ Leo succeeded him.)

457

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. The Synod of Chalcedon was assembled.⁴

1 Cf. 452.3.

2 Cf. 439.3; 452.2. For Éndae see *NHI* i. 213.

3 Marcellinus, *Chron. s.a.* 457.

4 This entry is six years late and is quite inconsistent with the obit of Marcian under 456, who summoned the council.: Marcellinus, *Chron. s.a.* 451. It may be a misplaced extension of part of Marcian's obit, since the immediate source of 456.2 may have continued 'by him the Synod of Chalcedon was assembled'.

3. The repose of the elder *bishop* Patrick, *i.e. of the church of Glastonbury*, (as some books say).¹

458

AU, AClon, CS

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Áth Dara against Lóegaire was won by the Leinstermen, *in which he himself was taken prisoner, but was then set free on swearing by the sun and the wind that he would release them from the cattle[-tribute].*²

459

AU, AClon, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. Bishop Auxilius of *Life* rested.

460

AU, AClon, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. Pope Leo died. He held the see of Peter [and] of the Roman Church for 21³ years, 1 month and 13 days (as Bede reckons it in his Chronicle).⁴

461

AU

1. The kalends of January. Hilary was made 44th pontiff of the Roman church and lived six years.⁵

¹ CS has an extra *kal.* and ferial thus making it appear as if this entry was under a year corresponding to AU's 458. On 'the elder Patrick' see D. N. Dumville *et al.*, *Saint Patrick, 493–1993* (Woodbridge, 1993), 59–64 (which gives references to earlier discussions).

² CS has a doublet under 459, where, in AU, *H²* gives it as an alternative. Before this entry, but after an entry corresponding probably with 460.2, AClon add: Drust son of Erbin died. Compare the Pictish regnal lists (Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 246, 262: 'Drust son of Erp reigned for a hundred years and fought a hundred battles; in the nineteenth year of his reign the holy bishop Patrick went to the island of Ireland.')

³ 25, AClon.

⁴ Again not from Bede's *Chron. Maj.*, but from *Lib. Pont.* no. 47.

⁵ Marcellinus, *Chron. s.a.* 461; in *Lib. Pont.* Hilary was the 48th.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

71

2. Here some record the repose of Patrick.¹

3. Lóegaire son of Niall lived for seven years, seven months and seven days after the Feast of Tara.

462

AU, CS

The kalends of January. The death of Lóegaire son of Niall at Grellach Dabaill *by the side of Cass in Mag Lifi*, between two hills whose names were Ériu and Albu. *His sureties given to the Leinstermen, namely the sun and the wind, killed him there.*²

463

AU, CS

The kalends of January. *The beginning of the reign of Ailill Molt son of Nath Í.*

464

AU, AClon, CS

The kalends of January. The first battle of Ardd.³

1 For the various annalistic obits of St Patrick, see D. N. Dumville, 'The Death-Date of St Patrick', in Dumville *et al.*, *Saint Patrick, A.D. 493–1993*, 29–33.

2 This entry refers to a story, best preserved in a Middle Irish text called the *Bórama*, 'cattle-tribute', according to which Lóegaire was told that he would be safe from the consequences of his oath-breaking unless he were between Ériu and Albu. He, as was only natural, took these names to refer, as usual, to Ireland and Britain. He then decided that he could get away with breaking his oath provided he did not sail out into the Irish Sea; but he was killed when he went between two hills in northern Leinster, which also bore the crucial names. The cattle-tribute imposed on the Leinstermen by the Uí Néill became a matter of legend: the *Bórama* saga is summarized by M. Dillon, *The Cycles of the Kings* (London, 1946), 103–14; see also G. Mac Eoin, 'The Strange Death of Lóegaire mac Néill', *Studia Hibernica*, 8 (1968), 21–48, and *Cath Almaine*, ed. P. Ó Riain (Dublin, 1978).

3 In AU, *H*² adds 'Corann, won by the Laigin'. Cf. AClon: 'The battle of Ardcorran was Given by the Leinstermen to King Lagery, wherein Crewhan was slaine.' Crewhan is Cremthann: cf. 483; 507.1; 627.1.

465

AU, AClon

1. The kalends of January. Hilary bishop of the Roman Church, died. (He occupied the see of Peter for 6 years and 3 months and 10 days.) Simplicius was consecrated, (and he occupied the see for 12 years, one month and [] days).¹

2. Éogan son of Niall died.

466

AU, AClon, CS

1. The kalends of January. An earthquake terrified the people of the city of Ravenna.²

2. *Domangart son of Ness died.*³

467

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. The repose of Bishop Benignus, *successor of Patrick*.

2. The Feast of Tara was held by Ailill Molt — I have found it so in the Book of Cuanu.⁴

468

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. Bishop Isserninus dies.

1 *Lib. Pont.* nos. 48 and 49. The figures for the latter should be 15 years, 1 month, 7 days. Contrast Marcellinus, *Chron. s.a.* 467.

2 From Marcellinus, *Chron. s.a.* 467.

3 See Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 50–1, for a discussion of *mac Nise*. It may be the gen. sing. of a female name, Ness. *Mac* ‘son’ may be an error for *moccu* ‘member of the gens’.

4 For doublets of this entry see 469.2 and 470.2. The lost Book of Cuanu apparently contained a set of annals; Cuanu himself may well have belonged to the church of Lugmad / Louth, where the name is attested (818.4, 825.1) but it also occurs at Mainister Buiti / Monasterboice (805.2, where Cuana is a later spelling of the same name), and also at Treóit (739.2): Mac Niocaill, *Medieval Irish Annals*, 20–1. See below, 471, for a reference to the patron-saint of Louth, Maucteus (Mochta), derived from the Book of Cuanu. For a list of Cuanu entries, see the Index of Persons under ‘Cuanu, Book of’.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

73

2. The battle of Dumae Achir, that is, Ailill Molt was defeated (as I have found in the Book of Cuanu).¹

469

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. *The Feast of Tara [was celebrated] by Ailill Molt.*²

470

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. The Feast of Tara [was celebrated] by Ailill Molt, as some say.

471

AU, AClon

The kalends of January. The second prey that the Saxons took from Ireland (as some say was taken in this year, as Maucteus says. Thus I have found in the Book of Cuanu.)³

472

AU

The kalends of January.

473

AU, AClon, CS, AR

1. The kalends of January.
2. The emperor Leo the Elder, having previously appointed Leo the Younger Caesar, died of a sickness in the seventeenth year and sixth month of his reign, counting both the years of his own rule and the months of this latter Leo's reign. The same emperor Leo the Younger,

¹ This is entered in CS under the year corresponding to AU 474, where it is also entered by *H²* in AU.

² Cf. 470.2.

³ Cf. 434 for the first Saxon raid. This is a blank annal in CS.

the son, appointed Zeno **princeps**.¹

3. The repose of Bishop Doccus, a holy abbot² of the Britons.

4. *The hostile encounter of Brí Éile won by Ailill Molt against the Leinstermen.*³

474

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January.

2. *The battle of Dumach Aichir won by the Leinstermen against Ailill Molt.*⁴

475

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January.

2. The battle of Brí Éile won by Ailill Molt against the Leinstermen — so I have found in the Book of Cuanu.⁵

476

AU

The kalends of January.

477

AU, AR

The kalends of January. The death of Tocca son of Áed, king of Cualu.⁶

1 Marcellinus, *Chron. s.a.* 474.

2 AR, and similarly AClon, have, 'The repose of Docus, a holy bishop of the Britons' thus not referring to him as an abbot. This appears to be Cadog of Llancarfan, *alias* Cadfael (Irish Cathmáel); the earliest reference to him (as Docc) apart from this entry is in the Life of Cainnech of Aghaboe, § 4, ed. Heist, *Vitae*, p. 182 (probably eighth-century). In the Life of St Finnian, § 4, ed. Heist, *Vitae*, p. 97, three holy Britons are named as David, Cathmaelus, and Gildas; in the *De Tribus Ordinibus*, § 2, ed. Heist, *Vitae*, p. 82, three British saints are named as David, Gildas, and Docus. Hence Docus in the one text appears to correspond to Cathmaelus in the other.

3 Cf. 475 and 478.

4 Cf. the doublet from the Book of Cuanu at 468.2. This battle is also placed here in an additional entry by *H*².

5 AU also has the battle of Brí Éile under 478; *H*² places it s.a. 473, and CS has it under the year corresponding to 473.

6 Misplaced: see *CGH* i.76 (125 a 3); his brother Crimthann died in 633 (see below). In AR,

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

75

478

AU

1. The kalends of January.
2. The battle of Brí Éile.¹

479

AU, CS

The kalends of January.

480

AU, AClon, CS

The kalends of January. The death of Conall Cremthainne son of Niall.²

481

AU, AClon

1. The kalends of January. The repose of Iarlaithe, third bishop of Armagh.
2. *Pope Simplicius died*. Felix was consecrated 46th bishop of the Roman Church (and lived 12 or 13 years).³

before this entry but after 473.3, there is an entry (AR § 102), 'The repose of Brendan abbot of Armagh', perhaps misplaced and an error for Benignus (467.1). There is no one called Brendan in the old list of Heirs of Patrick: Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List'.

1 See under 475 above.

2 This Conall was the ancestor of the main dynasties of the southern Uí Néill, Síl nÁeda Sláine and Cland Cholmáin. He is to be distinguished from another son of Niall, Conall Gulban, ancestor of Cenél Conaill, to which Columba belonged. It is not unknown for two brothers to have the same first name and to be distinguished only by a *forainm* 'extra name'. A good example is that of the two sons of Áedán son of Gabrán, king of Dál Riata, both named Echoid (Eochaid), Echoid Find and Echoid Buide: Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, i.9. Conall Cremthainne's extra name means 'of Cremthann' (or Cremthainne), a district in the extreme north of the modern Co. Meath. In the Trinity College MS H.3.18 version of *Aislinge Meic Con Glinne*, ed. K. Meyer (London, 1892), 114, it is placed between Mag Muirthemne and a part of Crích Rois to the north of Tailtiu.

3 From Marcellinus, *Chron. s.a.* 482, who assigns him 12 years. In *Lib. Pont.* he is no. 50.

482

AU

The kalends of January.

2. The battle of Oche in which fell Ailill Molt.¹ From Conchobar son of Ness to Cormac son of Art 308 years; from Cormac up to this battle 116, as Cuanu wrote.²

483

AU, AClon, CS³

1. The kalends of January.

2. The killing of Cremthann son of Éndae Ceinnselach, king of the Leinstermen.
3. *Ailill Molt fell at the hands of Muirchertach son of Erc — that is, of the king of Ireland — in the battle of Oche, and also at the hands of Lugaid son of Lóegaire and of Fergus Cerrbél son of Conall Cremthainne and of Fiachrai Lonn son of Cóelub, king of Dál nAraidi.⁴ From the time of Conchobar son of Ness to that of Cormac son of Art there are 307 years; from Cormac to this battle 207.*

1 Identified by P. Walsh, 'Irish *Ocha*, *Ochann*', *Ériu*, 8 (1915), 75–7, with Faughan Hill, N 79 69, 4 miles SSW of Tailtiu (cf. below *s.a.* 494).

2 Cf. 483.3, and note that although CS makes no reference to Cuanu it contains the substance of the chronological calculation attributed to him in AU.

3 The chronology of the years 483–6 in CS is difficult to reconcile with AU and especially with the entries added by *H*² from a lost Clonmacnois-type chronicle; it all works best if we assume (1) that one of the three *kals.* on p. 28 of CS which lack following ferial data is an incorrect addition, and (2) that the ferial for the entry on 'The first battle of Graine' should be corrected from 'iii' to 'iiii'. The effect is to bring the chronology of the parent Clonmacnois chronicle closer to that of *H*².

4 AClon and also the version of this entry given in AU by *H*² place Lugaid son of Lóegaire first and do not give Muirchertach son of Erc the title 'king of Ireland'. Fergus Cerrbél ('Twisted-Mouth') is here given as the son of Conall Cremthainne (the son of Niall Noígiallach who was ancestor of the Southern Uí Néill), but in early texts (for example, Adomnán's *Life of Columba*, trans. Sharpe, i.36) he was known as Fergus son of Cerball. The epithet *Cerrbél* may be an example of an opprobrious *forainm*, 'additional name', designed to undermine someone's claim to rule: *ECI* 25–6. As for Fiachrai Lonn, entitled king of Dál nAraidi, original entries up to the end of the eighth century speak of kings of the Cruithni rather than of Dál nAraidi.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

77

484

AU, AClon, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. *The beginning of the reign of Lugaid son of Lóegaire.*¹

485

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. The first battle of Gránairet. Coirpre² was victor; in it Fincath³ fell. Or Mac Ercae was victor as some say.⁴
3. *Crimthann son of Éndae Cennselach, king of the Leinstermen, was*

1 AClon add 'and reigned 25 years'. Lugaid's reign was for some an anomaly: in Muirchú's Life of St Patrick, the saint was made to curse Lóegaire and prophesy that there would be no king (of Tara) from his seed (ed. and trans. Bieler, *Patrician Texts*, pp. 98, 99). In the later Tripartite Life of Patrick, however, Lóegaire's queen, then pregnant with Lugaid submitted to Patrick on behalf of herself and her offspring. The result was that, of Lóegaire's descendants, Lugaid, and only Lugaid, became king of Tara (VT² p. 36).

2 Muirchertach son of Erc, CS and H² s.a. 486.

3 Fincath is probably to be identified with Findchad son of Garrchú, the eponymous ancestor of the Uí Garrchon (cf. 487.2 and 3, and, for his son Fróech, 495): Smyth, 'Húi Néill', 128. There appear to be two conflicting traditions: one began with a story about a victory at Gránairet, Granard in Co. Longford, by Coirpre son of Niall. Coirpre was the eponymous ancestor of Cenél Coirpri, a branch of the Uí Néill powerful in the sixth century but subsequently largely ousted by the descendants of Conall Cremthainne (whose obit is given above, 480). Granard became the episcopal see of the kingdom of Cenél Coirpri in the northern part of Tethbae (approximately Co. Longford): VT² 995–8. The entry in its Granard version thus explained the origins of that kingdom in a victory by the eponymous ancestor against the king of Leinster. The other tradition, however, substituted Graine for Gránairet / Granard. Since Graine is probably Graney, at S 81 84, namely 2 miles ESE of Castledermot (Hogan, *Onom.*), the battle was now within Leinster and the victor was probably identified as Coirpre, great-grandson of the Dúnlán who was the eponymous ancestor of the later ruling dynasty of Leinster, the Uí Dúnlainge, defeating Findchad, who was now attributed to the Uí Chennselaig. The story in this form reflected the later rivalry between the two main dynasties of Leinster, the Uí Dúnlainge based in the north and the Uí Chennselaig in the south. If these identifications are the ones intended, however, and if the obit of 527 given for Coirpre's great-uncle, Illann son of Dúnlán (also mentioned in 490.2), is anywhere near correct, the story is, in its internal Leinster version, chronologically impossible.

4 This version, according to which the victor was an early heroic king belonging to one of the Northern Uí Néill dynasties, Muirchertach son of Erc, *alias* Mac Ercae (ancestor of the main branch of Cenél nÉogain), is that adopted by CS, 486.2 (also AClon). Chronologically it is highly improbable, since Muirchertach's obit is given below under 534.

*killed by Eochaid Guinech of the Uí Bairrche and by the Araid Cliach.*¹

486

[This or an adjacent annal was omitted by AU and there is no entry for the corresponding year in CS or AClon. On the chronological problem see the Introduction, 35-38. The 'third fragment' of AT begins with 489.]

487

AU, AClon, CS

1. The kalends of January.

2. *The first battle of Graine in which Muirchertach son of Erc was the victor.*

3. *Another battle at Graine in the land of the Leinstermen, fought among the Leinstermen themselves, in which fell Findchad king of the Uí Chennselaig and Coirpre was the victor.*²

488

AU, AClon, CS

The kalends of January. The repose of St Mél at Ardachad.³

489

AU, AT, CS

The kalends of January. The repose of St Ciannán of *Dam Liacc*, to whom St Patrick gave *his Gospel*[-book].

1 This is related to, but not the same as, the story told in the Tripartite Life of Patrick, VT² 2257–8, according to which it was not Eochu Guinech, 'Eochu the Slayer', who slew Crimthann, but his father Óengus son of Macc Ercae; cf. CGH i.50. The sons of Mac Ercae were driven into exile by Crimthann, some into Munster, which may explain the alliance with the Araid Cliach (of Co. Limerick) mentioned here. Óengus slew Crimthann in revenge for their exile.

2 In the MS of CS, Roderic O'Flaherty (1629–1718) changed 'Coirpre' to 'Eochaid son of Coirpre', but this is not supported by AClon.

3 In the late seventh century, Ardagh (Co. Longford, not to be confused with the Ardagh of the Ardagh chalice, which is in Co. Limerick) was the episcopal see of the kingdom of Southern Tethbae, ruled by Cenél Maini. The patron saint, Mél, was an important figure in both Patrician and Brigitine hagiography. In CS his name is spelt Mael (AClon: Moyle), suggesting a tradition in which he was known by an Irish form of his name, whereas AU's Mel (the same as the Mel or Mél of Tírechán's *Collectanea* and VT²) is the corresponding British form (later Welsh *moel*). For Ardachad (Ardagh) CS has Ard Curadh by a scribal error.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

79

490

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The repose of Bishop Mac Caille.¹
2. The battle of Cenn Losnada² in *Mag Fea*, in which fell Óengus son of Nad Fraích (as Cuanu has written), and his wife, that is Eithne Uathach daughter of Crimthann son of Éndae Cennselach. Illand son of Dúnlang and Ailill his brother and Eochaid Guinech and Muirchertach son of Erc, king of Ailech, were victors.³
3. The death of Muiredach Muinderg, and Eochaid his son was in the kingship of the Ulstermen.⁴

491

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Zeno Augustus departed from life in the 17th⁵ year and sixth month, (counting the years both of his own emperorship [as well as those of the tyrant Basiliscus]).⁶ These six months and the six months

1 An important figure in the seventh-century *Vita Prima* of St Brigit, ed. J. Colgan, *Triadis Thaumaturgae . . . Acta* (Louvain, 1647), c. 18; ed. Bollandists, *AASS*, Feb. 1, 119–35; trans. S. Connolly, *JRSAI* 119 (1989), 14–49, § 20, and in the early ninth-century vernacular Life, *Bethu Brigte*, ed. and trans. D. Ó hAodha (Dublin, 1978), cc. 17–19. He was associated with the client kingdom of Mag Telach (or Fir Thulach) in Mide, recognized as Brigitine territory even in Tírechán's *Collectanea*, c. 16 (ed. and trans. Bieler, *Patrician Texts*, 136, 137 — but the phrase 'in Uisnech in Meath' is misplaced in Bieler's translation and edition: it belongs to the following sentence).

2 Ceall Losnaigh, CS; Cell Asnada, AT; but Cell Osnad twice in the verse in AT (the second in rhyming position) and Cell Osnaid in *LL* 3010–11.

3 AT and CS quote a Middle Irish verse on the battle (in CS only the first quatrain). AClon add: 'The sixth of y^e ides of October', namely 10 October. The additions in the Clonmacnois-type annals are probably due to the tenth-century parent chronicle, a revision of the Chronicle of Ireland: the title given to Muirchertach son of Erc, 'king of Ailech', rather than 'king of Cenél nÉogain', is typical of that period. The prominence given to Illand and Ailill, early figures in the genealogy of the Uí Dúnlainge, is also a sign of late date, since that dynasty did not become powerful until the third quarter of the seventh century. The verses in AT accord with the Clonmacnois version of the entry.

4 This entry is only in AT, which has a tendency to add material deriving, apparently, from regnal lists (see Introduction, 19).

5 7th, AT; 17th agrees with Marcellinus, *Chron. s.a.* 491.

6 It looks as though the clause, 'as well as the tyrant Basiliscus', was accidentally omitted in the Chronicle of Ireland, leading to the omission of the previous phrase, now meaningless, in AT. Cf. Marcellinus, *Chron. s.a.* 491.

of Marcian make a year, which the chronicles do not count.

2. Anastasius was made emperor.

AD 492

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January.

2. *Anastasius reigned for twenty-eight years.*¹

3. The Irish say that Archbishop Patrick died at this time.²

4. *Patrick, archbishop and apostle of the Irish rested in the 120th year of his life, on 17 March.*³

AD 493⁴

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Sruth.

2. *Felix died; as his successor, Gelasius was ordained (as 17th) bishop of the Roman Church and lived for three years.*⁵

3. The second battle of Gránairet.⁶

4. Patrick, arch-apostle of the Irish, rested in the 120th year of his life, *on 17 March*, and in the sixtieth after he came to Ireland to baptize the Irish.

494

AU, AT, CS

The kalends of January. The battle of Tailtiu was won by Coirpre son of Niall

1 Bede, *Chron. Maj.* § 505. By our methods of counting, 27, 491–518. If one counted both end years, in Roman fashion, 28 would be correct.

2 CS has the entry corresponding to 493.4 here.

3 The figure of 120 years for Patrick's life was designed to equate him with Moses: Bieler, *Patrician Texts*, pp. 164, 165 (Notes Supplementary to *Tírechán*, c. 53); J. Hennig, 'The Literary Tradition of Moses in Ireland', *Traditio*, 7 (1949–51), 233–61; Dumville, 'The Death-Date of St Patrick', 29–33.

4 Before this annal, AT inserts, as a separate annal: 'The Vandal Thrasamund, king of the Vandals, closed Catholic churches and sent 220 bishops into exile in Sardinia.' This is derived from Bede, *Chron. Maj.* § 506.

5 From Marcellinus, *Chron. s.a.* 494, who makes Gelasius the 47th pope, and assigns him an episcopate of four years. In *Lib. Pont.* he is no. 51 and is said to have held the see for over four years.

6 AT and CS have this entry under years corresponding to AU 495, where it also occurs in AU.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

81

against the Leinstermen.¹

495

AU, AT, CS

The kalends of January. The second battle of Gránairet in which fell Fráech son of Findchad,² king of the Leinstermen *Desgabair*.³ Eochu son of Coirpre⁴ was victor.

496

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. An eclipse of the sun was visible.⁵
2. The repose of *Cuindid son of Cathmug, that is Mac Cuilinn*, bishop of Lusk.
3. The storming of Dún Lethglaisse.⁶
4. *Gelasius rested.*

497

AU, AT, AClon, CS

1. The kalends of January. Anastasius was consecrated 48th pontiff of the Roman Church and lived for two years.⁷
2. *The battle of Slemain of Mide⁸ against the Leinstermen was won by Coirpre son of Niall.*

1 This annal is in Irish in all versions. For a discussion of the use of Irish as opposed to Latin in the annals, see the Introduction, 21, 23–4, and the references given there.

2 *H²* adds 'son of Gaírchú son of Fothad son of Eochu Lámdóid son of Mess Corb'. See note on the obit of his father s.a. 485 above.

3 AT add 'at the hands of Eochaid son of Coirpre'.

4 *H²* traces his descent from Dúnlang son of Éndae Nia, ancestor of the Uí Dúnlainge. This is chronologically impossible.

5 Marcellinus, *Chron.*, s.a. 497.

6 Also 498.2. The early *dún* may be the earthwork known as the Mount (grid. ref. J 482 450, marked on the current Ordnance Survey Discovery map as a motte and bailey, following *An Archaeological Survey of Northern Ireland: County Down* (Belfast, 1966), but more probably an earlier fort re-used by John de Courcy). On the names of this fort and its relationship to the church of Downpatrick, see D. Flanagan, 'The Names of Downpatrick', *Dinnseanchas*, 4 (1970–1), 89–112.

7 From Marcellinus, *Chron.* s.a. 498; he is no. 52 in *Lib. Pont.*

8 Cf. Slanebeg, N 36 56, and Slanemore, N 38 55, both in Co. Westmeath.

3. Mo Choí of Nóendruimm rested.
4. The repose of *Bishop Cormac of the Ernide*, heir of Patrick.

498

AU, AT, AClon, CS

1. The kalends of January.
 2. The storming of Dún Lethglaisse.¹
 3. The battle of Inne Mór in the territory of the Uí Gabla against the Leinstermen. Muirchertach was victor.
4. In this year a great earthquake shook the province of Pontus.²

499

AU, AT, AClon, CS

1. The kalends of January. Symmachus was made 49th bishop of the Roman Church and lived for 15 years.³
 2. A battle in which Mac Ercae was victor.⁴
 3. *The battle of Cend Ailbe against the Leinstermen was won by Coirpre son of Niall.*

1 Also 496.3.

2 Marcellinus, *Chron. s.a.* 499.

3 From Marcellinus, *Chron. s.a.* 500; in *Lib. Pont.* he was no. 53; the date should be 498.

4 This may be a version of the next entry with the glory given to Muirchertach son of Erc (*alias* Mac Ercae).

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

83

500

AU, AT, AClon, CS

1. The kalends of January.
 2. *The battle of Segais won by Muirchertach son of Erc against Dauí Tenga Uma, king of the Connachta, in which Dauí died.*¹
 3. A battle.²
 4. The repose of Bishop Ibar on the 23 April.³

501

AU, AT, AClon, CS

1. The kalends of January.⁴
 2. *Pope Symmachus, among the many church building works which he either began from the foundations or, when old, renovated, built a dwelling-place for the poor at the church of St Peter and at St Paul's and at St Laurence's. And, every year, he used to send money and clothing for the bishops throughout Africa and Sardinia who were in exile.*⁵
 3. *The battle of Druim Lochmuige was won by the Leinstermen against the Uí Néill.*⁶
 4. *Fergus Mór son of Erc, together with the gens of Dál Riata, settled a part of Britain and there died.*⁷

¹ Both AT and CS here have two quatrains on the battle attributed to the seventh-century poet Cenn Fáelad.

² AU have *bellum* 'battle' by itself under 500 and 'Muirchertach was the victor', *Muirchertach uictor fuit*, under 501; 499.2 may also be a doublet. It is unclear which of two battles, both said to have been won by Muirchertach son of Erc, is meant: under this year AT and CS have the battle of Segais (under 502 in AU); the battle of Inne Mór, placed by AT under the year corresponding to 502 (by CS under the equivalent to 503), does not appear by name in AU. Inne Mór is the more likely, since it immediately precedes the notice of Bishop Ibar's obit in CS and AClon. All this confusion may be part of a discernible tendency to claim Muirchertach as the victor in battles probably fought before his reign: cf. *ECI* 447.

³ *MT, Féil*. 23 April. Cf. 502.4.

⁴ For AU's annal see the notes to 500. 3 and 4.

⁵ Bede, *Chron. Maj.* § 507, from *Lib. Pont.* no. 54.

⁶ The mention of the Uí Néill is clearly anachronistic at this date.

⁷ This entry was intended to mark the extension of Dál Riata to what is now Argyll, but, as the reference to Fergus Mór's subsequent death suggests, it is not a contemporary entry. The obits of Fergus's grandsons (538.3 and 558.2/560.1) further suggest that this entry is too late by about fifty years. For a detailed critique of this entry and related material, see D. N. Dumville, 'Ireland and North Britain in the Early Middle Ages: Contexts for *Miniugud Senchasa Fher*

5. *Éogan Bél reigned for 42 years in Cruachu.*¹

502

AU, AT, AClon, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. The battle of Segais in which Daue Tenga Umai fell; Muirchertach was the victor.
3. *The battle of Inne Mór in the territory of the Uí Gabla, in which the Leinstermen and Illand son of Dúnlang were defeated and Muirchertach son of Erc was the victor.*²
4. *The death of Bishop Ibar on 23 April; his age was 303 years.*

503

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January.

504

AU, AT, AClon

1. The kalends of January. Bishop Cerpán from Fertae Cerpáin (at Tara) died.
2. The battle of Manu was won by Áedán *mac Gabráin*.³

nAlban’, in C. Ó Baoill and N. R. McGuire (eds.), *Rannachadh na Gàidhlig 2000: Papers read at the Conference, Scottish Gaelic Studies 2000, held at the University of Aberdeen 2–4 August 2000* (Aberdeen, 2002), 191–4. In the mid-seventh-century poem, *Tiughraind Bhéccáin*, ed. and transl. F. Kelly, *Ériu*, 26 (1975), 66–98, and also in T. O. Clancy and G. Márkus, *Iona: The Earliest Poetry of a Celtic Monastery* (Edinburgh, 1995), 146–51, stanza 11 refers to ‘the land of Erc’ as illuminated by the candle of Columba’s teaching. Fergus Mór was seen as the ancestor of Scottish kings by VT² 1884–1891 (see Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 118–24, on the evidence of *Senchas Fer nAlban* and other later texts). It looks as though a version of the story about the settlement of the Dál Riata in Britain was accepted within the Irish settlements in western Scotland in the seventh century; it could, therefore, have formed part of the Iona stratum of the Chronicle of Ireland.

¹ This entry is only in AT.

² The AU version of this annal is at 498. 3.

³ A misplaced doublet of entries s.a. 582 and 583; 505.1 is similarly misplaced. See O’Rahilly, *EIHM*, 237–8, for an explanation.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

85

505

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The death of Bruide son of Máelchú, *king of the Picts*.¹

2. *The death of Domangart son of Ness, king of Albu*.²

506

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January.

2. The repose of Bishop Mac Caírrthinn of Clochar.

3. *The battle of Frémainn of Meath was won by Failge Berraide against Fiachu son of Niall*.³

507

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Ard Corann.

2. The death of Lugaid son of Lóegaire, *king of Tara, in Achad Farcha; a fiery thunderbolt from heaven struck him after he had rejected the Adze-Head*.⁴

3. Some say that Domangart son of Ness of [Dál] Riata retired in his 35th year.⁵

4. The repose of Bishop Mac Nisse of Condairi.⁶

1 A doublet of 584.

2 Cf. 466.2 above. The title 'king of Albu' is grossly anachronistic, first, because *Albu* at this period meant 'Britain' and not Scotland, and, secondly, because no one belonging to Dál Riata had any authority over the Picts of eastern Scotland until much later. On the evidence for Domangart, see Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 75–6.

3 The AU version of this entry is at 510.

4 *Tálchenn*, 'adze-head', is an old kenning for St Patrick: VT² 338; *Patrician Texts*, ed. and trans. Bieler, 76/77 and his n., p. 200.

5 This entry has the form *Reti* (= Réti) for Riata; *Reti* agrees with Adomnán's form and is unlikely to be later than the early eighth century. 'Retired' translates *secessit* which may be an error for *decessit* 'died'. Neither verb is usual in the annals. Obits for Domangart are at 466.2 and 505.2 (neither in AU's first hand).

6 Also at 508.3.

508

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January.
 2. *Muirchertach son of Erc begins to reign.*
 3. *Mac Nisse, namely Óengus, bishop of Condairi rested. His father was called Fobráech and his mother Cness daughter of Comaide of Dál Cethere, after whom he was called Mac Cneisse.*¹
 4. And the death of Lugaid son of Lóegaire and the battle of Ard Corrand.

509

AU, AT, CS

The kalends of January.

510

AU, AT, CS

The kalends of January. The battle of Frému² against Fiachu son of Niall. Failge Berraide was victor.

511

AU, AT, CS

The kalends of January.

512

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The repose of Bishop Brón of Caisel Irre.³
2. There was an eclipse of the sun.⁴

¹ Also at 507.4. There is confusion in the sources between *mac Nisse* 'son of Ness' and *mac Cn(e)isse* 'son of Cness'.

² In an earlier entry, 506.3, the form is Fremhainn of Meath, CS; Fernmag of Meath, AT, is a straight error.

³ For him see Tírechán, *Collectanea*, c. 45, ed. and trans. Bieler, *Patrician Texts*, 158–9, and VT² 1613, 1689.

⁴ From Marcellinus, *Chron. s.a.* 512. This was the eclipse of 29 June 512 (Schöve, *Chronology of Eclipses and Comets*, 92–3).

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

87

3. *The birth of St Ciarán, son of the wright.*

513

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The repose of Erc, bishop of Sláne.¹
2. Dubthach, bishop of Armagh, died.²
3. *The birth of St Ciarán son of the wright.*

514

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. Coirpre Daim Argait, king of the Airgialla [died].

515

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. *Pope Symmachus rested.*³
3. Hormisdas was consecrated as 50th bishop of the Roman Church; he lived for 9 years *as Marcellinus shows.*⁴

516

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Druim Derg against Failge. Fiachu was victor. Then the plain of Mide was taken from the Leinstermen.
2. The birth of Comgall of Bangor.

517

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The repose of Dar Ercae of Cell Sléibe Cuilinn,

1 Another supposed Patrician disciple (cf. 512.1), Bishop Erc was the patron-saint of Sláne, an important monastery on the lower Boyne: see Muirchú, *Life of St Patrick*, I.17.3, ed. and trans. Bieler, *Patrician Texts*, pp. 88–9; VT² 468–70.

2 In AT and CS, this entry occurs in the year after the battle of Druim Derg (AU 516). Dubthach is no. 8 in Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List', 319.

3 This, and the next entry, should have been under 514.

4 Marcellinus, *Chron. s.a.* 515; cf. *Lib. Pont.* no. 54. The date should be 514.

who was afterwards called *Moninne*, on the 5th of July.¹

2. *Dubthach of Armagh rested.*²

3. *Comgall of Bangor was born.*

4. *In the province of Dardania twenty-seven castles collapsed as a result of a severe earthquake.*³

518

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The emperor Anastasius was overtaken by sudden death and died aged over eighty, *namely because he favoured the Eutychian heresy and persecuted the Catholics*. He reigned for 27 years, two months, 29 days.⁴

2. *The elder Justin reigned for 8 years.*⁵

3. *Conláed, bishop of Kildare, slept.*

519

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January.

2. The birth of Colum Cille on the same day as Buíte son of Brónach fell asleep.

520

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January.

2. Conláed, bishop of Kildare, died.

3. The battle of Detna in Dromma Breg, in which Ardgall son of Conall son of Niall fell. Colgu Moo Cluethi, king of the Airthir, and Muirchertach son

1 MT 6 July: 'Mo Ninne of Cell Shléibe Culinn who was previously called Dar Ercae'; *Fél.* 6 July. Killeavy was the most important nunnery of the province of Ulster. Dar Ercae means 'Daughter of Erc' and is the female counterpart to Mac Ercae. The earlier Life, at least in origin, is ed. Heist, *Vitae*, 82–95. An eleventh-century Life by Conchubranus is ed. Esposito, *PRIA* 28 C (1910), 202–38.

2 See 513 above.

3 Marcellinus, *Chron. s.a.* 518 (where the number of castles is 24).

4 From Marcellinus, *Chron. s.a.* 518, but the clause in italics is an addition; contrast Bede, *Chron. Maj.* § 505, who simply gives 28 years.

5 Bede, *Chron. Maj.* § 509. Contrast Marcellinus, *Chron. s.a.* 527.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

89

of Erc were the victors.¹

4. *Buite son of Brónach died; Colum Cille was born.*

5. *Beoáed, bishop of Ard Carna, rested.*

6. *Ailill, abbot of Armagh, slept.*²

521

AU, AT, CS

The kalends of January.

522

AU, AT, CS

The kalends of January.

523

AU, AT, CS

The kalends of January.

524

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January.

2. The battle of Cainrí son of Niall; and Beoáed of Ard Carna [rested].³

3. The repose of St Brigit in the 70th year of her life.⁴

525

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. *Hormisdas rested and John, 51st Pope of the Roman Church, lived for two years. He came to Constantinople, and by the gate which is called Golden, in the midst of the crowds which had come to meet*

1 *Dromma Breg* means 'The Ridges of Brega' and the entry thus claims a major victory in the eastern midlands for Muirchertach son of Erc, ancestor of the main line of Cenél nÉogain in the far north-west. Ardgall was the eponymous ancestor of Cenél Ardgail(e), a minor branch of the Uí Néill in eastern Mide around Kildalkey.

2 Probably a doublet of 526.2; Ailill ('the first Ailill' to distinguish him from his successor of the same name) is no. 9 in Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List', 319. AT omits 'slept'.

3 Cf. 520.5 above.

4 Cf. 526 below.

*him, he gave back his sight to a blind man who had petitioned him; and, when, on his return, he came to Ravenna, Theodoric, the Arian king, imprisoned him and his companions and put him to death. He was driven by envy because the defender of the Catholic Faith, Justin, had received him with honour. In the same year, that is of the consulship of Probus the Younger, he had also killed the patrician Symmachus at Ravenna; and he himself, in the next year, perished in the same place by a sudden death. His grandson, Athalaric, succeeded him as king. (His body was translated from Ravenna and buried in the basilica of the blessed Peter after two years, 9 months and seventeen days.)*¹

*2. Eochaid son of Óengus, king of Munster, rested. Crimthann son of Eochu was in the kingship of Munster.*²

526

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The falling asleep of St Brigit in the 70th year of her life.³

2. Ailill, bishop of Armagh, rested.⁴

3. Pope John rested.

527

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January.

¹ This entry on John I (523–6) is a good example of the compilatory methods of the Chronicle of Ireland. Apart from the portion in brackets and the description of John as the 51st pope, this is from Bede, *Chron. Maj.* §§ 510–12; the sentence in brackets, however, comes from *Lib. Pont.* no. 55, the two years, 9 months and 17 days being the length of John I's pontificate, not the length of time after his death and before his body was brought to Rome from Ravenna; the reason for the misleading expression is that the notice of the length of the pontificate comes from the beginning of the Life in *Lib. Pont.* while the rest comes from the end. The description of John as the 51st pope comes from Marcellinus, *Chron. s.a.* 525. The extant daughter chronicles all abbreviated the entry but in different ways, savagely in CS, rather less so in AU, and least of all in AT. Since we have the sources for this entry, we can see not only how it was compiled but also that it was more extensive than any surviving text.

² Presumably from a regnal list; it is only in AT, which is more prone to add material from such lists than is CS.

³ 'the 87th year of her life, or the 77th, as some say', CS; 'the 88th year of her life, or only the 70th, as some say', AT.

⁴ Probably a doublet of 520.6, 'the first Ailill'.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

91

2. The birth of Cainnech of Achad Bó.
3. *Hilderic king of the Vandals ordered the bishops to be brought back from exile and churches to be repaired after 87 years of profanation by heretics.*¹
4. The death of Illand son of Dúnlang, *king of the Leinstermen.*
 5. *The battle of Luachair won by Coirpre over the Uí Néill.*²
 6. *Ailill son of Dúnlang ruled the Leinstermen.*
7. (In the 197th year after the foundation of the royal city) on the 1st of April, the Emperor Justin made his nephew by his sister, Justinian, whom he had already designated 'Most Noble', the successor also to his empire. He himself, however, died in the fourth month following, in the ninth year and second month of his emperorship.³
8. The repose of St Ailbe.⁴
 9. *The monk Benedict was distinguished in Monte Cassino by the fame of his miracles, about which Pope Gregory wrote in a book of the Dialogues.*⁵

528

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Felix, bishop of the Roman Church, occupied the see for 4 years, 9 months, 14 days. (The 17 days of John, and the 2 months and 13 days of Felix make up the fourth year; and he was buried in the basilica of the blessed apostle Peter.)⁶
2. The battle of Cenn Eich and the battle of Áth Sige in which the Leinstermen were defeated; Muirchertach son of Erc was the victor.⁷

1 Bede, *Chron. Maj.* § 513.

2 Confusion with 535.5?

3 Marcellinus, *Chron. s.a.* 527 (including the portion only in AU, but with 198 years rather than 197). For the regnal years of Justin I, contrast 518.2 (from Bede and not in AU).

4 See the doublet at 534.2.

5 Bede, *Chron. Maj.* § 514.

6 This combines the 17 days (in addition to 2 years and 9 months) of John I (*Lib. Pont.* no. 55) with incorrect figures for Felix IV (*Lib. Pont.* no. 56). The true obit is 526.

7 In AT and CS this entry is two years later, where it was also placed by *H²* in a marginal note. In AI there is an additional entry giving the birth of Colmán son of Léníni, patron-saint of Cloyne, Co. Cork (Cluain Uama, one of the most important Munster monasteries).

529

AU, AT, CS

The kalends of January. The birth of Cóemán Brecc.

530

AU, AT, CS

The kalends of January.

531

AU, AT, CS

The kalends of January. The body of the holy monk Anthony having been discovered by divine revelation is brought to Alexandria and is buried in the church of St John the Baptist.¹

532

AU, AT, CS

The kalends of January. In this year, Dionysius wrote his paschal cycles beginning from the 520th year of Our Lord's Incarnation, which is the 246th year of Diocletian.²

533

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January.
 2. Three battles were fought in this year . . . Lecan Lias.
 3. *Victor, bishop of Capua, wrote a book about Easter refuting the errors of Victorius [of Aquitaine].*³
 4. Felix was buried in the basilica of the blessed apostle Peter.⁴
 5. The battle of Éblenn was won by Muirchertach son of Erc; *and the battle of Mag nAilbe over the Leinstermen, and the battle of Aidne over the*

1 Bede, *Chron. Maj.* § 517.

2 Bede, *Chron. Maj.* § 518, who has 248 rather than 246.

3 Bede, *Chron. Maj.* § 520.

4 See 528.1.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

93

Connachta, and the battle of Cenn Eich over the Leinstermen; and the plundering of Cliu were in one year.

6. Pope Boniface reigned for 2 years and 25 days.¹

534

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The drowning of Muirchertach son of Erc in a vat full of wine in the fortress of Cletech above the Boyne.²

2. The repose of Ailbe of Imlech nIbair.³

3. Boniface, bishop of Rome, occupied the see for 2 years, 26 days, and was buried in the basilica of the blessed apostle Peter.⁴

4. Eochaid son of Condla, king of the Ulstermen.

AD 535

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January.

2. Tuathal Máelgarb reigned for 11 years.

3. The falling asleep of Mauchte, disciple of Patrick, on 20 August.⁵ He himself wrote in his letter thus: Mauchteus, a sinner, priest, disciple of the holy Patrick, [sends] greetings in the Lord.⁶

4. Pope Boniface rested and was succeeded by Mercurius, also called John [a Roman by birth, bishop of the Church of Rome, who held the see] for 2 years, 3 months and 6 days.⁷

1 *Lib. Pont.* no. 57, has 2 years and 26 days, as does 534.3.

2 For a late Middle-Irish saga of the death of Muirchertach Mac Ercae see *Aided Muirchertaig Meic Ercae*, ed. L. Nic Dhonnchadha (Dublin, 1964) and M. Herbert, 'The Death of Muirchertach Mac Ercae: A Twelfth-Century Tale', in F. Josephson (ed.), *Celts and Vikings: Proceedings of the Fourth Symposium of Societas Celtologica Nordica* (Göteborg, 1997), 27–40.

3 The principal patron-saint of the leading monastery of Munster. His eighth-century Life is ed. Heist, *Vitae*, 118–31; see R. Sharpe, *Medieval Irish Saints' Lives: An Introduction to Vitae Sanctorum Hiberniae* (Oxford, 1991), 332–3, 390; see also M. Herbert, 'Literary Sea Voyages and Early Munster Hagiography', in R. Black *et al.* (eds.), *Celtic Connections: Proceedings of the 10th International Congress of Celtic Studies: Language, Literature, History, Culture* (East Linton, 1999), 182–9.

4 Cf. 533.6.

5 19 August, *MT, Féil*.

6 On this see R. Sharpe, 'Saint Mauchteus, *discipulus Patricii*', in A. Bammesberger and A. Wollmann (eds.), *Britain 400–600: Language and History*, Anglistische Forschungen, 205 (Heidelberg, 1990), 85–93.

7 A variant, only in AT, of 536.3.

5. The battle of Luachair¹ between the two estuaries, won by Tuathal Máelgarb against the Ciannacht.²

536

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Marcellinus continued his Chronicle up to this point.³

2. *The birth of Baíthéne, the fosterling of Colum Cille.*⁴

3. Mercurius, who was also called John, a Roman by birth, occupied his see as bishop of the Roman Church for 2 years, 4 months and 6 days, and was buried in the basilica of the blessed apostle Peter.⁵

4. Failure of bread.⁶

5. Ailill, bishop of Armagh, died.⁷

537

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January.

2. The battle of Sliab nÉiblinne.⁸

1 This is plausibly identified by Hogan, *Onom.* 506, with Lougher, a townland in the parish of Duleek (O 00 70). This entry has the archaic g.sg. *Lochara* for later *Luachra* (but the final -a is later). The archaic form is not in the doublet at 539.2, nor in the possible variant at 527.5. See J. Carney, 'Aspects of Archaic Old Irish', *Éigse*, 17 (1977–8), 423.

2 On this entry, see *ECI* 450–2. For the two estuaries, cf. the later king of Ard Ciannachtae, Dub dá Inber, 'The Dark One of Two Estuaries', the two in question being those of the Boyne and the Nanny to judge by the situation of Luachair.

3 The main text of Marcellinus finishes with 534; there were, however, additions (see Mommsen, *Chron. Min.* ii.104–5).

4 CS places this entry under the next year.

5 *Lib. Pont.* no. 58.

6 Perhaps a doublet of 539.1.

7 This is 'the second Ailill', no. 10 in Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List', 319, who succeeded 'the first Ailill', *ob.* 520.6/526. In AT and CS Ailill is described as abbot rather than bishop. Hand *H*² in AU adds that 'He was of the Uí Bresail', namely one of the ruling kindreds of the Airthir (Co. Armagh). An addition to the List of Coarbs of Patrick in the Book of Leinster (*LL* i.199) says that he came from Druim Cád in the territory of the Uí Bresail.

8 A doublet of 533.5?

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

95

538

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Agapitus, by birth a Roman, bishop of the Roman Church, occupied the see for 11 months and 8 days, and was buried in the basilica of the blessed apostle Peter. The 26 days of Boniface and the four months and six days of Mercurius and the 11 months and 8 days of Agapitus make a year and 4 months and 10 days.¹
2. The battle of Clóenloch where Maine son of Cerball fell.
3. The death of Comgall son of Domangart in the 35th year of his reign.²

539

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Failure of bread.
 2. The battle of Luachair. Tuathal Máelgarb was the victor, as some say.³
3. Silverius, a Roman by birth, occupied the see for 1 year, 2 months and 11 days; he died a confessor.⁴
4. *Manchán of Máethail fell.*

540

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The birth of *Pope* Gregory.
 2. *Bishop Nem died.*
3. Vigilius, by birth a Roman, bishop of the Roman Church, occupied the see for 17 years, six months, 22 days; he died at Syracuse and was buried on the Via Salaria, as *Bede* says.⁵

1 *Lib. Pont.* no. 59. Instead of 8 days, the original has 18.

2 This king is the ancestor of Cenél Comgaill, the branch of Dál Riata that apparently gave its name to the district of Cowal (Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 76–7); AT and CS place the last two entries under the next year.

3 A doublet of 535.5.

4 *Lib. Pont.* no. 60.

5 *Lib. Pont.* no. 61; in the original the number of days is 26. Bede does not mention Vigilius in his *Chron. Maj.* Vigilius's pontificate was from 537–555.

541

AU

The kalends of January.¹**542**

AU

1. The kalends of January. The death of Comgall son of Domangart.²
2. Ailbe rests.³

543

AU

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Tortu, in which Mac Erce son of Ailill Molt fell.
2. The battle of Slicech in which Éugen Bél, king of the Connachta, fell. Forggus and Domnall, two sons of Mac Erce, were victors, and Ainmire son of Sétnae and Ninnid son of Sétnae.⁴

544

AU

1. The kalends of January. Tuathal Máelgarb was killed, and his successor was Diarmait son of Cerball.⁵

1 The following annals in AU are either missing entirely in AT and CS or the material appears elsewhere. Years given in parentheses are blanks apart from the kalends. Years given in square brackets contain only doublets:

<u>AU</u>	<u>AT</u>	<u>CS</u>
(541)		
[542]		
543	547	547
544	548	548

AU 543 partially reappears at AU 547.

2 A doublet of 538.3.

3 A doublet of 534.2.

4 Note the archaic form of the name Eugen, standard Old Irish Éugan or Éogan. AT and CS have these two entries under a year corresponding to AU 547, where AU also enters the battle of Slicech a second time, again with the early form Eugen.

5 This, unlike the date of 548 implied by AT and CS, is consistent with the reign-length of 21 years given Diarmait by *Do Fhlaitheasaib 7 Amseraib Hérend iar Creitim*, in *LL*, p. 94, line 3024,

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

97

545

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The first plague which is called **bléfed**, in which Mo Bí Cláiraineach, whose name is *Berchán*, a prophet and a poet, died.¹
2. The death of Comgall son of Domangart, as some say.
3. Diarmait begins to reign according to the Book of Cuanu.²

546

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. Daire Coluim Cille was founded.³
3. *Ailbe of Senchue of the Uí Ailella died.*

547

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. *The battle of Tortu won by the Leinstermen, in which Mac Ercae son of Ailill Molt, from whom the Fir Cherai are descended, fell.*
3. The battle of Slicech in which Éugen Bél fell; and Domnall and Forgas, two sons of Muirchertach son of Erc, and Ainmire son of Sétnae, and Nainnid son of Dauí were the victors.
4. *Coirpre son of Crimthann, king of Munster.*
5. *Lugaid, bishop of Coindiri, rested.*

and the obit of 565 below. This is good evidence, since *Do Fhlaithesaib* is based on a set of annals of the Clonmacnois group, so suggesting that a dislocation occurred within the textual tradition of the Clonmacnois annals.

1 'Prophet' is a conjectural emendation of CS *prorectano*, AT *brecanó*, with the aid of AClon's 'who is supposed to be called in English Merlyn'; cf. *CGSH* §§ 266, 317, and B. T. Hudson, *Prophecy of Berchán: Irish and Scottish High-Kings of the Early Middle Ages* (Westport, Conn., 1996). On *bléfed*, apparently the Justinianic plague, see Sir William MacArthur, 'The Identification of Some Pestilences recorded in the Irish Annals', *Irish Historical Studies*, 6 (1948-49), 172-3.

2 Cf. 544.1.

3 This entry is probably late, since Adomnán still called the place Daire Calgaig (also still used at 724.7 below): see R. Sharpe, *Adomnán of Iona: Life of St Columba*, n. 54. The whole tradition of Derry's foundation by Columba is scrutinized, and found wanting, by B. Lacey, 'Columba, Founder of the Monastery of Derry? — "Mihi manet Incertus"', *JRSAI* 128 (1998), 35-47.

1. The kalends of January.

2. Dubthach, abbot of Armagh, rested.¹3. Clonmacnois was founded.²

4. *Tuathal Máelgarb son of Cormac Cáech son of Coirpre son of Niall, king of Tara, fell in Grellach Eilte by the hand of Máel Mór son of Argatán, of the Conaille Muirthemne; that is, this Máel Mór was uterine brother to Diarmait son of Cerball; and Máel Mór also fell straightway, which gave rise to the saying 'Máel Mór's violent deed'.³*

5. *The repose of Mac Cuilinn and of Odrán from Letracha.*

6. *The beheading of Ambacuc at the fair of Tailltiu by the power of St Ciarán, i.e. he swore a false oath by [the Saint's] hand and gangrene took a hold of his neck; he lived for seven years among the monks.⁴*

4. *Ciarán the Great, son of the Wright, rested in the thirty-third year of his life, and in the seventh month after Clonmacnois began to be built. Beoid was the name of Ciarán's father, and Dar-Erca of his mother as he himself said:*

*Dar-Erca was my mother;
She was not an evil woman.
Beoid the Wright was my father,
From the Latharnae Molt.*

7. *Diarmait son of Cerball took the kingship of Ireland.⁵*

1 This is glossed in AU 'or Duach' agreeing with the form in Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List', 319, where he is no. 11.

2 Previously, Ciarán was based at Inis Aingin, Hare Island at the foot of Lough Ree. Heist, *Vitae*, 78–81; Plummer, *Vitae*, i. 210–11; *Lives of the Saints from the Book of Lismore*, ed. W. Stokes (Oxford, 1890), 117–34, 262–80 (Irish Life). R. A. S. Macalister, *The Latin and Irish Lives of Ciarán* (London, 1921), also edits the **O (R)** version, transl. pp. 52–4 (§§ 15–17).

3 A Latin version of much of this annal is preserved in AU in a marginal note (549.4). The story of Máel Mór killing Tuathal is also given in the Middle Irish tale, *Aided Diarmata meic Fergus Cerrbéoil*, ed. and trans. S. H. O'Grady, *Silva Gadelica*, 2 vols. (London, 1892), i. 72–3 (text), trans. ii. 76. Máel Mór is there represented as Diarmait's foster-brother rather than uterine brother.

4 In AT this entry occurs in the middle of the following entry, the obit of St Ciarán; the ordering followed here follows CS.

5 Cf. the last clause of 544.1.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

99

549

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. The falling asleep of the Son of the Wright in the 34th year of his life.¹
3. Tigernach son of Coirpre, bishop of Clones, rested.²
 4. A great plague in which the following rested: Finnio maccu Thelduib, Colum descendant of Cremthannán, Mac Táil of Cell Cuilind, Sinchell son of Cenandán, abbot of Cell Achaid Drummfota, and Columba of Inis Celtrae.³
 5. Ailill son of Dúnlang, king of the Leinstermen, died.
 6. Cormac son of Ailill, king of Munster.

550

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Cúl Chonairi in Cerae, in which Ailill Inbanda and Áed Fortobol, his brother, fell. Forgus and Domnall, two sons of Mac Ercae, were the victors.
2. Dauí Tenga Uma son of Fergus, king of the Connachta.⁴

1 Namely Ciarán of Clonmacnois; this is a doublet of 548.4. For the succession to Clonmacnois, see J. Ryan (ed.), *Féilsgríbhinn Eóin Mhic Néill: Essays and Studies presented to Professor Eóin Mac Neill* (Dublin, 1940), 490–507.

2 The patron-saint of Clones, Co. Monaghan: Plummer, Catal., no. 301; 4 April, *MT*, *Fél.*²; *CGSH* §§ 244, 387; *CGH* i. (121 a 40); *Vita S. Tigernaci*, ed. Plummer, *Vitae*, ii. 262–9; the end is missing in Heist, *Vitae*, pp. 107–11. He also founded Gabal-liúin (Galloon Island, bar. Coole, Co. Fermanagh, near Upper Lough Erne, SW of Newtown Butler, H 391 227), *Vita*, ed. Plummer, cc. 14, 16, 18; it has the shafts of two High Crosses: F. Henry, *Irish High Crosses* (Dublin, 1964), 18, 66; *Shell Guide*, 394.

3 Colum descendant of Cremthannán and Columba of Inis Celtra are the same person (*Fél.* 13 Dec.). The error is repeated in the doublet, 551.2.

4 The name Dauí appears here in the genitive, Duach, suggesting the loss of some such word as *mors* ‘death’ before it. Dauí Tenga Umai is given an obit at 500.2 / 502.2 and is placed before Éogan Bél in the regnal list of the Connachta (*ECI*, Genealogies, no. XXIV); a possible explanation might be that the missing part before Duach contained the name of a son, such as Éogan Bél (*ob.* (543.2) / 547.3), but there are other possibilities. A verified regnal list of the Connachta (ed. M. F. Liddell, ‘A Poem on the Christian Kings of Connaught’, *ZCP* 9 (1913), 461–9 (from Rawlinson MS B. 502) has a Dui Galach in a position corresponding to the Dauí who died c.502, and later (after Ailill Inbanda, *ob.* 550) Dui Tenga. This entry could be another reflection of the same interpretation. The usual genealogy makes Dauí Tenga Umai a son of Bríón, brother of Niall Noígíallach and eponymous ancestor of the Uí Bríúin; this Dauí, however, is son of Fergus.

551

AU, AT, AR, CS

1. The kalends of January.

2. *The great plague, that is the Crom Conaill, or the Buide Conaill,¹ in which the following saints rested, namely, Findia moccu Tellduib and Colam son of Crimthann, and Colum of Inis Celtrae and Sinchell son of Cenandán, abbot of Cell Achaid Drumfhota, and Mac Táil of Cell Culinn, who is called Éogan son of Corcrán.*

552

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Cuilen in which the Corcu Óche of Munster were laid low by the prayers of Íte of Cluain *Credail*.²

2. The death of Fothad son of Conall.

553

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The death of Eochu son of Conláed, *from whom the Uí Echach Ulad are descended; Cormac son of Ailill, king of the Leinstermen died, and the death of Bécc son of Dé, the prophet*.³

1 This second name is not in AR; it was only added in the margin in CS; only the second name appears in AClon. On the *Buide Conaill* see MacArthur, 'The Identification of Some Pestilences', 173–5.

2 On St Íte see E. Johnston, 'Íte: Patron of her People?', *Peritia*, 14 (2000), 421–8, and cf. the note on Nessán, 557.3. Similarly, in her Life (*Vita S. Ite*, c. 33, ed. Plummer, *Vitae*, ii. 128–9), she was described as the *matrona* of the Uí Chonaill Gabra, a branch of the Uí Fhidgeinte, situated in the west of Co. Limerick, who subdued the Corcu Óche. On the name of the monastery, compare Plummer, *Vitae*, i. 99 n.: 'in her monastery, once called Cluain Credail, but now Cell Yte, that is Cella Yte by the foot of Sliab Luachra in the territory of the Uí Chonaill Gabra'. On the other hand, the genealogies in Bodleian Library, Laud Misc. 610 (ed. K. Meyer, *ZCP* 8 (1912), 309) have a different story in that they affiliate Íte to the Corcu Óche, while they say that 'the battle of Cúl Meinde was won by the Corco Ché [= Corcu Óche] against the men of Ireland through the aid of Íte of Cluain'; this strongly suggests that the saint was adopted by the victorious people, the Uí Chonaill Gabra branch of Uí Fhidgeinte. If this is correct, the annal entry gives a new interpretation of this event, one that is favourable to the Uí Fhidgeinte.

3 Deiche AU. Cf. 545.1.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

101

2. The death of Cremthann son of Bríón.

3. *Fergna son of Óengus, king of the Ulstermen, Coirpre son of Cormac, king of the Leinstermen [died?].*

4. I have found this in the Book of Cuanu, namely, that the relics of Patrick were put into a shrine by Columba sixty years after the death of Patrick. Three splendid halidoms were found in the grave, namely his goblet and the Gospels of the Angel and the Bell of the Testament. This is how the angel distributed the halidoms for Columba, namely the goblet to Downpatrick, the Bell of the Testament to Armagh, and the Gospels of the Angel to Columba himself. It is for this reason that they are called the Gospels of the Angel, because it was from the hand of the angel that Columba received them.¹

554

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The birth of Lugaid moccu Óchae.²2. A pestilence which is called Samthrosc.³

555

AU, AT, CS

1. Cathub son of Fergus, bishop of Achad Cinn, died.

2. Colmán Már son of Diarmait, whom Dub Sloit killed.⁴

3. The church of Bangor was founded.⁵

4. *Pope Vigilius rested.*⁶

1 This entry is late Middle Irish, no earlier than c.1100.

2 In place of Lugaid, AT and CS have the pet-form Mo Lua. The g.sg. form in AU, Lugdag, suggests a date no later than the early eighth century; cf. *Críth Gablach*, ed. D. A. Binchy (Dublin, 1941), p. xv. His obit is 609.2.

3 MacArthur, 'The Identification of Some Pestilences', 183–4, suggests that *samthrosc*, the literal meaning of which is something like 'summer-skin-disease', was smallpox.

4 A doublet of 558.1.

5 A doublet of 559.

6 In AT this is confused with the entry on Pope Pelagius in the next annal. This papal obit is, exceptionally, correct.

556

AU, AT, CS

1. Pelagius, a Roman by birth, sat [in the chair of Peter] for eleven years [and ten months] and eighteen days. He was buried in the basilica of St Peter the Apostle.¹

2. *The birth of Cóemán of Liath.*²

557

AU, AT, CS, AR

1. The death of Fergna descendant of Ibdach, king of Ulaid.³

2. *Áed son of Eochu Tirmcharna king of the Connachta.*⁴

3. *Nessán the leper rested.*⁵

558

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The slaying of Colmán Mór son of Diarmait *in his chariot*; Dub Sloit *ua Trena of the Cruithnig* slew him.

2. The Feast of Tara (**Cena Temra**) [was held] by Diarmait son of Cerball; and a flight before the son of Máelchú; and the death of Gabrán son of Domangart.⁶

1 Although as such the entry is only in AU, part of it, wrongly attached to Pope Vigilius in 555.4, appears in AT; it was therefore probably in the Chronicle of Ireland. Cf. *Lib. Pont.* no. 62, which has 11 years, 10 months, and 18 days. Hence '10 months' has been omitted from AU and is here supplied in square brackets.

2 This is Liath (Mór) Mo Chóemóc, Leamakevogue in the par. of Twomileborris, barony of Eliogarty, Co. Tipperary (S 22 57), Mo Chóemóc being his pet-name.

3 In CS (and similarly AClon) this runs: 'The killing of Fergus descendant of Ibdach, king of the Ulaid, in the battle of Druim Cleithe, at the hands of Demán son of Cairell and the Uí Echach Arda.' The same entry is in AT, except that, in place of Fergna descendant of Ibdach it has 'Ferdia descendant of Fidbad'.

4 AR have: 'Áed son of Eochu [was] king of the Connachta at this time.' The inclusion of 'at this time' makes it all the more apparent that this is an addition derived from a comparison of the annals with a regnal list. Áed was king by the time of the battle of Cúl Dreimne, 561.1.

5 The saint of Mungairit / Mungret, the principal church of the Uí Fhídgenti, just to the south of Limerick City, R 54 53; his feastday was 25 July (*Fél.*, *MT*). In the late eighth-century text called 'The West Munster Synod', he is said to represent the Corcu Óche, conquered by the Uí Fhídgenti: *ZCP* 8 (1912), 315. Compare Íte, the saint of Cell Íte / Killeedy, 552.1 above.

6 Cf. the doublets, 560.1–2; on the Feast of Tara, see Binchy, 'The Fair of Tailtiu and the Feast of Tara', *Ériu*, 18 (1958), 113–38.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

103

3. Brendan founded the church in Clonfert.¹4. *The ascent of Brénainn in his chariot into the air.*²

559

AU, AT, CS

The kalends of January. The church of Bangor was founded.³

560

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The *last* Feast of Tara [was held] by Diarmait son of Cerball; and the death of Gabrán son of Domangart, *king of Alba*.⁴2. A flight by the Albanaig before Bruide the son of Máelchú, *king of the Cruithnig*.⁵3. *The killing of Cornán son of Áed son of Eochu, king of the Connachta, by Diarmait son of Cerball, in violation of the guarantee given by Colum Cille,*

1 AT and CS have this and the next entry under the next year. This is Brendan the Navigator, Brendan moccu Altai, the hero of the *Navigatio Sancti Brendani Abbatis*, ed. C. Selmer (Notre Dame, 1959). The form of the name in AU here is Brendinus, comparable with the non-Latinized Brendin (genitive) in the appendix to Adomnán's *Life of St Columba*. Adomnán himself, however, has Brendenus in the nominative (e.g. iii.17), Brendeno in the dative (i.26), but Brendini in the genitive (iii.11); from this one might infer an Early Old Irish nom. Brenden, gen. Brendin. For a discussion of the name and a suggestion (stemming from the belief that the name was indeclinable in Old Irish) that it was an early borrowing from British **brigantinos*, Welsh *brenin* 'king', see J. Uhlich, 'Einige britannische Lehnnamen im Irischen: *Brénainn* (*Brenden*), *Cathair/Catháer* und *Midir*', *ZCP* 49–50 (1997), 878–88. From Brenden a standard Old Irish Brendan would be expected. In the Annals of Ulster in the period up to 911, whenever the genitive is written out, the form is Brendain (11 exx.), except for one example of the Latinized genitive Brendani. Brénainn, as in the next entry, is a later form.

2 AT has this entry under the next year. It has the later form of Brendan's name, Brénainn.

3 AT and CS have this entry under the previous year.

4 On this entry see D. A. Binchy, 'The Fair of Tailtiu and the Feast of Tara', *Ériu*, 18 (1958), 134–7. The first clause is in Irish in AU; cf. 558.2. AU thus have the Irish **feiss Temhra** for the **cena postrema Temra** of AT, CS, but it is to be noted that AU have nothing corresponding to *postrema* 'last'. The title 'king of Alba' is not attested in a contemporary form before 900.9; cf. 759.9 and 761.4 (versions of the obit of Óengus son of Forgus).

5 Even the portions in AU are in Irish; cf. 558.2. Mention of the Albanaig alongside the Cruithnig is anachronistic, since Albanaig here stands for the Irish within Alba as opposed to the Cruithnig, the Picts, and this is a usage proper to the tenth century (see also the previous note).

and it is partly because of this that there was fought the battle of Cúl Dreimne.¹

561

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Cúl Dreimne in which Diarmait son of Cerball was defeated. Forggus and Domnall, two sons of Mac Ercae, and Ainmire son of Sétne and Nainnid son of Dauí were the victors, and also Áed son of Echu, king of the Connachta. They conquered by means of the prayers of Colum Cille.² *Fráechán son of Tenusán was the one who made the druidical fence for Diarmait son of Cerball. Tuatán son of Dímaín son of Sárán son of Cormac son of Eóghan was the one who cast the druidical fence over them. Maglaine leapt over it and he alone was killed.*

2. The battle of Cúl Uinsen.³

562

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Cúl Uinsen in Tethbae in which Diarmait son of Cerball was defeated by Áed son of Brendan, *king of Tethbae*; Diarmait took to flight.

2. The battle of Móin Daire.⁴

563

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January.

2. *The voyage of Colum Cille to the island of Iona in the forty-second year of his life.*⁵

1 In Irish (including the bare mention of the battle in AU); cf. 561.1. The material not in AU corresponds with what is said in the early eleventh-century glosses to the elegy on Columba, the *Amra Choluim Chille*.

2 AU contains another entry on the battle of Cúl Dreimne, mainly in Middle Irish, added by *H*¹ in the margin. Most of it corresponds closely to the material added in AT and CS.

3 Cf. 562.1.

4 A doublet of 563.2.

5 The 45th year of Columba's life according to AT, but AClon and the addition by *H*¹ in AU agree with CS; Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, 2nd Preface, says that Columba sailed to Britain in the 42nd year of his life and in the second year after the battle of Cúl Dreimne; Bede, *HE* iii.4

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

105

3. The battle of Móin Daire Lothair was won by the Uí Néill of the North against the Cruithni, *in which seven kings of the Cruithnig fell including Áed Brecc*. Báetán son of Conn with two peoples of the Cruithni fights it against the [other] Cruithni. Cenél nÉugain and Cenél Conaill *fought it* having been hired with the Lee and Ard Éolargg as their reward.¹

4. Áedán son² of Fiachrai dies.

564

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. A great gale occurred.
3. The death of Laisrén from Daiminis.³
4. *Coirpre son of Cormac, king of the Leinstermen, dies.*

565

AU, AT, CS, AR

1. The kalends of January.

and v.24, places Columba's voyage in 565 and expressly says that he undertook it in order to preach to the Picts (v.24) or the northern provinces of the Picts (iii.4); in different parts of iii.4 he fixes the date by three yardsticks: the AD year 565, Justin II's succession to Justinian, and the ninth year of the reign of the Pictish king, Bruide (*Bridius filius Meilochon*); and he further dates it to 150 years before the conversion of the monks of Iona to the Roman Easter in 716. Cf. *ECI* 299, 303–6.

1 On this battle see Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, trans. Sharpe, i.7, and Sharpe's nn. 78 and 80; Byrne, *IKHK* 95, 109, and also his 'The Ireland of St. Columba', *Historical Studies*, 5, ed. J. L. Mc Cracken (1965), 44–5; D. Ó Cróinín, *Early Medieval Ireland, 400–1200* (London, 1995), 49–50; I have followed AT and CS in treating the father of Báetán as Conn rather than AU's Cenn.

2 Áedán descendant of Fiachrai, AT, CS.

3 Mo Laissi, AT, CS, a spelling of the usual pet-name, Mo Laisse (as in AR), son of Nad Froích; AU's Laisre is likely to be a scribal error for Laisrén, another form of the name (the scribe may have omitted the suspension-mark for *n*). Mo Laisse / Laisrén was one of the major saints of the North. His main church, Daiminis ('ox-island', Devenish), is in Upper Lough Erne, Co. Fermanagh, at H 224 469. See A. Hamlin and C. Lynn, *Pieces of the Past* (Belfast, 1988), no. 24, pp. 52–4; Plummer, *Catal.*, no. 270. His feast is 12 Sept. *MT*, *Fél.*² (text and notes); his genealogy, *CGSH* § 117, ascribes him to the Uí Chóelbad, the ruling kindred of Mag Line, the main dynasty of the Cruithni. For the Lives see Plummer, *Vitae*, ii. 131–40 (Latin Life from R), and the Irish Life, ed. S. H. O'Grady, *Silva Gadelica* (London, 1892), i. 17–37 (transl. ii. 18–34); he was included as one of 'the 12 apostles of Ireland', *CGSH* § 402.

2. *Justin II reigned for eleven years.*¹
3. *The Patrician Narses overcame and killed Totila, king of the Goths; and afterwards, through the jealousy of the Romans, for whom he had exerted himself greatly against the Goths, he was accused in the presence of Justin and his wife Sophia of reducing Italy to slavery; and he retired to Naples in Campania and wrote to the people of the Lombards that they might come and take possession [of Italy].*²
4. *Colmán Mór, son of Coirpre, [is] king of the Leinstermen.*
5. *The slaying of Diarmait son of Cerball in Ráith Becc in Mag Line by Áed Dub son of Suibne Araide, i.e. king of the Ulstermen, and his head was brought to Clonmacnois and his body was buried at Condiri;*³ *his successors were the two sons of Mac Ercae, Forgas and Domnall.*
6. *In this year the 'Muirgelt' ['Sea-Mad'], i.e. Lúbán (Airiu AT) daughter of Eochu son of Muirid, was caught on the strand of Ollarba in the net of Beoán son of Indle, i.e. the fisherman of Comgall of Bangor.*⁴
7. *The repose of Brendan of Birra as some say.*
8. *The battle of Gabair Liphí; and the death of Daimín Dam Airgit.*⁵
9. *The battle of Cruinde.*

566

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Gabair Liphí, *in which the Leinstermen were defeated*. Forgas and Domnall, *the two sons of*

1 Bede, *Chron. Maj.* § 521. The date 565 is correct, unlike the counterpart in AU, 566.3.

2 Bede, *Chron. Maj.* §§ 522–3.

3 The addition, namely the clause beginning with 'i.e.' is in Middle Irish in both AT and CS. It is omitted by AR. For Áed Dub, see 581.3 and n., and especially Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, i.36 and Sharpe's nn. 157 and 158. The significance of the claim that Diarmait's head was taken to Clonmacnois is discussed in the Introduction, 17.

4 Eochu son of Muirid is probably Eochu son of Mairead, a character of legendary prehistory, ancestor of Dál Sailni (the *gens* to which the bishops or abbots of Condiri (Connor) belonged); he was the principal figure in the legend explaining the origin of Lough Neagh (*ECI* 64). Muirgelt, 'sea-mad', is a name suggesting the existence of a story belonging to the same genre as the Middle-Irish *Buile Shuibne*, the story of Suibne *Gelt*, transl. Seamus Heaney, *Sweeney Astray* (London, 1984). However, in her genealogy, *CGSH* § 300, the name Lúbán is glossed by Murgén, 'sea-born'.

5 These two items are of different origin, as suggested by the doublets at 566.1 and 4. For Daimín(e) see Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, ii.5 (on a daughter of his). Here *Dam Airgit*, 'ox of silver' appears to be an epithet of Daimíne, but in the doublet it is attached to his father, Coirpre, as in *CGH* i.139 (140 b 51), 140 (141 a 24).

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

107

Muirchertach Mac Ercae, were the victors.¹

2. Also, the death of Domnall son of Muirchertach, whose successor was Ainmire son of Sétne.²

3. Justin II reigned for eleven years as Bede says.³

4. *The death of Daimíne son of Coirpre Daim Argait.*

567

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. John, by birth a Roman, was pope for 12 years, 11 months and 26 days. He was buried in the basilica of the blessed apostle Peter.⁴

2. An expedition into Iardoman.

3. *The death of Demán son of Cairell, king of the Ulaid, at the hands of the peasants of Bairenn.*⁵

4. *Báetán son of Cairell [is] king of the Ulaid.*

568

AU, AR

The kalends of January. Colmán Bec son of Diarmait and Conall mac

1 The significance of this entry depends on the situation of Gabair Liphi in the heart of Leinster, probably the hills forming the southern boundary of Mag Liphi (Lifi), the Plain of Life, namely the watershed between the river-systems of the Liffey and the Slaney. Domnall may be the subject of the earliest datable praise-poem in Irish, attributed to Colmán son of Lénéne, *ob.* 604.6, 'Blackbirds compared with swans, / ounces compared with whole measures, / the figures of peasants' wives compared with mighty queens. / Kings compared with Domnall, / humming compared with an aria, / a taper compared with a wax-candle, / a sword compared with my sword': see R. Thurneysen, 'Colmán mac Lénéni und Senchán Torpéist', *ZCP* 19 (1933), 193–209.

2 For this type of entry, see *ECI* 503.

3 Cf. 565.2.

4 John III (AD 561–74), *Lib. Pont.* no. 63. The error in the papal chronology at this point goes back to the *Liber Pontificalis* itself: J. Morris, 'The Chronicle of Eusebius: Irish Fragments', *Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies*, 19 (1972), 82–3.

5 Cf. the doublet at 572.3. The source of this and the next entry may well be a regnal list. *Bairenn*, 'stony district' is the source of the name Burren, attested in Leinster and in Munster (the well-known Burren of Co. Clare); CS, however has *Barrinne*, a feminine form suggesting that the name stood for a mountain (cf. the cognate Welsh Berwyn range) and was not the personal name Barrhind. If the form in CS is correct, a mountain in the Mourne range may have been intended.

Comgaill, *king of the Ulaid*,¹ made an expedition into Iardoman, *that is, into Soil and into Íle*.

569

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The killing of Ainmire son of Sétnae by Fergus son of Nélléne.

2. *Eochaid and Báetán in the kingship*.²

570

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The killing of Fergus son of Nélléne *by Áed son of Ainmire*.

2. Óenu *moccu Loígse*, abbot of Clonmacnois, *that is Éogan of the Laígis Réta — and he held the principatus for 26/36 years — and Íte of Cluain Credail fell asleep*.³

3. Gildas died.⁴

571

AU, AT, CS

The kalends of January. 100 years from the death of Patrick.⁵

1 The addition in AR is erroneous: he was king of Dál Riata (cf. 574.2). The entire annal was omitted by AT and CS.

2 Only in CS and perhaps simply a deduction from 572.1.

3 Óenu and M'Óenu (as in 572.2) are shortened pet-forms of Éogan. AT gives 26, CS 36 years as the length of the **principatus** of Óenu; to judge by the obit of Ciarán, 548/549, neither figure is correct. His genealogy is at CGSH § 144. CS, but not AT, places the death of Íte as a separate annal for the next year.

4 Namely the author of the *De Excidio Britanniae*, ed. and trans. M. Winterbottom, *Gildas: The Ruin of Britain and Other Works* (London and Chichester, 1978); his reputation in Ireland is attested by Columbanus: Winterbottom, 'Columbanus and Gildas', *Vigiliae Christianae*, 30 (1976), 310–17. On the chronology of his life see D. N. Dumville, 'The Chronology of *De Excidio*, Book I', in M. Lapidge, and D. Dumville (eds.), *Gildas: New Approaches* (Woodbridge, 1984), 83 (who suggests, with all due caution, c. 545), and C. Stancliffe, 'The Thirteen Sermons Attributed to Columbanus' in M. Lapidge (ed.), *Columbanus: Studies on the Latin Writings* (Woodbridge, 1997), 177–81, who prefers c. 530 × c. 544.

5 This implies yet another date for Patrick's death.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

109

572

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The killing of two descendants of Muiredach, that is Báetán son of Muirchertach and Echaid *Find* son of Domnall in the third year of their reign. Crónán son of Tigernach, king of the Ciannacht, was their slayer.¹
2. Móenu, bishop of Cluain Ferta Brénainn, rested.²
3. The death of Demán son of Cairell.³
 4. *The battle of Luimnech won by the Ciannachta in which [Crónán] himself fell.*⁴

573

AU, AT, CS, AR

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Femen *won by Coirpre son of Crimthann*,⁵ *king of Munster*, in which Colmán Becc son of Diarmait was defeated, but he himself escaped.
 2. *Brendan of Birra rested.*⁶
 3. *Báetán son of Ninnid was king.*
 4. *The battle of Tola and Fortola*,⁷ *namely names of two plains between Éle and Osraige, between Cluain Ferta Mo Lua and Saiger. Fiachna son of Báetán was the victor.*⁸

1 Crónán was of the Ciannacht 'of Glenn Geimin' according to *LL* i.95 and an interlinear gloss in the primary MS of AU by *H*²; but he appears in the genealogy of the kings of Ciannacht Breg, *CGH* i.247. In this entry, according to AU and CS, Ciannacht is in the genitive singular, which makes it unlikely that he was king of all the Ciannachta, although AT has the genitive plural. The gloss may derive simply from the fact that the Ciannacht Glinne Geimin were close to the earliest territory of Cenél nÉogain in Inishowen. The killing is the basis of Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, i.12.

2 AT places this entry in the previous year (after the centenary of Patrick). CS places it in this year, but before the killing of the two descendants of Muiredach.

3 AT and CS have this entry as a separate annal before AU 569.

4 This entry is only in AT; it also violates the normal convention whereby the casualties mentioned are those from the defeated side.

5 Cridán, AT; instead of Coirpre, AR have Cormac, but Coirpre is correct: see 579.5.

6 The corresponding annal in AI 573 adds the obit of Crónán mac Lugdach, the saint of Cluain Dolcain (Clondalkin, O 07 31), feastday 6 August, *MT*, *Fél*.

7 Contrast 574.1 in AU.

8 This localization is also given in a marginal note by *H*², s.a. 574.3, probably deriving from a Clonmacnois source, but in Latin.

574

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Tola and Fertola in the territories of the Cruithni.
2. The death of Conall son of Comgall in the sixteenth year of his reign; he granted the island of Iona to Colum Cille.¹

575

AU

The kalends of January. The great meeting of Druim Ceta, at which Colum Cille and Áed son of Ainmire were present.²

576

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Teloch in Kintyre, in which Dúncath son of Conall son of Comgall and many other companions of the sons of Gabrán fell.³
2. The death of Brendan son of Brión.
3. A spark of leprosy and an unheard of abundance of nuts.

577

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. The battle of Teloch.⁴

¹ On this entry, see Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, trans. Sharpe, 16–19; Herbert, *Iona, Kells, and Derry*, 28–9; *ECI* 293–9.

² It is likely that this date is too early: see Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, trans. Sharpe, n. 204; *ECI* 487–8; B. Jaski, 'Druim Cett Revisited', *Peritia*, 12 (1998), 340–50. Although this entry is not, as such, in the annals of the Clonmacnois group, AClon has the following: Hugh m^cAinmyreagh succeeded in the kingdom & Reigned 25 years. In his time the meeting was between him and Aidan m^cGawran, K. of Scotland in Dromkehaire with Divers of the nobility both spirituall & Temporall of Ireland & Scotland, in their Company for Deciding the Controversies between the said kings for the Teritory and Lordship of Dalriada. St Columb Kill and St Bohyn were then present at that meeting.

³ This annal is split in AU by the insertion of the notice about leprosy and nuts. In AT the battle is called *cath Delgon*, 'of Delgu (?)'; the entry is not in CS.

⁴ A doublet of 576.1.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

111

3. The beginning of the reign of Tiberius Constantinus, who reigned for seven years.¹

4. *Gregory, then apocrisiarius in Constantinople, subsequently bishop of Rome, composes the books of the Commentary on Job. And, in the presence of Tiberius, he convicts Euthicius, bishop of that same city, of having gone astray in the faith of our resurrection. As a result, the emperor himself refuted his book which he wrote about the resurrection, using catholic arguments, and decided that it should be burnt in the flames. For this same Euthicius was teaching that our body, when it had entered the glory of the resurrection, would be intangible and more subtle than the winds and the air, contrary to that saying of Our Lord: 'Feel and see, that a spirit does not have flesh and bones, such as you see that I have.'*²

5. *The people of the Lombards, accompanied by hunger and disease, invades the whole of Italy, and, laying the country waste, besieges the city of Rome itself; at that time Alboin was ruling as king over them.*³

6. The repose of Brendan of Cluain Fertae.⁴

7. The killing of Áed son of Eochu Tirimcharna, king of the Connachta, by the Uí Briúin in the battle of Báig.

8. The first **periculum** of the Ulaid in **Eufania**.⁵

9. *The battle of Loch dá Éices.*⁶

578

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The repose of Bishop Éitchen of Cluain Fota Bóetán *Aba*.

2. The return of the Ulaid from **Eumania**.

3. Feidlimid, abbot of Armagh, rested.⁷

1 Bede, *Chron. Maj.* § 525.

2 Bede, *Chron. Maj.* § 526.

3 Bede, *Chron. Maj.* § 527. The Lombard invasion began in 569: Marius of Avenches, *Chronica*, s.a. 569, ed. Mommsen, *Chron. Min.* ii. 238; Gregory of Tours, *Libri Historiarum Decem*, ed. B. Krusch and W. Levison, MGH SRM i. 1 (Hanover, 1951), iv.41.

4 This is Brendan the Navigator, patron-saint and founder of Clonfert, Co. Galway and Ardfert, Co. Kerry, as opposed to Brendan of Birr, 572.2.

5 Cf. 578.2.

6 Only in AT.

7 No. 13 in Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List', 320.

4. *Máel Cothaid son of Fogartach son of Cathal, king of the Connachta.*¹

579

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The repose of Bishop Vinnian son of a descendant of Fiatach.²

2. Benedict, Roman by birth, occupied the see for 4 years, 1 month, 29 days, and he was buried in the basilica of the blessed apostle Peter.³

3. The killing of Áed son of Giun (?), and the death of Bruidge, king of Uí Fhailgi.⁴

4. *Coirpre son of Crimthann, king of Munster, died; he ruled for 17 years and his successor was Fergus Scandal, who ruled for 7 years.*

5. *Caírech Dergan rested.*⁵

580

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Druim Maic Ercae, where Colgu son of Domnall son of Muirchertach fell.⁶ Áed son of Ainmire was the victor.

2. An expedition to the Orkneys by Áedán son of Gabrán.

1 Only AT; probably derived from a regnal list. The Máel Cothaid of 603.2, there described as king of the Uí Fhiachrach is presumably the Máel Cothaid son of Fergus son of Máel Umai given in a variant reading to the main pedigree of Uí Fhiachrach in Tuaiscirt, *CGH* i.173 (145 f 36) and as Máel Cothaid (or Fothaid) son of Máel Umai in some regnal lists: *ECI* 628. AT appears to be following the earlier position given to Máel Cothaid marked in *ECI* 628 by the Roman numeral VIII. I do not know who the father given here, Fogartach son of Cathal, may be.

2 'Son of a descendant of': *m. nepotis*, AU; *nepotis*, AT, CS. The AU reading is a Latin translation of the later Old Irish interpretation of *moccu*, *maccu* as *mac uí*. Vinnian was claimed to be *moccu Fiatach*, 'member of the *gens* of Fiatach'. The original entry in the Iona Annals probably read simply, 'The repose of Bishop Vinnian'.

3 From *Lib. Pont.* no. 64; the number of days should be 28 rather than 29. Benedict died in 579.

4 The form of the name in AU is Brudighi, which appears not to have syncope; if so, it is no later than the early seventh century. Bruidge is the first Uí Fhailgi king to be named in the poem on Ráith Imgáin, their royal seat, *CGH* i.58, transl. G. Murphy, *Early Irish Lyrics* (Oxford, 1956), p. xvi. Cf. J. Carney, 'Aspects of Archaic Irish', *Éigse*, 17 (1977–8), 423; A. P. Smyth, 'Húi Failgi Relations with the Húi Néill in the Century after the Loss of the Plain of Mide', *Études Celtiques*, 14:2 (1975), 515–22.

5 Only in CS; Caírech Dergan was the saint of Cluain Bairenn (Cloonburren, Co. Galway, M 96 22), very close to Clonmacnois (feastday 9 February: *MT*, *Fél.*).

6 Cf. 581.2.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

113

3. Cennalath, king of the Picts, dies.¹

581

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January.²

2. The battle of Druim Maic Ercae.³

3. The death of Báetán son of Cairell, *king of the Ulstermen. Áed Dub son of Suibne [became] king of the Ulstermen.*⁴

4. The expedition to the Orkneys.⁵

582

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Manu, in which Áedán son of Gabrán was the victor.⁶

1 Cindæladh AT; the entry is not in CS. This is taken to be the Galam Cennaleph of the Pictish regnal list, who is said to have reigned for one year together with Bruide, which is difficult to square with this entry: Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 248; see also *ibid.*, 116, 130 n. 50.

2 AT's material is disarranged in the period 581–4; since there is no such dislocation in CS, it must have occurred late in the textual tradition.

3 A doublet of 580.1.

4 The entry as it stood in AU is probably what stood in the Chronicle of Ireland; this was then amplified from a regnal list of the Ulaid. Áed Dub belonged to the Cruithni and, if the additional material in 565.5 is correct, he belonged to the dynasty of Mag Line, Uí Chóelbad; the implication of the amplified entry here is that a king of the province of Ulster, who himself belonged to the Ulaid of Mag nInis, was succeeded by Áed Dub from the rival group of peoples, the Cruithni. But in the list as preserved in the Book of Leinster, *LL* i.193, Báetán is followed by a supposed brother, Daig son of Cairell, who is assigned a reign of ten years; and he is then followed by Áed Dub, given a reign of five years. However, there is nothing like enough time for these reigns, since Áed Dub's obit is at 588.5. It may well be that, as F. J. Byrne suggests, Daig son of Cairell has been placed in the regnal list because the patron-saint of Inis Caín Dega (*ob.* 587.2) was thought to be a brother of Báetán. In that case, the regnal list used here will have been superior at this point to that which is given in the Book of Leinster, as was also that used by the author of *Clann Ollaman Uaisle Emna*, ed. and trans. F. J. Byrne, *Studia Hibernica*, 4 (1964), 83 (notes on stanza 16).

5 A doublet of 580.2.

6 Rather than the Isle of Man, this Manu is rather more likely to be the Manu around the upper Forth (hence Clackmannan and Slamannan; in Welsh Manaw Gododdin, Manaw of the Gododdin, to distinguish it from the other Manaw, the Isle of Man; it probably included Stirling). See Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, i.8 and 9, on the battle of the Miathi, and the use of Eumania (Eufania) for the Isle of Man, 577.7, 578.2. On the other hand, Áedán's maritime ambitions are illustrated by his expedition to the Orkneys (580.2) / (581.4).

2. The death of Fergna son of Caibléne.

583

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The death of Feradach son of Dauí, king of Osraige; *he was killed by his own people*.¹
2. Pelagius, a Roman by birth, occupied the see [of Rome] for 10 years, 2 months and 10 days.²
3. The battle of Manu, in which Áedán son of Gabrán was victor.³
4. The death of Fergna son of Caibléne, *and this is the truth concerning it*.⁴

584

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The repose of Fergus, bishop of Druim Lethglaise, who founded Cell Biein.⁵
2. Maurice reigned for 21 years (as Bede and Isidore say).⁶
3. The death of Bruide son of Máelchú, king of Picts;⁷ (and the death of Feradach son of Dauí, king of Osraige).⁸

585

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The repose of Mac Nisse, abbot of Clonmacnois (in his 17th year).

1 FA § 4 has an extended narrative about the death of Feradach, which is interesting for what it says about the relationship between Osraige and the Corcu Loígde.

2 *Lib. Pont.* no. 65; *recte* 579.

3 A doublet of 582.1.

4 These doublets are both in AU and in AT.

5 The name Druim Lethglaise may stand for the ridge on which Dún Lethglaise (Downpatrick) stands: see above 496.3 n.

6 Bede, *Chron. Maj.* § 528; Isidore, *Chron. Maj.* § 406. Here AT have a long entry in Early Modern Irish about the conversions of Hermanegild and Reccared of the Visigoths and Æthelberht of the English. It is derived from Bede, *Chron. Maj.* § 529.

7 Compare Bede, *HE*, iii.4; he had not been the only king of Picts: cf. 580.3 and 558/560. The Pictish regnal lists give him a reign of 30 years (Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 248 etc.), while Bede makes 565 his ninth year. If this obit has the same two-year dislocation as many entries up to c.640, all the evidence would agree.

8 A doublet of 583.1.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

115

2. The death of Áed son of Suibne, king of Móenmag.
3. *Ruadán of Lothra rested, according to some.*

586

AU, AT, CS, AR

1. The kalends of January. The killing of Báetán son of Ninnid son of Dauí son of Conall Gulban, king of Tara. Cumméne son of Colmán and Cumméne son of Librén son of Illand son of Cerball killed him according to Colmán Becc's plan at Léim ind Eich.
2. *The beginning of the reign of Áed son of Ainmire.*¹

587

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The battle of *Belach* Daithe, in which Colmán Becc son of Diarmait fell; Áed son of Ainmire was the victor; (and in this battle Librén son of Illand fell).²
2. Daig son of Cairell died.³

588

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The repose of Cairlén, bishop of Armagh.⁴
2. The repose of Senach, bishop of Clonard.
3. The death of the descendants of Giun (?).

¹ CS and AR have this in Irish; it is somewhat differently phrased, also in Irish, by AT.

² The obit of Librén son of Illand is placed after 587.2 in AU; it may derive from a marginal note.

³ The patron-saint of Inis Caín Dega (H 93 06); feastday 18 August, *MT*, *Fél*. A short Life in the Codex Salmanticensis was taken from a Lectionary of northern Irish saints' Lives: Heist *Vitae*, pp. 389–94. The genealogies are *CGSH* §§ 19, 82.1–2 (where Daig is said to be Ciarán's smith; for the point of this see Life, cc. 4, 7–8), 469: in the genealogies he is said to be descended from Dallán mac Éogain maic Néill. This contradicts the Life which attributed Daig to the Cíannacht Breg. The genealogies may thus suggest a take-over of the monastery by Cenél nÉogain after the battle of Faughart, 735.2. The contradiction also suggests an early date, or source, for the Life, as argued by T. M. Charles-Edwards, 'The Northern Lectionary: A Source for the *Codex Salmanticensis*?', in J. Cartwright (ed.), *Celtic Hagiography and Saints' Cults* (Cardiff, 2003), 154–7.

⁴ Also spelt Cairellán; no. 14 in Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List', 320.

4. The conversion of Constantine to the Lord;¹ and a great snowfall.
5. The killing of Áed Dub son of Suibne Araide, who slew Diarmait son of Cerball.²
6. *The falling asleep of Nath Comi.*

589

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The repose of Bishop Áed son of Brecc.³
2. Áed son of Brendan, king of Tethbae, died; *it was he who granted Durrow to Colum Cille.*⁴
3. At the same time there occurred a very hot and dry summer.
 4. *David of Cell Muine [rested].*⁵
 5. *Fiachu son of Báetán, king of the Ulstermen.*

590

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The death of Feidilmid son of Tigernach, king of Munster.

1 It is uncertain whether this Constantine was (1) Gildas's Constantine, king of Dumnonia (*De Excidio*, trans. M. Winterbottom, *Gildas: The Ruin of Britain and Other Documents*, § 28.1), who would appear to be the Constantine, king of the Cornishmen, of Rhigyfarch's *Life of St David*, § 32, ed. A. W. Wade-Evans, *Vitae Sanctorum Britanniae et Genealogiae*, History and Law Series, ix (Cardiff, 1944), 159; (2) the St. Constantine to whom the church of Govan and other churches in North Britain are dedicated; (3) the Constantine who ended his days in the monastery of Rahan (feastday 11 March, *Fél.*), himself of uncertain identity to the compiler of *MT*, 11 March; (4) the King Constantine of Llangystennin Garthbenni (*The Book of Llandâv*, ed. J. Gwenogvryn Evans and J. Rhys, Oxford 1893, 72). For discussion see D. N. Dumville, 'Cusantín mac Ferccusa, Rí Alban: A Misidentified Monastic Ditch-Digger', *Scottish Gaelic Studies*, 19 (1999), 234–40.

2 Cf. Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, i.36.

3 The patron-saint of Ráith Áeda (Rahugh) and Cell Áir (Killare); he was a member of an excluded branch of the Uí Néill, Cenél Fiachach: see *ECI* 28, 445–6, 609.

4 The portion only in the Clonmacnois group corresponds to what is said in the Middle Irish *Life of Columba*, § 37, ed. Herbert, *Iona, Kells, and Derry*, pp. 231–2, trans. p. 257, and see the note on ll. 295–6 of the text for other, similarly late, testimony (p. 280), and the sceptical comment on p. 32. Áed was the subject of an earlier entry, 562.1, suggesting that he was an important ally of the Northern Uí Néill against Diarmait son of Cerball.

5 Cell Muine is the Welsh Mynyw, St David's (but, according to some scholars, not on the present site). Cf. *Annales Cambriae*, s.a. 601, *Dauid episcopus Moni Iudaeorum*, perhaps for *episcopus Moniu Demetorum*, 'bishop of Mynyw of the Demeti' (for an earlier Demetae, the people of Dyfed). His feastday, 1 March, is in both *MT* and *Fél.*

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

117

2. The battle of Leithreid won by Áedán son of Gabrán.
3. The battle of Mag nÓchtair won by Brandub son of Eochu against the Uí Néill *on the hill overlooking Cluain Conairi Thommáin on the south side.*¹
4. *The death of Lugaid of Lismore.*
5. *The birth of Cumméne Fota.*²

591

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. An eclipse of the sun, namely a dark morning.
2. *Áed son of Fogartach, king of the Connachta, rested.*

592

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The death of Lugaid of Lismore, *namely Mo Luóc.*³
2. The birth of Cumméne Fota.
3. A dark morning.⁴

593

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The death of Óengus son of Amalgaid.
2. Gregory, by birth a Roman, whose father was Gordian, occupied the see for 13 years, 6 months and 10 days. He lived in the time of Maurice, and was buried in the basilica of the blessed apostle Peter in front of the **secretarium**.⁵

1 Cluain Conaire Tommáin is Cloncurry, N 80 41, on the northern border of Leinster; the hill in question is presumably that at N 81 40.

2 Doublets of 592.1, 2. Cf. 662.1.

3 The saint of Lismore in the Firth of Lorne, not Lismore, Co. Waterford; the latter was founded in 636 (638 AI = 636 AU); the feastday was 25 June, *MT*.

4 A doublet of 591.1.

5 *Lib. Pont.* no. 66. For the *secretarium*, see Davis, *The Book of Pontiffs*, 119: it was probably the precinct around the shrine of St Peter. Gregory became pope in 590. The duration of his pontificate was noted in the Book of Armagh: *Patrician Texts*, ed. and trans. Bieler, 183.

594

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Gerrthide *son of Rónán*, king of the Ciannacht.¹ It was won at Eudonn Mór; Fiachna son of Báetán was the victor.²

2. *The killing of Senchán son of Colmán Mór.*

595

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The repose of Colum Cille *on the night of Pentecost Sunday*, on the 9th of June, *in the 35th year of his peregrinatio*, in the 76th year of his life.³

2. The death of Éogan son of Gabrán.⁴

3. *Áed Cerr son of Colmán, king of the Leinstermen, rested.*⁵

596

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Ráith in Druad.

2. The battle of Ard Sendaim.

3. The killing of Áedán's sons, namely Bran and Domangart *and Eochaid Find and Artúr in the battle of Círchenn*.⁶

4. The battle of Corann.

1 In CGH i.247, Gerrthide's father is Crónán (confusion of *mac Rónáin* / *mac Crónáin*), namely the Crónán son of Tigernach of 572.1. He was of the Ciannacht of Brega.

2 For the significance of this entry, see ECI 500.

3 The 9th of June was a Sunday in 597 but not in 595 (Cheney, *Handbook of Dates*, rev. Jones, 8/24; Herbert, *Iona, Kells, and Derry*, 39); likewise $563 + 34 = 597$; in AI the entry is placed under 597; compare Bede, *HE* iii.4, who has Columba arriving in Britain in 565 and dying some 32 years later, c.597. See the Introduction, pp. 38–9.

4 Éoganán or Iogenán, Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, iii.5. He was Columba's preferred candidate for the succession to Conall son of Comgall.

5 The patronymic is almost certainly wrong, part of an attempt to attach Áed Cerr to the Uí Dúnlainge pedigree; he appears to have been of the Uí Máil and his father was Senach: CGH i.76. For the obit of his son, Crimthann, see 633.2. AR § 77 (between 595.1 and 598.1) has an entry probably derived from a regnal list: 'Brandub son of Eochu, king of the Leinstermen.' The use of the verb 'rested' is very rare for a layman (see Introduction, pp. 29–30).

6 Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, i.9, says that Artúr and Eochaid Find were killed in the battle with the Miathi (mentioned *ibid.* i.8) and Domangart was killed in battle in England; hence it looks as though the Clonmacnois version of the entry has confused more than one battle. For

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

119

597

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The killing of Cummascach son of Áed by Brandub son of Eochu in Dún Buchat.¹
2. The battle of Sliab Cua in the lands of Munster, where Fiachna son of Báetán was the victor.²
3. The death of Tibraite son of Calgach.³

598

AU, AT, CS, AR

1. The kalends of January. The repose of Báethéne, abbot of Iona, *in the 66th year of his life*.⁴
2. The battle of Dún Bolg, where Áed son of Ainmire, *king of Ireland*, fell at the hands of Brandub son of Eochu *and the Leinstermen on the 10th of January, in the 19th year of his reign and the 66th year of his life*, and Bécc son of Cuanu, king of Uí Maccu Uais, *and other noblemen [also fell?]*.⁵

Bran and the others, see Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 84–5, 90–2; for Círchenn see D. Broun, ‘The Seven Kingdoms in *De Situ Albanie*: A Record of Pictish Political Geography or Imaginary Map of Ancient Alba?’, in E. J. Cowan and R. A. McDonald (eds.), *Alba: Celtic Scotland in the Medieval Era* (East Linton, 2000), 40–1. The name Artúr has excited comment by those interested in the historicity of King Arthur. It was most unusual for Irish kings to give Romano-British names to their children.

1 This became the subject of colourful legend: see Dillon, *Cycles of the Kings*, 106–7.

2 Sliab Cua was the old name for all or part of the Knockmealdown Mts. on the borders of Cos. Waterford and Tipperary; Fiachna son of Báetán was of the Uí Chóelbad dynasty of Mag Line and, at this stage, also king of the province of Ulster; this entry is important evidence for the involvement of northern kings in the politics of Munster in the sixth century and possible evidence for his having been king of Tara (see Byrne, *IKHK* 112; *ECI* 490).

3 A Tipraite of Mag Rátha is commemorated at *MT* 27 Dec., but there is no good reason for connecting the two. Was the father, Calgach, the person after whom Daire Calgaig (Derry) was named (by this date a Columban monastery)? In that case the obit might have been included in the parent Iona annals.

4 See Herbert, *Iona, Kells, and Derry*, 38–9, who argues that Baíthéne (Báethéne) died on 9 July 598, one year after Columba.

5 This battle became the subject of legend (see Dillon, *Cycles of the Kings*, 103–14) and it would not, therefore, be surprising if the entry came to be amplified. AT and CS describe Bécc son of Cuanu as king of Airgialla rather than Uí Maccu Uais, but the Airgialla were very probably formed as late as the eighth century as a group of dynasties, of which the Uí Maccu Uais formed the northern section (*ECI*, 512–18). The name Uí Maccu Uais is variously rendered in the annals, as Uí Maic Uais ‘the descendants of a son of Uas’ or Uí Mac Cuais, ‘the descendants of the sons of Cuas’. The probable original form has been restored.

3. Eochu, abbot of Armagh, rested.¹
4. *The beginning of the joint-reign of Colmán Rímid and Áed Sláne.*
5. *Garbán son of Éndae, king of Munster, and Amalgaid his brother.*²

599

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Ailither, abbot of Clonmacnois, rests.³ *He belonged to the Múscraige.*
2. The repose of Cainnech of Achad Bó, as Cuanu states.
3. *The death of Gartnait, king of the Picts.*⁴
4. *The English came to the Faith.*⁵

1 No. 15 in Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List', 320.

2 AT and AR; cf. *ECl*, 612.

3 For Ailither (a religious name, 'pilgrim') see Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, i.3.

4 See Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 92–4; Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 248.4–5, where Gartnait son of Domelch is the successor of Bridei *filius* Mailcon and reigned for eleven years, whereas there is a later Gartnait (Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 248.9) son of Donuel. The length of the reign cannot be reconciled with the annals (Bridei *alias* Bruide died in 584). Finally, in the Genealogies of the Men of Alba, ed. Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 66, a branch of Cenél nGabráin, the leading kindred of Dál Riata, is given in which part of the pedigree runs: Cana Garb son of Gartnait son of Áedán son of Gabrán. As Bannerman observes, this would appear to be the Gartnait and the Cano of the late Old Irish saga, *Scéla Cano meic Gartnáin*, ed. Binchy, confused, as in the Genealogies of the Men of Alba, with a later Gartnait and his son Cano (the obit of the latter is given below, 688.2, and that of his son Conamail in 705.9). If this earlier Gartnait of the Genealogies (the son of Áedán son of Gabrán) is to be identified with the one whose obit is given in this entry, Domelch must have been the mother and Áedán son of Gabrán would then be the father: cf. Tolorgan son of (E)anfrith, 657.3 n. See further below, 668.4 and 670.4.

5 Intended for 597? Cf. Bede, *Chron. Maj.* § 531.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

121

600

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The repose of (the holy) Cainnech of Achad Bó Cainnig, who rested in the eighty-seventh year of his life.¹
2. The battle of the English, fought by Áedán, where Eanfrith, the brother of Æthelfrith, was killed by Máel Umai son of Báetán, in which Áedán was defeated.²
3. The killing of Suibne son of Colmán Mór by Áed Sláne on Brí Dam by the Suaine, that is a stream.³
4. Sinche of Cluain Lethtengad.

601

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. An earthquake in Bairrche.
3. The blows of Brandub in Brega.⁴
4. The death of Brendan son of Coirpre son of Féichéne, that is, the king of the Uí Maini, after whom is named Ráith Brénuinn in Mag nAí.⁵
5. I have found this in the Book of Cuanu: the battle of Slemain and the battle of Cúl Choíl, and the repose of Comgall, and the death of Uatu⁶

1 Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, i.4, ii.13–14, iii.17, shows that Iona had a strong attachment to St Cainnech (feast-day 11 October, *MT*, *Fél.*), whose principal church was Aghaboe (Achad Bó in the north of Osraige); conversely, *The Life of St Cainnech* (probably eighth-century), § 54, is derived from *The Life of St Columba*, ii.13. His *gens*, the Corcu Dálonn, may have been situated in the territory of Ciannacht Glinne Geimin, which is said to have been Cainnech's land in the Tripartite Life of St Patrick (*VT*² 1863–4). This is borne out by obits in AU for 'Heirs of Cainnech in Ciannacht (Glinne Geimin)', 1056.1; 1090.1. His Life also attributes to him a stay in what is now eastern Scotland, which accounts for the mention of a *reclés*, 'lesser church', belonging to him at St Andrews in the notes to the *Féilire Óengusso*, 11 October. If there is an historical basis for this, he may have spent a period helping the missionary efforts among the Picts led by Columba. See M. Herbert, 'The *Vita Columbae* and Irish Hagiography: A Study of *Vita Cainnechi*', in J. Carey et al. (eds.), *Studies in Irish Hagiography: Saints and Scholars* (Dublin, 2001), 31–40, and also *ECI* 121–2, 262–4, 283–4.

2 Degsastan, dated to 603, Bede, *HE* i.34, v.24. See the Introduction, 39.

3 Brí Dam, 'the hill of oxen', may be a fort or merely a hill.

4 Cf. *Bémmend Branduib for Brega*, *LL* i. 236; Brandub son of Eochaid, king of the Leinstermen.

5 *Ráith Brénuinn*, 'the Fort of Brendan'.

6 The genitive sg. Oddach is no later than the early eighth century.

son of Áed came about in this year.¹

602

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The repose of Comgall *abbot* of Bangor, *in the ninety-first year of his life and the fiftieth year, third month and tenth day of his abbacy, on the sixth day before the Ides of May.*
2. The battle of Slemain,² in which Colmán Rímid, king of Cenél nÉogain, was victorious and Conall Cú son of Áed son of Ainmuire fled.
3. The battle of Cúl Choíl in which Fiachnae son of Demmán fled. Fiachnae son of Báetán was the victor.
4. The death of Uatu³ son of Áed, *king of the Connachta.*
5. The battle of Echros.⁴

603

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The repose of Finntan *of Cluain Eidnech*, great-grandson of Echaid.⁵
2. The battle of Echros in Muireasc between Cenél Coirpri and Uí Fhiachrach Muirsee. Máel Cothaid, king of Uí Fhiachrach, was put to flight. *Colmán, king of Coirpre, was victor.*⁶

1 Cf. 602.1–4.

2 Cúl Slemna AT, but not CS.

3 Fogartach CS.

4 A doublet of 603.2.

5 Mac Airt and Mac Niocaill take *filii nepotis*, literally 'son of a grandson', to be for *moccu*; *moccu* was interpreted as *mac uí* from the late Old Irish period. If they are right, this is either a retrospective entry or an original *moccu* has been changed to *filii nepotis*. At the beginning of his Life (probably eighth-century), § 1, he is ascribed to the *gens* of Dál nEchdach, to which Brigit was also said to belong. In *CGH* i.84 (126 a 30), Fintan Cluana Eidnech is given a pedigree ascribing him to the Fothairt, which agrees with that in *Fél.* 17 Feb., Notes, p. 74; similarly *CGSH* § 3. Fintan's great-grandfather was Eochu according to the pedigree, and Eochu and Eochaid are often confused; on the other hand, the common ancestor of the Fothairt was Eochaid Fuath nAirt. In AI (606 = 603) this obit is coupled with those of Colmán son of Léníne and Laisrén of Men Droichit, for whom see 604.6–7. His feast-day was 17 Feb., *MT*, *Fél.* His Life is ed. Heist, *Vitae*, 143–53 (the source of the later version in Plummer, *Vitae*, ii.96–106). In FA § 6 he is described as 'head of the monks of Europe'.

6 The use of e.g. Coirpre for Cenél Coirpri is common in Middle and Early Modern Irish, but it is found in 752.10 below.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

123

3. Everything that has been written under the following year I have found in the Book of Cuanu to have taken place in this.
4. Sinell, bishop of Mag mBili.
5. *Amalgaid, king of Munster, died; Fingen son of Áed Dub [became] king of Munster.*¹

604

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The killing of Colmán Rímid by a man of his own kindred, *who was called Lochán Dílmada*.²
2. The killing of Áed Sláne by Conall son of Suibne *on the shore of Loch Semdige. Áed Gustán, Conall Guthbind's foster-brother and Báethgal of Bile slew him.* (They ruled Tara together with equal power.³)
3. The killing of Áed Rón king of Uí Fhailgi in the green of (Mac Meccnaen) / *Mac Buain, and of Áed Buide, king of Uí Maini and Tethbae, that is Uí Maini meic Néill, in Bruiden Da Choca*,⁴ *by the same Conall on the same day on which Áed Sláne was killed.*
4. The death of Conall Cú son of Áed (son of Ainmire).
5. Cú cen máthair, king of Munster, *was born*.⁵

1 This entry on regnal succession in Munster is only in AT.

2 Dilmana AT and LL i.95.

3 According to the later king-list (CGH i.124), the joint-rulers were Áed Sláne and Colmán Rímid of Cenél nÉogain, not Colmán son of Suibne, an early member of what would become Cland Cholmáin; similarly, LL i.95.

4 Bruiden Da Choca — a place famous as the subject of a saga, situated a few miles north-east of Athlone — is found in both AT and CS. In its place the *H'* hand of AU added, in the margin, 'on the bank of Loch Semdige', implying that he thought the killing of the king of Uí Fhailgi occurred on the bank of the same lough as the killing of Áed Sláne (assuming that his copy of a Clonmacnois-type chronicle included Loch Semdige in the same place as AT and CS, in 604.2). Alternatively he may simply have misplaced his marginal gloss. The existence of three obits of kings called Áed within the one annal was, in any case, calculated to cause confusion.

5 AU have 'died' in the plural, as if including the subjects of one or more previous entries. If it is the king of Munster, it must be 'born' rather than 'died', since his obit is correctly given at 665.4. This is the first of only two cases when the birth of a secular figure was recorded (the other being the Cland Cholmáin king of Tara, Donnchad son of Domnall at 733.6); this suggests a favourable stance towards the Éoganacht Glendamnach of Co. Cork. A special reason, however, may be the conjunction between the obit of the patron-saint of Cloyne, Colmán son of Lénine (or Lénéne), a monastery patronized by the Éoganacht Glendamnach, and the birth of a famous king of that dynasty; for such a conjunction cf. 519.2.

6. *Colmán son of Lénine rested.*¹
7. *Laisrén of Men Droichit rested.*²
8. *Maurice dies.*³

605

AU, AT, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Slaebre in which Brandub was defeated. The Uí Néill were the victors.
2. The killing of Brandub *son of Eochu* (king of the Leinstermen) by treachery at the hands of his own son-in-law,⁴ namely Sárán the Squinting, **airchinnech** of Senboth Sine.⁵
3. Phocas ruled for eight years.⁶
4. The death of Laisrén, abbot of Iona.
 5. *The death of Colmán son of Feradach, king of Osraige.*⁷
 6. *Áed Uaridnach rules for seven years.*⁸

606

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The death of Beugnae, abbot of Bangor.
2. The death of Áedán son of Gabrán *in the 37th year of his reign, but of his life the 88th.*⁹

1 The patron-saint of Cluain Uama (Cloyne, Co. Cork, W 91 68), feast-day 24 November, *Fél.*

2 The patron-saint of Men Droichit (Mundrehid, S 25 90), feast-day 16 Sept. *Fél.*

3 The emperor Maurice was in fact killed 27 November 602: *Chronicon Paschale*, trans. Whitby and Whitby, p. 143. This entry is not directly derived either from Bede, *Chron. Maj.* or Isidore, *Chron. Maj.* The chronological dislocation agrees with that affecting Phocas's obit, 612.3, suggesting a common source.

4 AU and CS have *a genere suo*, 'by his own kindred', but AT *o cliamuin féin*, 'by his own relation by marriage', suggesting a Latin variant *a genero suo*. This is what has been translated.

5 Templeshanbo, Co. Wexford, SE of Mt. Leinster, *Onom.* (S 89 48).

6 Bede, *Chron. Maj.* § 533; Isidore, *Chron. Maj.* § 410. AU have seven years but AT and AClon agree with Bede and Isidore (CS, here and elsewhere, omits imperial chronology).

7 The father's name is given as Áed in AT; cf. 583.1 / (584.3).

8 FA § 9 has an extended narrative about Áed Uaridnach, which is attached to two distinct entries on the beginning of his reign, only the second of which corresponds to this entry from the Clonmacnois group of annals.

9 88th or 86th, CS; 74th, AT.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

125

3. The killing of the sons of Báetán son of Cairell in Dún Mogna by the son of their mother.

4. In the second year of Phocas, Pope Gregory departed to the Lord. At the request of Boniface, he [Phocas] decreed that the see of the Roman (and Apostolic) Church was the head of all Churches, because the Church of Constantinople had been declaring itself in writing to be the first of Churches.¹

*5. At the petition of Boniface, Phocas commanded that, when the filth of idolatry had been removed from the ancient temple which was called the Pantheum, it should be made into a church dedicated to the blessed and ever-virgin Mary and all the martyrs, so that where once men worshipped, not all the gods, but devils, there should be henceforth the commemoration of all the saints.*²

*6. The Persians, ravaging Jerusalem, took away the standard of the Lord's Cross.*³

607

AU, AT, CS

The kalends of January.

608

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The death of Fiachna Crach son of Báetán at the hands of the Cruithni, and the repose of Áeda⁴ son of Dall.

2. Sabinian, a Tuscan by birth, occupied the see for 1 year, 5 months and 9 days; he was buried in the basilica of Peter.⁵

¹ From Bede, *Chron. Maj.* §§ 534–5 (itself based on the *Liber Pontificalis*). Gregory died in 604, but the date is given as 605 by Bede, *HE* ii.1, v.24. The real chronological dislocation (as opposed to the lesser disagreement with Bede) is consistent with that affecting the obits of the emperors Maurice and Phocas, 604.8, 612.3.

² From Bede, *Chron. Maj.*, § 536.

³ Probably from Bede, *Chron. Maj.* § 537.

⁴ Gen.sg. Aedach, AU, AT, Echdach, CS. It is uncertain what is the correct form of the nominative.

⁵ *Lib. Pont.* no. 67 (604–606); he is not mentioned in Bede, *Chron. Maj.* For the chronology see n. on 606.4.

609

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The killing of Sechnusach son of Garbán, and the death of Conall son of Daiméne.
2. The repose of Lugaid moccu Óchae.¹

610

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The death of Áed son of Colgu king of the Airthir, *in peregrinatio at Clonmacnois*.²
2. The death of Sillán moccu Minn, abbot of Bangor, and the death of Áedán, anchorite of Bangor,³ and the death of Máel Umai son of Báetán.⁴
3. Senach, abbot of Armagh, rested.⁵
4. The end of the chronicle of Eusebius.⁶

1 More commonly known by his pet-name, Mo Lua, he was the founder of Clonfertmulloe, Cluain Fertae Mo Lua (now called Kyle, S 233 901), and Druim Snechta; cf. his birth, 554.1. His feast-day was 4 August (*MT*); he was the subject of two Lives, one probably of eighth-century date (ed. Heist, *Vitae*, 131–45), the other being in large part derived from the first but written for the church of Druim Snechta (Drumsnat, Co. Monaghan, H 607 309) rather than for Cluain Fertae Mo Lua (ed. Heist, *Vitae*, 382–8). See *ECI* 257.

2 The father of the Rónán son of Áed son of Colgu whose killing was perceived by Columba: Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, i.43.

3 Sillán moccu Minn should, to judge by his 'gentile', *moccu Minn*, have belonged to the Mennraige; according to *Onom.* (on the basis of *VT*² 2369) they were situated in the territory of Múscraige Mittaine in Co. Cork (those parts of the baronies of East and West Muskerry north of the River Lee and the bar. of Barretts and part of the par. of Kilshannig in Duhallow: K. Nichols *apud* Ó Riain, *CGSH*, p. 330). For Sillán as a scholar, see D. Ó Cróinín, 'Mo-Sinu moccu Min and the Computus at Bangor', *Peritia*, 1 (1982), 281–95. His predecessor according to the late seventh-century poem commemorating the abbots in *The Antiphony of Bangor*, ed. F. E. Warren, 2 vols., HBS 4 and 10 (London, 1893, 1895), ii.33, was 'Ædeus'. Since abbots sometimes retired and became anchorites, this Áedán may have been a former abbot; otherwise, all the abbots in the poem have obits in the Chronicle of Ireland.

4 Perhaps the person mentioned at 600.2.

5 No. 16 in Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List', 320. In the Book of Leinster version of the list, he is said to have been of the Uí Nialláin, a branch of the Airthir.

6 J. Morris argued that this was a reference to an unknown Latin version of the Chronicle of Eusebius together with a continuation up to this year: J. Morris, 'The Chronicle of Eusebius: Irish Fragments', *Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies*, 19 (1972), 83; he also showed that the Irish transmission of Eusebius contained unique features. Several continuations survive, but none ending in 610. For an argument (in my opinion overstrained) accusing the annalist of deliberate deception see Mc Carthy, 'The Chronological Apparatus of the Annals of Ulster', 68–70.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

127

611

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The army of the Ulaid was struck by terrifying thunder in Bairrche.
2. The death of Máel Dúin son of Ailéne, king of the Mugdornai, and the death of Éogan son of Eochu Laíbh.¹
3. The repose of Colmán Elo *moccu Sailni*² in the fifty-sixth year of his life.³ (It is thus in the Book of Cuanu.)
4. Áed Rón and Áed Laigen [died].

612

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The death of Áed Aldán son of Domnall, king of Tara.
2. The battle of Odbae won by Óengus son of Colmán, in which Conall Lóg Breg son of Áed Sláne fell.⁴
3. *Phocas died*.⁵
4. *Máel Coba begins to reign*.

613

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The repose of Finntan of Óentrab, abbot of Bangor.⁶

¹ Columba is said by Adomnán to have perceived the killing of Colmán Cú, brother of Máel Dúin: *Life of St. Columba*, i.43. For Echu Laíbh (*recte* Echaid Laíbh), a king of the Cruithni who escaped by flight from the battle of Móin Dairi Lóthair in 563, see Adomnán, *Life of St. Columba*, i.7.

² *m.h. Se(i)lli, AT, CS; mocu Sailni, Adomnán, Life of St Columba*, i.5.

³ See Plummer, *Catal.*, Nos. 24, 229. His feast-day was 26 September, *MT, Féil*.² He was the subject of a probably eighth-century *Life*, ed. Heist, *Vitae*, 209–24.

⁴ *Lóg Breg* is ‘Calf of Brega’. The implication of *Cáin Adomnán*, ed. and trans. K. Meyer, § 6, is that Odbae was in South Brega.

⁵ Not directly derived either from Bede, *Chron. Maj.*, or Isidore, *Chron. Maj.* It is two years too late, as with the obit of the Emperor Maurice, Phocas’s predecessor: see 604.8 n.

⁶ Since Óentrab ‘single farmstead’ is the old form of the name of Antrim Town and, in particular, refers to the church marked by the surviving Round Tower at J 154 877, it is likely, first, that Óentrab was subject to Bangor, and, secondly, that Finntan was promoted from Óentrab to become abbot of Bangor; the same phenomenon may be observed at 728.3. See *ECI* 245.

2. The death of Colmán Uathach.
3. The battle of Caer Legion, where holy men were killed and Solon son of Conan, king of the Britons, fell, *and king Cetula fell, Æthelfrith was the victor, who died immediately afterwards.*¹
4. Heraclius reigns for 22 years.²

614

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. To Lua the Tall, abbot of Clonmacnois, rested.
2. A star was seen at the eighth³ hour of the day.

615

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The killing of Máel Cobo son of Áed in the battle of Sliab Tuath, *among the Luigni*,⁴ and Suibne Menn was the victor.⁵
2. The death of Diarmait, the third abbot of Clonard.
3. The battle of Fidnach Eilegg in [Dál] Riata.
4. Cóemán Brecc rested.
5. *The death of Rónán son of Colmán, king of the Leinstermen.*⁶

1 Selyf ap Cynan: cf. *Annales Cambriae*, s.a. 613; *Early Welsh Genealogical Tracts*, ed. P. Bartrum (Cardiff, 1966), p. 12 (Harleian Genealogies, § 22); Bede, *HE* ii.2, mentions the battle but not the kings, apart from Æthelfrith. He gives no date other than saying that it occurred not long after Augustine's death (which he also did not date). On the other hand, the statement preserved in the Clonmacnois branch of the tradition that Æthelfrith died immediately afterwards may be correct: his death in the battle of the Idle is dated by Bede by implication to 616 (*HE* i.34: 603 was the 11th year of a 24-year reign). If we assume that the entry here is two to three years too early (as appears to be the norm up to c.642), the battle of Chester would be dated shortly before the battle of the Idle. The form of the name for Chester, Caer Legion, is derived from Old Welsh (cf. Bede's 'Legacaestir which is more correctly called by the Britons Carlegion', *HE* ii.2).

2 Bede, *Chron. Maj.*, § 538, has 26 years.

3 seventh, AT, CS; third, FA.

4 'Among the Luigni', *la Luighne*, is in AT only; it could be translated 'by the Luigni', but this is made very unlikely by the further information that Suibne Menn (of Cenél nÉogain) was the victor. In place of Sliab Tuath AT, *LL* i.95 (line 3052), and the metrical king-list composed by Flann Mainistrech (*LL* iii.511, line 15843), give Sliab Toad.

5 'killed him', AT; Suibne Menn was the victor, the son of Fiachna, CS.

6 Different genealogies give different accounts of the lineage of Rónán, ascribing him either to the Uí Chennselaig (*CGH* i.15) or to the Uí Dúnlainge (*CGH* i.74): see *ECI* 617. According to the version which makes Rónán a member of the Uí Dúnlainge, he was also the king of

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

129

6. *Suibne Menn reigns*.¹

616

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. The death of Suibne son of Craechéne, king of Ciannacht Glinne Geimin; also the death of Áedán son of Mongán king of Dál nAraidí² and the death of Petrán, bishop of Lusca.
3. In the same [year] Áed and Crítán of Aréne died.
4. The burning of Bangor.

617

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The burning of the martyrs of Eigg, *of Donnán of Eigg on the 17 April*,³ together with 150 martyrs, and the ravaging of Tory [Island] and the burning of Condairi.
2. Up to this year Isidore wrote his Chronicle, [ending] with this statement: 'Heraclius then in the fifth year of his reign as emperor, that is the fifth year of the emperors of Heraclius, and the fourth of the most religious **princeps** Sisibut; from the beginning of the world to the present year of Heraclius, namely the fifth, there are 5814 years.'⁴

Leinster whose tragedy was the subject of the saga, perhaps of the tenth century, *Fingal Rónáin*, 'The Kinslaying of Rónán' (summarized by Dillon, *The Cycles of the Kings*, 42–8). Yet that saga itself makes Rónán the son of someone called Áed, and this can be taken as indicating a view that he belonged to a further dynasty contending for supremacy in seventh-century Leinster, Uí Máil; but, in the genealogies, this Rónán is described as a bishop who slew his brother Crimthann (*CGH* i.76). Yet that, in its turn, may be a later slander (and even a false variant of the kinslaying in the saga), since Crimthann died in battle against, among others, an Uí Dúnlainge rival: below, 633.2.

¹ FA § 16 has an extended narrative on the transference of political ambition from the father, Fiachna, to the son, Suibne Menn in the act of procreation; this is attached to the second of two entries on the beginning of his reign.

² Dál Riata, corrected by the main hand to Dál nAraidí.

³ *Fél.* 17 April: 'Donnán of chilly Eigg'. *MT* 17 April gives a list of some of his co-martyrs.

⁴ This is the original end of Isidore, *Chronica Maiora*, § 417, ed. Mommsen, *Chronica Minora*, ii.480 (as opposed to the later endings, §§ 417^a and 417^b). Contrast the brief chronicle in Isidore's *Etymologiae*, V.xxxix, which ended with the 17th year of Heraclius (which, for the Irish chronicler, would have been 629) (also given in the lower part of the page by Mommsen, ii.479).

618

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. The engagement on Eilenn on Easter day.
3. *Cóemgen of Glenn dá Locha rested in Christ in the 120th year of his life.*¹
4. *Bishop Comgall and Éogan, bishop of Ráith Sithe rested.*²
5. The killing of Colgu son of Suibne and the death of Fiachrai son of Conall and the killing of Fergus son of Colmán Mór, *king of Mide, by Anfartach descendant of Mescán of the community of Blatine.*³

619

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Liber, abbot of Achad Bó of Cainnech, [rested].
2. The death of Sillán, abbot of Mag mBili.
3. The death of Áed Bennán, *king⁴ of Munster*, and of Fíngen son of Fiachrai.
4. *Fíngen son of Áed, king of Munster, died. Cathal son of Áed took the kingship of Munster.*⁵

1 This is derived from the years of Moses's life (a motif used in the hagiography of Patrick: *Patrician Texts*, ed. and trans. Bieler, p. 164). Cf. the variant, 622.5.

2 Ráith Sithe is the parish of Rashee, J 27 93, claimed as a Patrician foundation in VT² 1912; see also Reeves, *The Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down, Connor and Dromore*, 68, on the evidence of the early fourteenth-century papal *Taxatio: Rassci* (Ráith Sithe) became a medieval parish in the deanery of *Maullyne*, namely Mag Line.

3 Cf. LL i.196, line 5917, which gives Fergus son of Colmán a reign of seven years, and adds that 'Anfartech descendant of Mescell killed him in the battle of Blatteine'. *Onom.* plausibly identifies Blatteine (Blaitine etc.) with Platin, halfway between Duleek and Drogheda. The ruined church shown at O 063 720 is the ruined sixteenth-century chapel of the Darcy family of Platin Hall (now demolished), but it may perhaps be on or near an older church site. In Tírechán's *Collectanea*, c. 8, ed. and trans. Bieler, *Patrician Texts*, 130–1, Blaitine is one of the churches founded by Patrick in Mag mBreg.

4 High-king, CS, which adds 'he was of the Éoganacht', but does not specify which of the Éoganachta (in fact the Éoganacht Locha Léin).

5 Cf. 603.5. These entries suggest that the Munster regnal list used by AT did not include Áed Bennán of Éoganacht Locha Léin (to which Cloyne was notably hostile) and hence that it was not the source for the description of Áed Bennán in 619.3 as 'king of Munster'.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

131

620

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The killing of the kindred of Báetán, namely of Ailill son of Báetán and of Máel Dúin son of Fergus son of Báetán *and Diucull in Mag Slecht¹ in the land of the Connachta.*
2. The death of Fiachrai son of Ciarán son of Ainmuire son of Sétnae, *that is, of the other founder of Daire Calgaig.*²

621

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Senach Garb, abbot of Cluain Ferta, dies.
2. The killing of Óengus son of Colmán Mór, namely the king of the Uí Néill.³
3. Dúnchath son of Éuganan,⁴ Nechtan son of Cano and Áed died.
 4. *Fíngen son of Fiachrai Éncride died.*⁵
 5. *At this time the church of Torach was built.*⁶

622

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Cend Deilggden. Conall son of

1 Mag Leced, CS; but Mag Slecht is the reading of both AT and *H²* in AU.

2 Fiachrai son of Ciarán was a collateral of the royal branch (*rígrad*) of Cenél Conaill and was two generations later than Columba. Hence this entry is impossible to reconcile with 546.2, recording the foundation of 'Daire of Colum Cille' (see n. to that entry); note that this entry, unlike 546. 2, preserves the older name, also used by Adomnán, Daire Calgaig. It is thus the more likely of the two to be contemporary and so suggests that Derry, like Durrow, was founded late in Columba's life (*ECI* 282), if indeed it was founded by Columba himself.

3 The description of Óengus here as a son of Colmán Mór, rather than Colmán Becc, is held to be a mistake because (1) the well-known Cland Cholmáin were descendants of Colmán Mór (LL var. to *CGH* i.159, *CGH* i.425); (2) Suibne mac Colmáin, ancestor of Cland Cholmáin, was the son of Colmán Mór (Marianus Scottus's regnal list); (3) Óengus mac Colmáin was the ancestor of Caille Fallomain (*CGH* i.162); (4) the Airgialla Poem, ed. M. O Daly, st. 12, distinguished Cland Cholmáin Móir and Cland Cholmáin Bicc. A more radical solution is proposed by A. Mac Shamhráin, '*Nebulae discutuntur?* The Emergence of Clann Cholmáin, Sixth-Eighth Centuries', in Smyth (ed.), *Seanchas*, 83–97, esp. 89–91, who argues that there was only one Colmán.

4 Eugan, AU. Perhaps son of the Éoganán (Iogenán) son of Gabrán favoured by Columba: Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, iii.5.

5 Éncride 'bird-heart'.

6 Namely on Tory Island off the coast of Donegal and thus part of the territories subject to Cenél Conaill; see Herbert, *Iona, Kells, and Derry*, 40.

- Suibne was the victor; two sons of Librán son of Illand son of Cerball fell.
 2. Conaing son of Áedán was drowned.¹
 3. The death of Máel Mracho son of Rímid² and of Colmán son of Cobthach and of Ailill son of Cellach.
 4. The battle of Lindas.
 5. *Or in this year* the repose of Cóemgen of Glenn dá Locha.³
 6. The battle of Cennbuige,⁴ in which Colmán son of Cobthach, *the father of Guaire*, fell at the hands of Rogallach son of Uatu.
 7. The killing of Ailill son of Cellach.
 8. The death of Colgu son of Cellach.⁵

623

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The death of Fergna, abbot of Iona.⁶
2. The repose of Mac Lasre, abbot of Armagh (and of Uine, abbot of Ner).⁷
3. The storming of Ráith Guali by Fiachna son of Báetán.⁸

1 This early example of the name Conaing may pose problems for the theory that Conaing < OE *cyning* (Byrne, *IKHK* 111–12). This Conaing is likely to be a son of Áedán mac Gabráin, since the family was of especial interest for Iona; this is confirmed by what appears to be the obit of his son, Rígullon, 629.1: Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 94–5. Rígullon is a borrowing of the British (Welsh) name Rhiwallon (presumably from the ‘Cumbric’ of Strathclyde). If, then, Conaing was indeed a borrowing from English, both father and son had non-Irish names, an extremely rare phenomenon among Irish royal kindreds and suggestive of the wide connections of Áedán mac Gabráin and his sons, already exemplified by the name Artúr (596.3).

2 Son of Colmán Rímid (Cenél nÉogain king of Tara)?

3 Cf. 618.3.

4 Cenn Gubai, AT, CS. *Onom.* reports O’Donovan’s identification with Canbo / Cambo in the p. of Killumod near Roscommon.

5 This entry, and perhaps also the previous one, appear to be a doublet of part of the third entry.

6 The early form of the name was Virgno. He was the fourth abbot of Iona, later known as Fergna Brit, Virgno the Briton: *Fél.*² Notes, 2 March; this is in accord with his omission from the originally eighth-century collection of pedigrees of Iona abbots belonging to Cenél Conaill, *CGSH* §§ 336–45; Herbert, *Iona, Kells, and Derry*, pp. 39–40; his reputation on Iona remained good (Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, iii.19).

7 Mac Lasre is no. 17 in Lawlor and Best, ‘The Ancient List’, 320. The name Uine is non-Irish; if it is Pictish, it offers support to the theory that the Picts were indeed converted in the lifetime of Columba, contrary to some modern views: on this see *ECI* 299–308.

8 The title of a lost saga was ‘The Hosting of Fiachna son of Báetán to Dún nGuairi among the English’: P. Mac Cana, *The Learned Tales of Medieval Ireland* (Dublin, 1980), 48, 59. The title is in both versions of the list, thus suggesting that the story was no later than the tenth

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

133

624

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The death of Rónán son of Colmán; and Colmán Stellaen died.
2. The killing of Dor son of Áed Allán; Fáilbe Flann Fidbad killed him, and he was killed in revenge for the killing of Dor.¹
3. The birth² of Adomnán, abbot of Iona.

625

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. A dark year.
2. Áedán son of Cumuscach and Colmán son of Comgellán depart to the Lord.
3. *The baptism of Edwin son of Ælle, who was the first to embrace the Faith in the lands of the English.*³
4. *Cormac Cóem and Illand die.*
5. Rónán son of Tuathal, king of the Airthir.
6. Mongán son of Fiachnae Lurgan died, *having been struck by a stone thrown by Artúr son of Bīcor, the Briton.*
7. *Cathal son of Áed, king of Munster, died.*⁴
8. *Máedóc of Fernae rested.*⁵

century. Dún nGuairi would appear to be the same place as that called by the Britons Din Guayroi or Guoaroy (*Historia Brittonum*, c. 63, where it is identified with Bamburgh). *Ráith* and *dún* were interchangeable.

1 For Dor AT has Daire. His killer, Fáilbe Flann Fidbad belonged to a collateral branch of Cenél Lóegairi, called Clann Lugdach: *CGH* i.167 (145 b 11–12, and note the variant readings in BB and Lec.) The epithet or ‘additional name’, *forainm*, Flann Fidbad, means ‘Flame of Woods’. Dor’s father, Áed Allán (earlier form Aldán), was presumably the king of Tara who died in 612.

2 death, AT.

3 627 according to Bede, *HE* ii.14; v.24. Cf. *Chron. Maj.*, § 542. No one reading the *HE* would draw the conclusion that Edwin was the first of the English to be baptized unless he made the equation Northumbrians = Saxons (English) elsewhere attested in the Chronicle of Ireland, e.g. 704.5. This equation would probably only be made by an Iona annalist; even in the seventh century it is not universal: see 635.4.

4 ‘died’ is only in CS. See 619.4 for his accession and *ECI* 612–13.

5 On his cult see C. Doherty, ‘The Transmission of the Cult of St Máedhóg’, in P. Ní Chatháin and M. Richter (eds.), *Ireland and Europe in the Early Middle Ages: Texts and Transmission* (Dublin 2002), 268–83. His feast-day is 31 January, *MT*, where he is referred to under the name Áed (of which Máedóc is a petname variant). The principal Life is ed. Plummer, *Vitae*, ii.295–311.

626

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Leithet Midind of *Drong*, in which Fiachna Lurgan son of *Báetán*, king of *Dál nAraidi* fell; *Fiachna* son of *Demmán* was the victor.¹
 2. *Fiachu Find*, king of *Cenél mBóguine*, died.
 3. The battle of *Dún Ceithirinn* between *Domnall* son of *Áed* and *Congal Cáech*, in which *Guaire Goillsech* son of *Furudrán* fell.²
4. The besieging of [Crundmáel] 'Sack of Ashes' by the *Uí Néill*.
5. *Faílbe Fland*, king of *Munster*.

627

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The battle of *Ard Corrand*, in which *Fiachna* son of *Demmán* fell at the hands of *Connad Cerr*, king of *Dál Riata*; the *Dál Riatai* were the victors.³
 2. *Lachtnéne* son of *Torbéne*, abbot of *Achad Úir*, died.
3. The battle of *Carn Feradaig* in *Clíu*, where *Faílbe Flann* of *Femen* was the victor. *Guaire Aidne* took to flight. *Conall* son of *Máeldub* (fled and) the king of the *Uí Maini* fell, and *Máel Dúin* and *Máel Ruain* and *Máel Calgaid* and *Máel Bresail*, and many others, both nobles and commoners.⁴

1 The battle of *Drong*: regnal list of Ulster, *LL* i.193.

2 This entry is only in AT and is a doublet of 629.2, except that this variant does not say who won the battle.

3 AU: *Bellum Ardda Corrand — Dal Riati uictores erant — in quo cecidit Fiachna filius Demain.*

AT: *Cath Aird Coraind*, in [quo] *Dáil Riada uictores erant*, in quo cecidit *Fiachna mac Demain la Connadh Cerr rig Dal Riada.*

CS: *Cath Arda Corrann — Dal Riada uictores erant — in quo cecidit Fiachna mac Demain la rig Dail Riada.*

AFM: *Cath Arda Corainn la Condaidh Cerr, tigherna Dail Riada, airm in ro marbhadh Fiachna mac Démain, rí Ulad.*

On this entry, problematic because *Eochu Buide* appears to have been king of *Dál Riata* at this period, see Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 97, and Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 150–1. If it is an example of shared kingship (see Glossary, under **lethrí**), *Connad Cerr* is unlikely, as claimed by the Synchronisms, ed. Thurneysen, and *Senchas Fer nAlban*, ed. Bannerman, *ibid.*, 41, to have been a son of *Eochu Buide*; the likelihood is that the king-lists were right in making him a son of *Conall* son of *Comgall*, *ob.* 574.

4 See J. V. Kelleher, 'Uí Maine in the Annals and the Genealogies', *Celtica*, 9 (1971), 66.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

135

3. The vision which Fursa, a devout bishop, saw.¹

628

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The battle of [Crundmáel] 'Sack of Ashes' in which Fáelán son of Colmán, king of the Leinstermen,² was the victor.
2. The battle of Both, in which Suibne Menn son of Fiachna was the victor, and Domnall son of Áed took to flight.
3. The killing of Suibne Menn son of Fiachna in Taerr Bréni by Congal Cáech son of Scandlán.³
4. The repose of Columbanus son of Barddéni, of the Dál mBaird of the Ulaid, abbot of Cluain.
5. The killing of Cumméne son of Colmán.
6. The ravaging of the Leinstermen by Domnall.
7. Domnall son of Áed reigns.

629

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Fid Éuin in which Máel Caích son of Scandal, king of the Cruithni, was victor. The Dál Riatai were laid low. Connad Cerr, king of Dál Riatai,⁴ fell and Dícuill son of Eochu, king of a

1 Cf. the Vision of Fursa (part of the Life), ed. C. Carozzi, *La Voyage de l'âme dans l'au-delà d'après la littérature latine (V^e-XIII^e siècle)*, Collection de l'École Française de Rome 189 (Rome, 1994), 679-92 (with discussion on pp. 99-138); the story of the vision was taken from the Life and given by Bede, *HE* iii.19, where he also gives a sketch of Fursa's career largely based on the Life. His obit is 648 / 649.5.

2 Unless the kingship of Leinster was shared at this date, the title is an anachronistic addition favourable to the Uí Dúnlainge; cf. 633.2. For Crundmáel see above, 626.4.

3 For Taerr Bréni see also 630.2.

4 This has posed problems, first because Connad Cerr is called king of Dál Riatai and yet Eochu Buide's obit comes later in the same annal; secondly, because the sources differ about his descent. As for the first, joint kingship is entirely possible. As for the second, no patronymic is given in the annals. According to the Synchronisms (ed. Thurneysen), and the *Senchas*, ed. Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 41, he was a son of Eochu Buide. According to regnal lists D, F, I, and K he was a son of Conall (presumably the son of Comgall who gave Iona to Columba). Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 96-7, prefers the first, Marjorie Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 150 n. 138, prefers the second. I think she is likely to be right, since he may have been joint king with Eochu Buide, and joint-kingship is not found at this period with a father and his son forming the pair. True, there is a considerable gap between

*kindred of the Cruithni, fell, and the grandsons of Áedán fell, that is Rígullon son of Conaing and Fáilbe son of Echu and Osric son of Albruit, **rígdamnae** of the English, together with a very great slaughter of their men.¹*

2. The battle of Dún Cethirn in which Congal Cáech fled and Domnall son of Áed was victor, [and] in which Guaire *Gaillsech* son of Forindán fell.²

3. The death of Echaid Buide (king of the Picts) son of Áedán. (I have found it thus in the Book of Cuanu.³)

4. *The death of Cáelchenn son of Dímmae from Liathmuine.⁴*

630

AU, AT, AClon, CS

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Leithirbe between (branches of Cenél nÉogain) *Cenél Feradaig* and *Cenél Maic Ercae* in which Máel Fithrich fell; *Ernaine son of Fiachnae* was victor; and the battle of Mitane.⁵

2. (Taerr Bréni is burnt); and the killing of Brandub son of Máel Cobo.

Conall's obit (574) and 629, yet it is a shorter period than that between Connad Cerr's death and that of his son, Ferchar, in 694.

1 See H. Moisl, 'The Bernician Royal Dynasty and the Irish in the Seventh Century', *Peritia*, 2 (1983), 105–9; Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 98; D. N. Dumville, 'Cath Fedo Euin', *Scottish Gaelic Studies*, 17 (1996), 114–27. On the name Rígullon, see K. H. Jackson, *Language and History in Early Britain* (Edinburgh, 1953), p. 393 n. For his father, Conaing, see above 622.2 n.

2 AT and CS reverse the order of entries 2 and 3. For Dún Cethirn(n) see below 681.1 and Adomnán, *Life of Columba*, i.49. It was within a day's journey, probably on foot, of the monastery of Cambas, dependent on Bangor, situated on the Bann at C 871 289. It was identified by Reeves with the Sconce Hill WSW of Coleraine at C 77 30.

3 Echaid Buide was king of Dál Riatai. The erroneous designation 'king of the Picts' may be due to the practice in the ninth century whereby Cenél nGabráin kings of the Scots were, for a short time after the unification of the Picts and the Irish of Dál Riatai, called kings of the Picts (below *s.aa.* 858, 862, 876, 878, and cf. 865, 866, 875).

4 This entry is only in AT; it is there followed by the four entries here placed, following CS, at 630.3–6. It appears as though AT has jumped some lines of text, thus omitting 630.1–2. As a result its annal has 629.1–3 (with entries 2 and 3 in reverse order, as in CS) and then this entry (not in AU or CS) followed by 630.3–6. It is quite uncertain whether this entry should be left here or placed between 630.2 and 3.

5 *H²* adds in the margin 'Alternatively, it is told thus in the Book of Dub dá Leithe: the battle of Leithirbe between Cenél Maic Ercae and Cenél Feradaig in which Máel Fithrich fell. Ernaine son of Fiachnae was victor.' This agrees with AClon and CS.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

137

3. *The death of Connad¹ Cerr, as some say, in the first year of his reign; he was defeated in the battle of Fid Éuin.²*
4. *The sleep of Finntan Máeldub.³*
5. *The death of Ælle, king of the English.⁴*
6. *Mo Baí moccu Altai.⁵*

631

AU, AT, AClon, CS

1. The battle of Edwin son of Aille, *king of the English, who ruled the whole of Britain, in which he was defeated by Cadwallon, king of the Britons and the Englishman Penda;*⁶ and the death of Cináed son of Lugthréne, king of Picts.⁷

1 Conaing, AT.

2 A doublet of 629.1.

3 CS has Fintan son of Máeldub, but AT's Fintan Máeldub is correct: *Vita S. Fintani de Cluain Eidhnech*, § 23, ed. Heist, *Vitae*, 153, *Vita S. Cainnechi*, § 60, ed. Heist, *Vitae*, 198; *Vita S. Cainnici*, § 46, ed. Plummer, *Vitae*, i.169; *Vita S. Fintani*, § 22, ed. Plummer, *Vitae*, ii.106; *Fél.* 224; *CGSH*, § 707.386; cf. §§ 86.1–2, 662.42. Lann Máelduib is said (*Onom.* s.v.) to have been between Ross na Ríg and the Boyne (Ross na Ríg > Rosnaree tl., par. Knockcommon, bar. Duleek Lower, Co. Meath, on the other side of the Boyne from Newgrange and Knowth, and not far to the east of the monastery of Fennor / Findubair Abae). It may have been close to the site of the modern village, N 99 72.

4 This entry presumably owes its origin to a misplacing and misreading of the entry under 631, *Bellum filii Ailli* (i.e. Edwin son of Ælli, king of Northumbria, ob. 633 according to Bede, *HE* ii.20).

5 Mo Baí moccu Altai is a possible pet-form of Brendan moccu Altai, 'the Navigator', founder of Clonfert and Ardfert, ob. 577.5; but it may be someone else belonging to the same gens.

6 Edwin son of Ælli, king of Northumbria; according to Bede (*HE* ii.20) his reign was from 616 to 633, when he was killed on 12 October by Cadwallon, king of Gwynedd, and Penda, then a prince of the Mercian royal dynasty, who, according to Bede, became king soon after the battle. On the other hand, the *Historia Brittonum*, c. 65, gives Penda a reign of only ten years, and regards his brother Eowa as having been king of the Mercians at the time of the battle of Maserfelth (*Cocboy*), when Oswald was killed (dated by Bede to 642).

7 AClon agree with AT, except that it says that Cadwallon was defeated rather than the other way round (confusion of *uictus* and *uictor*?); but CS has only 'The death of Aelli, king of the English', and places it last in the previous annal. The Cináed mentioned here is the Ciniod or Ciniath *filius* Lutrín of the Pictish regnal lists, who is assigned a reign of 19 years: Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 248, 262.

632

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Cadwallon, king of the Britons; and [the battle of] Eanfrith.¹
2. The burning of Bennchor the Great in Britain and the killing of Rónán son of Báetán.
3. The battle of Áth Abla, in which Dícuill son of Fergus Tuile fell at the hands of the Munstermen.
4. The island [church] of Medgoit was founded.²

633

AU, AT, AClon, CS

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Iudris, king of the Britons.
2. The battle of Áth Goan in West Life, in which Crimthann son of Áed son of Senach, king of the Leinstermen, fell. Fáelán son of Colmán and Conall son of Suibne, king of Mide, and Fáilbe Flann, king of Munster, were the victors.³
3. *Mór of Munster died.*⁴
4. *Énán of Druim Raithe rested.*

1 Cf. Bede, *HE* iii.1, who places the deaths of Eanfrith at the hands of Cadwallon, and also the latter's defeat and death at the hands of Oswald, in the autumn of 634, 'the inauspicious year' of the Northumbrians.

2 Lindisfarne, here given its British name; cf. Bede, *HE* iii.3, and *Historia Brittonum*, cc. 63, 65. The British name is also used in *MT* and *Fél.* under 31 August (the day of Aidan's death); cf. 651.1. The likely implication is that the missionaries from Iona knew the place by its British name; and this, in turn, may suggest collaboration between Aidan and British Christians. When he founded Lindisfarne, Lothian probably remained as a rump of the British kingdom of Gododdin (638.1 n.), and there are likely to have been many British Christians under Oswald's rule.

3 AT, against both CS and AClon, run together the first two victors: 'Fáelán son of Colmán son of Conall son of Suibne'. AT also give Crimthann the additional name 'of Cualu', which accords with his membership of the Uí Théig branch of the Uí Máil: *CGH* i. 76 (125 a 1–8); cf. the more famous Cellach of Cualu who died in 715.

4 AT add that she was Fíngen's wife (presumably Fíngen son of Áed, king of Munster, *ob.* 619.4), and AClon that she was queen of Munster. She became, or perhaps was from the start, a figure of legend: see P. Mac Cana, 'Aspects of the Theme of King and Goddess in Irish Literature', *Études Celtiques*, 7 (1955–6), 76–114.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

139

634

AU, AT, CS

The kalends of January. The killing of two sons of Áed Sláne by Conall son of Suibne at Loch Treitni on the east side of Frémainn, namely Congal, king of Brega, *ancestor of the Uí Chonaing*, and Ailill the Harper, the ancestor of SílnDlúthaig.¹

635

AU, AT, AClon, CS

1. The kalends of January. The slaying of Conall son of Suibne by Diarmait son of Áed Sláne and Máel Umai son of Forindán in the house of the son of Nad Fraích in *Less Dochuinn*.²
2. The battle of Cúl Cháeláin won by Diarmait son of Áed Sláne, in which Máel Umai son of Óengus fell *and Colgu, his brother*.
3. *Ségéne, abbot of Iona*, founded the church of Rechru.³
 4. *A hosting of English forces against Oswald*.⁴
 5. A great snowfall killed many in Mag mBreg.
6. The repose of Fintan son of Telchán *on the 21st of October* and of Ernaine son of Creséne.⁵
 7. The death of Gartnán son of Fóth.⁶
8. Echaid of Lismore died.
9. The battle of Segais in which fell Lóchéne son of Nechtan Longhead and

1 AU have *ar Fremuin* which might mean either 'on the east side of Fremain' or 'opposite Fremain' (i.e. on the other side of the lough). The genealogical details in this entry are evidently later accretions. AT and CS combine 634 and 635 into a single annal.

2 The reference to Máel Umai is in AT and AClon, but not in CS; that to Less Dochuinn is confined to AT.

3 AU put this entry in the passive, 'The church of Rechru was founded', so omitting the name of the founder. On the likelihood that it was Lambay Island rather than Rathlin, see Herbert, *Iona, Kells, and Derry*, 42–3.

4 This campaign is not mentioned by Bede. It is hardly likely to be a doublet of 639.3, since the terms used are different. Although the entry is not in AU, it is, therefore, likely to derive through CI from the Iona annals. The latter had an interest in Oswald's career because of his association with Iona: Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, i.1.

5 Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, i. 2, 3; *Fél.*, MT, 21 October.

6 A doublet of the last casualty of 635.9? For other sons of Fóth see 641.2, 653.2. The long *ó* of Fóth is inferred from the spelling in AU at 653.2: (genitive singular) Fooith.

Cummuscach son of Óengus (and Gartnaith son of Fóth).¹

636

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The killing of Ernaine son of Fiachnae, who defeated Máel Fithrich the son of Áed Aldán in the battle of Leithirbe.
2. The expulsion of Carthach, *that is Mo Chutu, son of Find, from Rathen at Eastertide.*²

637

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Mag Roth *was won by Domnall mac Áeda and by the sons of Áed Sláne — but Domnall ruled Tara at that time — in which Congal Cáech, king of the Ulaid fell, and also Fáelchú together with many nobles; Suibne son of Colmán Cuar also fell there.* The battle of Sailtír was fought on the same day. Conall Cól son of Máel Cobo, Domnall's ally, was the victor over the Cenél nÉogain in the battle of Sailtír.³
2. The death of Fáilbe Fland (of Femen), king of Munster.

1 The order of entries in this annal differs markedly in AU and the Clonmacnois group:

AU	AT	CS	AClon
1	3		3
2	4		4
3			
	8		
5	1	1	1
6	6	6	6
7			
8	9	9	
9	2		2

2 According to the later stories about this event, Mo Chutu (Carthach, Carthagus) was expelled by the power of Blathmac and Diarmait, sons of Áed Sláne, joint-kings of Tara, at the behest of churchmen, because he was a supporter of the Roman party in the Easter dispute: Plummer, *Vitae*, i.190–4, *Bethada Náem nÉrenn*, ed. and trans. C. Plummer (Oxford, 1922), i.300–11 (text), ii.291–302 (trans.). In AI there is the further entry, 'Lismore was founded' (namely the Lismore of Co. Waterford, X 04 98, founded by Mo Chutu after he had been expelled from Rathen, not to be confused with the Lismore of the Firth of Lorne in the Inner Hebrides, the church of Mo Luóc).

3 AU probably omitted the passage preserved in the Clonmacnois group by skipping from one reference to Mag Roth — at the beginning of the account of the battle — to another mention of Mag Roth in the statement that it, and the battle of Sailtír were fought on the same day. AU's statement that Conall Cól was *de genere Eu(a)gain*, 'of Cenél nÉogain', is a clear error (he was of Cenél Conaill); presumably the error was made later, not at the time the original entry was

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

141

3. Mo Chutu of Rathen rests on the 14th May.¹

638

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Glenn Mureson, *in which the household of Domnall Brecc was put to flight*, and the siege of Etin.²

2. Crónán moccu Lóegde, abbot of Clonmacnois, died.³

3. *The death of Mo Chua of Balla.*⁴

639

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The killing of Congal son of Dúnachad.

2. The death of Duinsech, wife of Domnall.

3. The battle of Oswald, king of the English, *against Penda, in which Oswald fell.*⁵

written. Similarly, the parenthetical clause 'but Domnall ruled Tara at that time' is an evident insertion.

1 *MT*, 14 May.

2 The reference to 'the siege of Etin' is taken by K. H. Jackson, 'Edinburgh and the Anglian Occupation of Lothian', in P. Clemoes (ed.), *The Anglo-Saxons: Studies presented to Bruce Dickins* (London, 1959), 35–47, to refer to a capture of Edinburgh by the Northumbrians, and thus to the conquest of Lothian and the final fall of the British kingdom of the Gododdin. For 'siege-entries' as a feature of the Iona annals, see Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 15–16.

3 AT inserts a correct explanation of *moccu Lóegde*: 'In other words, Crónán belonged to the Corcu Lóegde [of West Cork].' Cf. 570.2 for a similar explanation.

4 This is the patron-saint of Balla, Co. Mayo, M 25 85. His feast is 30 March, *Fél.*; on the same day *MT* has Crónán of Balla. Mo Chua (in CS the alternative form Da Chua = Do Chua) is reasonably taken to be the pet-form of Crónán, but there is an obit for a Crónán of Balla, 694. 8, with the older form of the placename, Balnae. This entry may well be erroneous.

5 Bede's battle of Maserfelth, dated by him to 642 (on the chronological dislocation, see Introduction, 38–9: *HE* iii.9 and v.24. On the location of the battle see C. Stancliffe, 'Where was Oswald killed?' in C. Stancliffe and E. Cambridge (eds.), *Oswald: Northumbrian King to European Saint* (Stamford, 1995), 84–96, who comes down in favour of the traditional site, Oswestry. The *Annales Cambriae* have it under a year apparently corresponding to 644: 'The battle of *Cocboy* in which Oswald, king of the Northerners, and Eoba, king of the Mercians, fell.' The event is described in somewhat similar terms by the *Historia Brittonum*, c. 65. On the possible significance of the reference in the *Historia Brittonum* to Eowa, ancestor of Æthelbald and Offa, later kings of the Mercians, see N. Brooks, 'The Formation of the Mercian Kingdom', in S. Bassett (ed.), *The Origins of Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms* (Leicester, 1989), 165–8.

4. The repose of Crídán in Nóendruim, and of Áed Dub, abbot of Kildare — previously king of Leinster — bishops.
5. Do Laise moccu Imdae, abbot of Lethglenn, rested.
6. The death of Ailill son of Áed Rón.
 7. *At this time Pope Theodore flourished.*¹
 8. Heraclonas reigned for two years with his mother, Martina.²
 9. *Cuán son of Amalgaid, king of Munster, died.*³

640

AU, AT, CS

The kalends of January. The battle of Cathaír Chinn Chon. Óengus Liathdána *from Glenn Damain* was the victor. Máel Dúin son of Áed Bennán took to flight.

641

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The death of Máelodor Cáech, king of the Airthir.
2. The death of Bruide son of Foth.
 3. Domnall son of Áed camped in Druim Náo.
 4. The shipwreck of a vessel of the community of Iona.
 5. The siege of Rithe.⁴
6. The burning of Máel Dúin *son of Áed Bennán* in Inis Caín.
 7. *Comgán Mac Da Cherda died.*⁵
8. The killing of Máel Dúin son of Fergus, and of Máel Dúin son of Colmán.
 9. *The repose of Dagán of Inber nDaile.*⁶

642

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The death of Domnall son of Áed, king of Ireland,

1 Theodore I, 642–9.

2 Bede, *Chron. Maj.* § 542.

3 Cf. 649.2 (one 'x' too few in the parent regnal list?).

4 The same place, perhaps Rith rather than Rithe, was besieged in 703 (703.6).

5 For him, see Kenney, *Sources*, no. 209.

6 Cf. the Bishop Dagán mentioned by Laurence, bishop of Canterbury and his suffragans in Bede, *HE* ii.4, and the Dagán, of Inber nDoile on the east coast of Leinster, in *Fél.* 13 Sept.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

143

at the end of January *in the 14th year of his reign, in Ard Fothaid*.¹ Subsequently Domnall Brecc was killed *by Owain, king of Britons*, at the end of the year, in December, in the battle of Srath Caruin. He reigned for fifteen years.²

2. The killing of Ailill son of Colmán, king of Cenél Lóegairi.

3. Constantine son of Heraclius reigned for six months.³

4. The battle of Osuiu against the Britons.⁴

643

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The death of Uasal daughter of Suibne *son of Colmán, that is, the queen of Fáelán, king of the Leinstermen*.⁵

2. The repose of Crónán, bishop of Nóendruim.⁶

3. The battle of Cenn Con.⁷

1 In VT² Patrick is made to prophesy that Ard Fothaid would be a seat of lordship, *suide flatha*, belonging to Domnall mac Áeda. This has a corresponding entry in the *Notulae* in the Book of Armagh and should thus be no later than 807–8 (see 808.1 n.). The way that the site is mentioned in VT suggests that Ard Fothaid was close to the church of Ráith Chungai, Racoon Hill, G 913 690. The date of Domnall's death is fixed at 642 by a Latin computistical poem, *Versus de annis a principio*, ed. K. Strecker, MGH Poetae Latini Aevi Carolini, 4/2 (Berlin, 1896), 685–7; in the poem he is entitled 'king of the Irish'; on this text see D. Ó Cróinín, 'Irish Annals from Easter Tables', *Peritia*, 2 (1983), 80–1.

2 In the 15th (12th, CS) year of his reign, AT. His predecessor, Echaid Buide, died in 629. Domnall Brecc was killed in December, and it is possible that the reckoning of regnal years was not assimilated to calendar years. There is still a missing year, however, since 629 + 13 = a date earlier in 642 than December. The battle should have occurred in Domnall Brecc's fourteenth regnal year. For Domnall Brecc, see Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 99–103, and for the short poem celebrating his defeat and death, A. O. H. Jarman, *Aneirin: The Gododdin* (Llandysul, 1988), 66–7, and J. T. Koch, *The Gododdin of Aneirin: Text and Context from Dark-Age North Britain* (Cardiff, 1997), 26–7.

3 Bede, *Chron. Maj.* § 545. This entry is the first in the annal in AT.

4 This is probably not the expedition to the site of the battle where Oswald was killed (above 639.3) mentioned by Bede, *HE* iii.12, since that occurred a year after the battle (which would have been 640 in the chronology of the Chronicle of Ireland).

5 In AU 'daughter of Suibne' is replaced, incorrectly, by 'son of Suibne'. Uasal was the sister of Conall Guthbind son of Suibne; this helps to explain the alliance between Conall, her brother, and Fáelán son of Colmán, her husband, against the then king of Leinster (Crimthann son of Áed, from the rival dynasty of the Uí Máil) at the battle of Áth Goan in 633.

6 Probably one of the bishops to whom the pope-elect John and others addressed the letter partially preserved in Bede, *HE* ii.19 (see Plummer's note to his edn.)

7 A doublet of 640 above, Cathaír Cinn Chon, which was in Munster? There was also an Áth Cinn Chon in Mag mBili (bar. Farbill, Co. Westmeath) mentioned by Tírechán and in the short ninth-century saga, *Scéla Muicce Meic Dathó*, ed. Thurneysen, § 20.

4. The burning of Iarnbodb son of Gartnaith.
5. Cellach and Conall Cól begin to reign, as some say.
6. Constantine son of Constantine reigned for 28 years.¹
7. Here there is doubt as to who reigned after Domnall. Some historiographers say that four kings, namely Cellach and Conall Cól and the two sons of Áed Sláne, namely Diarmait and Blathmac, ruled in shared reigns.²
8. *The death of Scandlán Mór, king of Osraige.*³
9. *Óengus Liathán from Glenn Damun died.*⁴
10. *Cuanu son of Caílchin, king of Fernmag, namely the láech of Liathmuine, died.*

644

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The killing of two descendants of Bógaine, namely Máel Bresail and Máel Anfaith.
2. The killing of Flann of Óenach.⁵
3. The death of Bresal son of Sechnasach.
4. *Mo Cháe of Nóendruim rested in Christ.*⁶

645

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The death of Furudrán son of Bécc son of Cuanu, king of Uí Moccu Uais.
2. Lóchéne son of Fíngéin, king of the Cruithni, died.
3. *The battle of Gabair among the Leinstermen themselves.*

1 Bede, *Chron. Maj.* § 547.

2 This is placed at the beginning of the annal in CS, and at the end of the previous annal in AT. This suggests that it may have begun life as a marginal note; cf. 654.5.

3 On this figure, see Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, i.11. CS adds that Scandlán was son of Cenn Fáelad. This agrees with a marginal addition in LL (CGH i.15–16, where *m. Indfháelad* = *maic Cind Fháelad*, and Cend Fáelad was himself the son of Colmán. It is likely that this version stems from a confusion created by the text of the pedigree as it stands in Rawlinson MS 502, *Cend Fáelad m. Colmain cuius filius Scandlain*. See ECI 488 n. 82.

4 Cf. 640 above.

5 Óenach, 'fair, assembly', formed part of numerous place-names: see HDGPN under *aonach* and *Onom.* under *oínach*. It is impossible to tell which was intended here.

6 This appears to be a grossly misplaced doublet of 497.3.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

145

646

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The killing of Scandal son of Bécc son of Fiachrai, king of the Cruithni.
2. Mac Laisre, abbot of Bangor, rested.
3. *Bede was born then;*¹ *Pope Martin flourished at this time.*²

647

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Máel Cobo son of Fiachna, king of the Ulaid, was killed *by Congal Longhead son of Dúnchad.*³
2. Dúnchad, descendant of Rónán, was killed.
3. The battle of (Colgu son of Crunnmáel) Bolg Luatho, king of the Uí Chennselaig.⁴

648

AU

The kalends of January. Fursu the devout died.⁵

649

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The killing of Ragallach son of Uatu, king of the Connachta *by Máel Brigte son of Mothlachán and the Corcu Chullu.*⁶
2. The battle of Carn Conaill, *in which two kings called Cuán were slain, namely Cuán son of Éndae, king of the Munstermen, and Cuán son of Cairell, king of the Uí Fhidgeinte and also Tolamnach, king of the Uí Liatháin, and*

1 Wildly inaccurate; for Bede's own account of his life, see *HE* v.24. In 731 he was 59; he was thus born in 671 or 672.

2 Cf. Bede, *Chron. Maj.*, §§ 548–50.

3 Namely his brother's son.

4 AT confuses this entry with 628. 1.

5 A doublet of 649.5.

6 'namely the Corcu Cullu', CS. In a regnal poem of the Connachta, BB 57 b 13–14, the Corcu Chullu are again said to have killed Ragallach 'in the battle of Corann', but this time 'together with Diarmait son of Áed Sláne' (namely the king of Tara).

Guaire took to flight and Diarmait was the victor, namely the son of Áed Sláne. *The way Diarmait took to that battle was via Clonmacnois. The community of Ciarán interceded with God on his behalf, so that he might return unharmed by virtue of their agreement. After the king returned, he offered Tóim nEirc with its divisions of land — today it is called Liath Mancháin — as a ‘sod on an altar’ to God and to Ciarán, and he gave three curses on the king of Mide if any of his people should even consume a drink of water therein. That is why Diarmait asked to be buried in Clonmacnois.*¹

3. The death of Óengus Bronbachal, king of Cenél Coirpri.²

4. Warfare between the descendants of Áedán and Gartnaith son of Accidan.

5. The repose of Fursu in Péronne.³

6. *Mo Chóemóc of Liath Mór died.*

650

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Osuiu against Penda, *in which Penda, together with 30 kings, fell.*⁴

2. The battle of Dún Cremthainn, in which Óengus son of Domnall *son of Áed* fell. The sons of Máel Coba were the victors, that is Cellach and Conall Cól.

3. The death of Cathusach son of Domnall Brecc.

4. The death of Crónán of Mag mBili, *and of Mo Chellóc son of Glaschall.*

¹ The italicized portions constitute one of the most evident Clonmacnois additions to the original Chronicle of Ireland. This battle became the subject of saga: *Cath Cairn Chonaill* ed. and trans. W. Stokes, *ZCP* 3 (1901), 203–19 (the AT additions correspond closely to § 3); see G. Mac Eoin, ‘Orality and Literacy in Some Middle-Irish King-Tales’, in S. N. Tranter and H. L. C. Tristram (eds.), *Early Irish Literature — Media and Communication*, ScriptOralia 10 (Tübingen, 1989), 149–83, at 168–71, who concludes that additions in the Annals of Tigernach derive from the saga, which he dates to c. 900, but that the nucleus of the text went back to the early eighth century.

² Cf. Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, i.13.

³ Cf. Bede, *HE* iii.19, 648 above, and below 654.8.

⁴ AT and CS are therefore identifying this battle with the battle of the Winwæd, Bede, *HE* iii.24, for which see below 656.2. If the entry is taken as it is in AU, without the further material from AT and CS, it would most naturally be read as implying a defeat of Osuiu by Penda, a supposition for which other chapters in Bede give some support (*HE* iii.16, 17); they mention two separate occasions, one before and the other after Aidan’s death in 651, when Penda led an army to the heart of Bernicia around Bamburgh and Lindisfarne.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

147

651

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The repose of Áedán, bishop of the English.¹
2. The killing of two sons of Bláimacc son of Áed Sláne, namely Dúnchad and Conall.
3. The killing of Oisine son of Oiserg.²

652

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The death of Séagéne, abbot of Iona, that is the son of Fiachnae.
2. The repose of Áedlug³ (son of Camán), abbot of Clonmacnois; *he was of the Gailenga of the Corann.*
3. The falling asleep of Manchéne, abbot of Men Drochait.⁴
4. The engagement of Cúl Chorre, in which Cúléne son of Forindán, *king of Uí Fhailgi*, fell.⁵ Máel Deich⁶ and Onchú were the victors.
5. *Cú Gamna son of Suibne died.*
6. *Pope Vitalian flourished at this time.*⁷
7. *Caimín of Inis Celtrae died.*⁸

653

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The death of Ferith son of Tótholán.⁹

1 31 August 651, Bede, *HE* iii.14, 17, *MT*, *Fél*. Here again 'English' stands for those English within the scope of the Iona mission.

2 Oissene son of Oisergg, AU; Oissin son of Oiserg, AT, Oisine son of Oiserg, CS; almost certainly Oswine son of Osric, killed 20 August 651: Bede, *HE* iii.14. Therefore CS has kept the best form of the name.

3 Áed Lug, AT, CS.

4 On him see P. Grosjean, 'Sur quelques exégètes irlandais du VII^e siècle', *Sacris Erudiri*, 7 (1955), 74–6, 84–90.

5 Cúléne is the sixth out of seven named in the verse giving a regnal list for the Uí Fhailgi, ed. and trans. G. Murphy, *Early Irish Lyrics* (Oxford, 1956), xvi; *CGH* i.58.

6 Mældeth, AT, Mældreith, CS.

7 His pontificate was 657–672.

8 His feast-day was 25 March: *Fél*., Notes. This entry is in AT but not CS; cf. AI 654: 'The repose of Cammíne of Inis Celtra and of Máel Aichten, abbot of Tír dá Glas.'

9 The name Tótholán is early Old Irish, unlikely to be later than the beginning of the eighth century, but Ferith is likely to be a Pict, and thus the name of his father is presumably a Gaelicized version of the corresponding Pictish name, close to Welsh Tudwallon.

2. The death of Tolarg son of Footh, king of Picts.¹
3. The killing of Conall C  el.²
 4. *Ult  n moccu Chonchobair and Findch   from Br   Gobann rested.*³
 5. *Do Chua of Luachair, abbot of Fernae.*⁴
 6. *The death of Conall Coir.*⁵
7. The battle of *Airther Se  la*⁶ among the Connachta, in which Marc  n son of Tommaine fell, *king of the U   Maini. Cenn F  elad son of Colgu and M  enach son of Ba  th  n, king of the U   Bri   n were the victors.*⁷
8. *M  el Do  d son of Suibne, king of Mide, dies.*⁸

654

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The killing of Conall son of M  el Coba.
2. Bishop Colm  n moccu Thelduib and Oss  ne Fota, two abbots of Clonard, died.⁹

1 This is the Talorc son of Wid or Uuid of the Pictish regnal lists: Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 248, 262.

2 A doublet of 654.1. This entry occurs later under the same year in AT and first in CS, which lacks entries 1–4.

3 For Ult  n see 657.1.

4 A doublet of 654.3.

5 Another doublet of 654.1, unless this is an old genitive form of Conall Cuar (with C  ir).

6 Iarthar Se  la, ‘The Western Part of (the Plain of) Se  la’. CS. The Plain of Se  la included the area between Tuam and Lough Corrib in Co. Galway around Loch Se  la, Lough Hackett.

7 See Kelleher, ‘U   Maine in the Annals’, 67. According to AT it was the U   Bri   n of Br  fne, but this is anachronistic. According to the regnal lists of Connaught, Guaire Aidne (*ob.* 663.2), of the U   Fhiachrach Aidne, was still king of the province; he would be succeeded by one of the victors in this battle, Cenn F  elad, who belonged to the U   Bri   n Se  la, rather than the U   Bri   n A  , who, in the eighth century would come to dominate Connaught. Cenn F  elad is termed king of the Connachta in his obit, 682.1.

8 Cland Cholm  in. He was brother of the Conall son of Suibne whose death is recorded under 635. 1.

9 Cf. 875.1, where the obits of two bishops of Kildare are noted in the same entry; there, at least, since they were superiors of different churches as well as being bishops of Kildare, they may well have held office concurrently. This Bishop Colm  n (feast-day 8 Feb., *MT*) is given the same *gens* as the patron-saint, Finn   maccu Thelduib (*ob.* 549.4). P  draig    Riain would argue that the Finn   (Vinnian, Vinniau) of Clonard and that of Mag mBili were in origin the same person; that the cults separated because they were attached to two independent major monasteries; and that the Finn   of Clonard was ascribed to a *gens* because of its influence in the church of Clonard, as illustrated by this entry: P.    Riain, ‘St. Finn  : A Study in a Cult’, *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, 82 (1977), 63–82 (esp. 75 n. 81).

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

149

3. Do Chuae of Luachair, abbot of Fernae, rested.
4. The killing of Fergus son of Domnall and of Fergus son of Rogailnech and Áed of Bedre (?) son of¹ Cumméne, *by the Uí Fhiachrach of Aidne*.²
5. *Diarmait and Blathmac, two sons of Áed Sláne, two kings of Tara*.³
6. The battle of Ráith⁴ Ethairt, in which Dúnchad son of Conaing fell.⁵
7. Áed Rón son of Máel Cobo *died*.
8. *Fursu rested in Péronne among the Franks*.⁶

655

AU

The kalends of January. Nem moccu Birn rests.⁷

656

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The battle of *Flescach*, in which Cummascach son of Ailill fell, *king of the Uí Chremthainn*. Crunmáel son of Suibne, *king of Cenél nÉogain*, was the victor.⁸
2. The battle of Penda, king of the English, *in which he himself, together with 30 kings, fell*. Osuiu was the victor.⁹
3. The battle of Anna.¹⁰

1 and, AU.

2 Bedri, here translated 'of Bedre' may perhaps be for Bethra, meaning the kingdom of Delbnae Bethra, which included Clonmacnois.

3 The entry is only in AT; it appears to be motivated by the obit of Conall son of Máel Cobo, a possible king of Tara and thus implies that Diarmait and Blathmac succeeded at this point; see 643.7.

4 Srath, AT, Sreth, CS.

5 Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 103, identifies him with the Donnchad son of Conaing in the *Senchas Fer nAlban*.

6 Cf. 649.5.

7 His feast is 14 June, *MT*; Dál Birn was a *gens* in the kingdom of Osraige.

8 *CGH* i.180 (146 d 25): Crundmáel son of Suibne belonged to the Cenél Feradaig branch of Cenél nÉogain.

9 15 November 655, Bede, *HE* iii.24, from where the detail about thirty kings ('thirty royal leaders', Bede) presumably comes.

10 King of the East Angles, Bede, *HE* iii.18; *ASC* s.a. 654, the year before its entry on the battle of the Winwæd, while Anna's successor, Æthelhere, was killed in 655 at the battle of the Winwæd: Bede, *HE* iii.24. These entries (656.2–3) are, therefore, in the wrong order.

4. The death of Crunnmáel Erbolc son of Rónán, king of the Leinstermen *Desgabair*.
5. The death of Máel Aichthein of Tír dá Glas *and of Cailcéne from Lothra*.¹
 6. *Dúnchad son of Áed Sláne died*.²
 7. *Laidgnén son of Colmán, king of the Connachta, died*.
- [8. St Beraid, abbot of Dublin, died. AFM]³

657

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The death of Suibne moccu Fhir Thrí, abbot of Iona, and of Ultán moccu Chonchobair.⁴
2. The battle of Deliu in which Máel Deith son of Conall⁵ was killed.
3. The death of Tolorgan son of Anfrith, king of Picts.⁶
4. The death of Cellcéne of Lothra.⁷
 5. There was a cow in Láthrach Briúin which gave birth to four calves.
 6. *The repose of Conaing of Cell Shléibe*.⁸

658

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The death of Cellach son of Máel Cobo *in the Brug*.

1 Cf. 657.4.

2 Cf. 659.1.

3 If this entry in AFM derives from early annals it predates the next reference (790.2) to the pre-Viking church of Dublin (Dublinn, 'Blackpool') by more than a century. No St Beraid is recorded in the Martyrology of Tallaght or in the genealogies of the saints.

4 Suibne is notable because he was not from Cenél Conaill, as most abbots of Iona at this period were: Herbert, *Iona, Kells, and Derry*, 43. Ultán of Ard Breccáin (Ardbraccan just to the south of Kells, Co. Meath, N 82 68) was bishop of the *Conchuburnenses*, *Tírechán, Collectanea*, c. 18; Muirchú, *Vita S. Patricii*, B Prol. (ed. Bieler, *Patrician Texts*, p. 62); of Dál Conchobuir, *Thes.* ii.325; 'Dál Conchobair from the Déisi Breg', *CGSH* § 722. 4; *MT* 4 Sept.

5 Conaing or Conall, CS, Conaing, AT.

6 It has been suggested that the father was Eanfrith son of Æthelfrith, brother of Oswald and Osui of Northumbria; see Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 170, who regards the identification as certain. Cf. the note on Gartnaid, 599.3. He is given a reign of four years in the Pictish regnal lists: Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 248, 262.

7 Presumably the same as the Cailcéne of 656.5.

8 If this is the well-known Cell Shléibe, the patron-saint of which was Dar Ercae, *alias* Mo Ninne, since Conaing is a man's name, this suggests that Killeevy was then a double monastery, or, perhaps more probably, a nunnery to which pastoral clergy were attached, although in her earlier *Life*, c. 18, ed. Heist, *Vitae*, 89, it is described as a foundation simply for nuns (*pro famulabus Christi*).

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

151

2. The death of Cellach son of Sárán,¹ *abbot of Othan Mór, and of Fiachrai Telnán and of Blathmac son of Rónán son of Columb.*
3. The death of Gureit, king of Ail Cluathe,² and of Fergal son of Domnall.
4. A violent windstorm.
5. Tómán son of Taithéne dies.
6. *Mo Chua son of Lónán rested.*

659

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Dímma Dub, bishop of Condiri, and Cumméne, bishop of Nóendruim, *and Sillán, bishop of Daiminis*, and Dúnchad son of Áed Sláne died.
2. The killing of Orc Doith son of Sechnusach and Conchenn son of Laidgnén.
3. Flodobur, king of the Franks, *died.*³

660

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The death of Bishop Fínán son of Rímid.⁴
2. Colmán of Glenn dá Locha died, and Daniél, bishop of Cenn Garad.
3. The death of Eochaid son of Blathmacc *son of Áed Sláne.*
4. Conall Crandamna dies.⁵

1 In AU an alternative patronymic 'or Rónán' is given.

2 Dumbarton, Welsh Alclud.

3 Clovis II ob. 657: Wood, *The Merovingian Kingdoms*, 357. For Frankish *Chl-* rendered as *Fl-* see below, 840.2. For the possible ramifications behind Irish interest in Merovingian kings at this period, see D. Ó Cróinín, 'Merovingian Politics and Insular Calligraphy: The Historical Background to the Book of Durrow and Related Manuscripts', in M. Ryan (ed.), *Ireland and Insular Art* (Dublin, 1987), 40–3; J.-M. Picard, 'Church and Politics in the Seventh Century: The Irish Exile of King Dagobert II', in J.-M. Picard (ed.), *Ireland and Northern France, AD 600–850* (Dublin, 1991), 27–52.

4 Fínán bishop of the Northumbrians? AU have *Finnani*, a Latin genitive with a double *nn* (as if it were from *find* 'fair'); AT has the Irish genitive form *Finain* with a single *n*, CS the Latin *Finani*, again with a single *-n-*. The father's name is odd: *Rímid*, gen. *Rímeda* means 'counter, enumerator' and is known as the epithet of the Cenél nÉogain king Colmán Rímid; his obit, 604.1, makes it just possible that this bishop was his son; the mother of Aldfrith is said to have been a daughter of Colmán Rímid (*CGH* i.135, 140 a 39–40; Byrne, *IKHK* 104, 111).

5 He appears to be the Conall Cenn Gamna of the Synchronisms, ed. Thurneysen, 89 (VI, C, 1), according to which he seems to have shared the kingship of Dál Riata with one Dúnchad

5. Eunganán son of Tóthalán died.
 6. *The killing of Fáelán, king of Osraige, by Leinstermen.*
 7. *Ailill son of Dúnchad son of Áed Sláne died.*
 8. *Máedóc of Fernae rested.*¹

661

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Tómméne, *abbot and bishop of Armagh, rested.*
2. Laidggnén, **sapiens**, son of Báeth Bannach, rested.²
3. Conann, descendant of Dant, abbot of Imlech nIbair, rested.³
 4. *Abbot Cumméne came to Ireland.*
 5. *Mo Gopóc macu Láma rested.*⁴
 6. *The repose of Cumméne Fota according to some.*

662

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Cumméne Fota, *in the 72nd year of his life, and Sárán descendant of Crítán, sapiens, fell asleep.*⁵
2. The battle of Ogoman *at Cend Corbodán*, where Conaing son of Congal

mac Dubán, who is not mentioned in the annals: Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 155. In the *Senchas Fer nAlban*, ed. Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 41.20 (trans. 48), he is given as son of Eochu Buide (*ob.* 629).

1 CS has these entries in the order: 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 4, 5, 7.

2 The author of an abbreviated version of Gregory the Great's *Moralia*: Kenney, *Sources*, no. 106; Lapidge and Sharpe, *A Bibliography of Celtic Latin Literature*, nos. 293–4; Sharpe, *Handlist of the Latin Writers*, no. 998 (p. 357); P. Grosjean, 'Sur quelques exégètes irlandais du VII^e siècle', *Sacris Erudiri*, 7 (1955), 92–5.

3 Tómméne is no. 18 in Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List', 320. He is the Tomianus who heads the list of those addressed in the letter from the pope-elect John and others partially given by Bede, *HE* ii.19. To judge by his name, Conann descendant of Dant was British.

4 Cf. Cell Lámraigi, Killamery, Co. Kilkenny, S 377 360, with the fine high cross. Lámraige is the name of a *gens*, to which someone with the 'gentilic' Mocu Láma belonged; see *EIWK* 141–3, 146–7.

5 Cumméne Fota (later to figure in vernacular narrative) was very probably the author of the Penitential of Cumman and may well have been the author of the Letter to Ségène, abbot of Iona, and the hermit Béccán on the Easter question: Cumman, *De Controversia Paschali* ed. and trans. M. Walsh and D. Ó Cróinín (Toronto, 1988), 12–15; *ECI* 265. Plummer identified Sárán son of Crítán with Sárán, described as a teacher, *doctor*, in the letter of Pope-elect John partially quoted in Bede, *HE* ii.19 (see Plummer's note *ad loc.* in his *Baedae Opera Historica*).

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

153

and Ultán son of Ernaine, king of the Ciannacht, and Cenn Fáelad son of Gerthide, *king of Ard Cianachtae*, fell.

AU

Blaímac son of Áed, Diarmait's associate (**socius**), was defeated.

AT, CS

In this battle Blathmac son of Áed Sláne was defeated by the companions of Diarmait son of Áed Sláne; they were called Onchú son of Sárán and Máel Mílchon and Cathusach son of Eimíne; in this battle Fáelchú son of Máel Umai fell. This is the end of the reign of Blathmac, as some say, and the beginning of the reign of Diarmait.

3. Máel Dúin son of Furudrán (son of Bécc), *king of Durlas*, died.

4. Máenach son of Fíngen, king of Munster, died.

5. The killing of Máel Fuatach son of Ernaine.

6. Scandlán, abbot of Lugmad, rested.

7. *Conall Cloccach* rested.

8. *Colmán descendant of Cluasach* rested.

9. *The Synod of Constantinople was held under Pope Agatho and King Constantine; this was the sixth universal synod, a synod with 150 bishops attending. For the first universal synod was assembled in the city of Nicaea in Bithynia to confute Arius, consisting of 318 fathers, in the time of Pope Julius and under the **princeps** Constantine, the son of Helen. The second was held at Constantinople, consisting of 150 fathers, to confute Macedonius and Eudoxius, in the time of Pope Damasus and the **princeps** Gratian; at that time, Nectarius was ordained bishop for the same city. The third was held in Ephesus, consisting of 200 fathers, to confute Nestorius [bishop] of the imperial city (or [in other words] Constantinople), or bishop of the church of Elia, under Theodosius the Great, **princeps**, and Pope Celestine. The fourth was held in Chalcedon, with 630 fathers, under Pope Leo, at the time of Marcian, **princeps**, to confute Eutyches, the head of most iniquitous monks. The fifth was held at Constantinople, in the time of Pope Vigilius, under the Emperor Justinian, to confute Theodore [of Mopsuestia] and all heretics. The sixth is the one which we are describing at the moment.*¹

¹ Bede, *Chron. Maj.* § 561. Elia, however, is not in Bede: presumably Aelia (Jerusalem) was meant?

663

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The repose of Ségán moccu Chuinn, abbot of Bangor.
2. The death of Guaire Aidne, *and his burial in Clonmacnois*.¹
3. The killing of two sons of Domnall son of Áed, namely Conall and Colgu, *by Cerrchenn*.
4. The death of Gartnaid son of Domnall and of Domnall son of Tóthalán.²
5. The death of Tuathal son of Morgann.
6. Tu Énóc son of Finntan, abbot of Fernae, Bishop Indercach, and Bishop Dímma rested.
7. *Cenn Fáelad son of Colgu, king of the Connachta*.³

664

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Darkness on the 1st of May at the ninth hour; and in the same summer the sky seemed to be on fire.⁴
2. The plague reached Ireland on the 1st of August, *that is, in Mag nÍtha in Leinster*.
3. The battle of Luth Feirnn, namely in Fortriu.⁵

1 CS, but not AT, gives Guaire the title of king of the Connachta.

2 Tuathail, AT, Tuathaláin, CS. Cf. 653.1; 689.6.

3 Only in AT; derived from a regnal list?

4 Schöve, *Chronology of Eclipses and Comets*, 128–30: the details given here are more accurate than those given by Bede, *HE* iii.27.

5 Fortriu was a territory in southern Pictland, and later in Albu, including Strathearn, Scone and Perth. The name is attested in the Roman period in Ammianus Marcellinus, *Res gestae*, ed. W. Seyfarth (Leipzig, 1978), xxvii.8, as Verturiones, namely as a plural name for a people that subsequently became one of the constituent elements of the Pictish federation; for this reason it is sometimes asserted that the proper form of the name in Old Irish was a nominative plural Forttrinn, but this cannot be sustained: here and in 768.7, the form can only be a dative singular. There appears to have been a shift from plural to singular flexion, and thus from the name of a people to the name of a territory, as in Cualu, attested in Muirchú's *Vita S. Patricii*, ed. and trans. Bieler, *Patrician Texts*, I.11, as a plural Coolenni (unless that is a Latin form of Fir Chualann, 'The Men of Cualu'), or in Dyfed (OIr. Demet) for earlier Demetae. Fortriu is also indirectly attested in Old English *via* Wertermoras, 'Moors of Fortriu', Simeon of Durham, *s.a.* 934, ASC E, *s.a.* 565, derived from an early Pictish rather than an Old Irish form of the name. These English examples appear to attest a wider sense of Fortriu by which it came to embrace all of southern Pictland, south of Monoth, the main Grampian range running eastwards almost to the sea south of Aberdeen. See Broun, 'The Seven Kingdoms', 32–40.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

155

4. The death of Cernach *Sotal* son of Diarmait son of Áed Sláne;¹ and Comgán moccu Themne and Berach, abbot of Bangor, [rested].
5. Báetán moccu Chormaic, abbot of Cluain [Clonmacnois], died.
6. In Mag nítha of Fothairt the plague first broke out in Ireland. From the death of Patrick 203 [years], the first plague 112.²

665

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The great plague. Diarmait son of Áed Sláne and Blaímac and Máel Bresail son of Máel Dúin died.
2. Ultán moccu³ Chaunga, abbot of Clonard.
3. The falling asleep of Féchéne of Fobar, and of Ailerán **sapiens** (and Crónán son of Silne), and of Rónán son of Berach and Máel Doid son of Fíngen.⁴
4. Cú cen Máthair son of Cathal, king of Munster, dies; *Cormac son of Fáilbe Flann, king of Munster*.⁵
5. Blaímac king of Tethbae, Óengus of the Ulaid, Manchán of Liath, bishops and abbots and innumerable others died.⁶

1 The ancestor of the Uí Chernaig, rulers of Southern Brega.

2 x.xii, AT, presumably for cxii. Mag nítha of Fothairt corresponds to the modern barony of Forth, Co. Wexford, the far south-eastern corner of Ireland.

3 son, AU.

4 Féichéne moccu Cháe (Mo Fhéccu mac Caílcharna), patron-saint of Fobar/Fore, Co. Westmeath, a saint claimed by the Fothairt, the Luigni and the Gailenga, *CGSH* §§ 315, 421; Plummer, Catal., Nos. 33, 136, 246; feast-day, 20 Jan., *MT*, *Fél.*², *MD*; the Irish Life was ed. W. Stokes, *Revue Celtique*, 12 (1891), 318–53 (omitting the verse); Latin Life (**O**), ed. Plummer, *Vitae*, ii.76–86. For Ailerán, later attributed to Clonard, *Fél.*² Notes, 29 December, see R. Sharpe, 'Vitae S. Brigitae: The Oldest Texts', *Peritia*, 1 (1982), 100–1. Rónán son of Berach was the patron-saint of Druim Inasclainn / Dromiskin, Co. Louth (Plummer, Catal., nos. 62, 294; feast-day 18 Nov. *MT*, *Fél.*²); later abbots of this important church claimed, very possibly falsely, to be descended from Rónán's father's brother Calbrand: see D. E. Thornton, 'Early Medieval Louth: The Kingdom of Conaille Muirtheimne', *County Louth Archaeological and Historical Journal*, 24/1 (1997), 146–7. Máel Doid was the saint of Mucsnám/Muckno, near Castleblayney, Co. Monaghan [H 85 19], *MT* 13 May, *CGSH* §§ 50, 480, 703.14.

5 'Cormac' is an error for 'Colcu'; see 678.1.

6 The designation of Blaímac as king may be an error caused by the unusual characterization of a bishop in terms of the kingdom over which he had pastoral authority. Much more usual was to characterize a bishop simply as such, giving his ecclesiastical status (e.g. 663.6), or by the church in which he was based (e.g. 659). The third name is that of the founder and patron-saint of the monastery of Liath Mancháin (Lemanaghan, Co. Offaly, N 17 26, close to Clonmacnois). Óengus, then, was probably a bishop and Blaímac may well have been another. See *ECI* 259–60.

6. Colmán Cass son of *Fualascach of the Corco Moga*, abbot of Clonmacnois, *Cumméne of the Gregraige of Loch Techet*, abbot of Clonmacnois, fell asleep.

7. *Sechnusach son of Blathmac begins to reign.*

666

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The death of Ailill Flann Ezzo son of Domnall son of Áed son of Ainmuire.¹

2. Máel Cáich son of Scandal of the Cruithni, Máel Dúin son of Scandal, king of Cenél Coirpri, died.

3. Eochaid Iarlaithi, king of the Cruithni, dies.²

4. Dub Innrecht son of Dúinchad, king of Uí Briúin Aí, dies.

5. The death of Cellach son of Guaire.³

6. *The battle of Fertas between the Ulaid and the Cruithni, in which Cathusach son of Luirchíne fell.*⁴

7. *Baithíne, abbot of Bangor, rested.*

8. *Fáelán son of Colmán, king of the Leinstermen, died.*

667

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Plague in Ireland, *in which four abbots of Bangor perished, namely Berach, Cummíne, Colum, and Áedán.*

2. The battle of Áine between the Araid and the Uí Fhídgenti, where Eugen son of Crunnmaíl fell.⁵

1 The *forainm* 'additional name' Flann Ezzo means 'Flame of the Falls', very probably referring to the Falls of Assaroe on the River Erne, destroyed in the nineteenth century, but within the modern town of Ballyshannon, approximately G 88 61. This was within the territory of Cenél Conaill, to which Ailill belonged.

2 In AT, but not CS, he is said to be king of the Cruithni of Mide; but so far as is known, there was no kingdom of the Cruithni in Mide. In FA § 34 there is an extended narrative which identifies this Eochaid with one of the characters of the saga *Fingal Rónáin*, 'Rónán's Kin-slaying'; in the latter, Eochaid was king of Dál Riata; in FA he is king of Dál nAraidí (the principal *gens* among the Cruithni of Ulster).

3 Ugaire (in place of Guaire), AT.

4 Cf. the doublet 668.3.

5 AU preserves the early OIr. form Eugen. Éugen was from the Uí Choirpri branch of the Uí Fhídgenti. Áine is Áine Chliach or Cnoc Áine, R 67 36, a site close to the leading Munster monastery of Emly, Imlech nIbair, and associated with the origin-legends of the Éoganachta:

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

157

3. *The killing of Bran Find son of Máel Ochtraig, namely the king of the Déssi of Munster.*¹

668

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. Plague.
3. The battle of Fertas between the Ulaid and the Cruithni, in which Cathusach son of Lurgéne fell.²
4. The voyage of Bishop Columbanus with the relics of the saints to Inis Bó Finde, on which he founded a church;³ and the voyage of the sons of Gartnaid to Ireland together with the people of Skye.⁴
5. Fergus son of Muccid died.

669

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The death of Cumméne the Fair,⁵ abbot of Iona, and of Crítán, abbot of Bangor, and of Mu Chue son of Cust;⁶ and the death of Máel Fothartaig son of Suibne, king of the Uí Thuirtri.
2. Among the Picts, Itarnan and Corindu died.⁷
3. The killing of Máel Dúin son of Móenach.

Cath Maige Mucrama, ed. and trans. M. O Daly, Irish Texts Society 50 (1975), p. 29, § 3. It is striking, therefore, that the client-people of the Araid (here primarily, at least, the Araid Cliach, whose territory lay very close to Áine, should be victorious on this site.

1 Cf. the doublet 671.4.

2 Cf. the doublet 666.6.

3 Bede, *HE*, iv.4.

4 Cf. 663.4; 670.4 and Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 92–4.

5 On this name see D. N. Dumville, 'Two Troublesome Abbots', *Celtica*, 21 (1990), 146–9.

6 Cust appears to be a non-Irish name, but it may be an abbreviation for Cusantín, an Irish form of Constantine, where the mark of abbreviation was lost early.

7 Itarnan may perhaps be the founder and first bishop of Rathin in Buchan, and perhaps also the person commemorated on stones at Scoonie and Brodie: K. H. Jackson, 'The Pictish Language', in F. T. Wainwright (ed.), *The Problem of the Picts* (Edinburgh, 1955), 139–40; RCAHMS, *Pictish Symbol Stones: An Illustrated Gazetteer*, Nos. 82, 152.

670

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. There was a great snowfall. A great famine.
2. The killing of Máel Dúin descendant of Rónán.
3. The death of Blathmac son of Máel Cobo¹ and the killing of Cuanu son of Cellach.²
4. The kindred of Gartnaid returned from Ireland.
5. The killing of Bran Find son of Máel Fothartaig.³
6. The death of Dúinchad son of Rónán.

671

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The death of Osuiu son of Æthelfrith, king of the English.⁴
2. Fergus son of Crunnmáel dies.
3. The killing of Sechnusach son of Blaímac, king of Tara, at the beginning of winter. Dub Dúin, king of Cenél Coirpri, killed him.
4. Bran Find son of Máel Ochtraig, *king of the Déssi of Munster*, dies.⁵
5. The battle of Druim Cepais.
5. Máel Rubai sails to Britain.⁶

672

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Dúngal son of Máel Tuile, *king of*

1 A marginal note in FA § 46 identifies this Blathmac as king of the Ulaid, namely the Blathmac son of Máel Cobo of *CGH* i.322 (161 b 45). He is father of Bécc Bairrche, king of the Ulaid, whose recorded activity begins in 674, so the identification is attractive.

2 Cuanu son of Máel Dúin son of Cellach, AT.

3 Cf. 667.3?

4 Bede placed the death of Osuiu in 670, but there are arguments for putting it in 671: see J. M. Wallace-Hadrill, *Bede's Ecclesiastical History: A Historical Commentary*, 142 (on iv.5). If, however, the correct date for the death of his successor, Ecgrith, is 685 (see n. to 686.1), Osuiu must have died in 670, since Ecgrith died in his fifteenth year, a fact confirmed by a contemporary inscription recording the dedication of the church of St Paul at Jarrow: R. Cramp, *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture*, i/1, *County Durham and Northumberland* (Oxford, 1984), 113–14 (Jarrow 17).

5 Cf. the doublet 667.3.

6 For his foundation of Apor Crosan, Applecross in Wester Ross, see 673.7. It remained a dependent house of Bangor, from which Máel Rubai came, as shown by 802.5.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

159

Cenél mBóguine. Loingsech was the victor; Dúngal fell.

2. The burning of Armagh and of the House of Taille son of Ségéne.¹

3. The Ibdaig were slaughtered.²

4. The death of Cummascach son of Rónán.

5. Abundance of mast.

6. Cenn Fáelad son of Blathmac begins to reign.

7. The expulsion of Drust from the kingdom and the burning of Bangor of the Britons.³

673

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January.

2. *Justinian II son of Constantine, ruled for 10 years.*⁴

3. The burning of Mag Lunge.⁵

4. The killing of Domangart son of Domnall Brecc, king of Dál Riatai.⁶

5. The capture of Eilén of Mac Cuirp;⁷ and Conamail son of Cano;⁸ and

1 Tech Tailli, Tehelly, was close to Durrow, Co. Offaly, the major Columban monastery.

2 The identity of the Ibdaig is uncertain. It is tempting to associate the name with that of Ptolemy's Ebudae, as does O'Rahilly, *EIHM* 537–8, who argues that they were settled in the southernmost Hebrides; cf. also the Uí Ibdaig of *CGH* i.408, LL 330 b 59–60.

3 Drust appears to be the Drest or Drust described by the Pictish regnal lists as brother of Gartnait *filius* Donuel (= Dounel, British Dyfnwal, Irish Domnall?) and assigned a reign of 7 years: Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 248, 262.

4 Bede, *Chron. Maj.* § 563.

5 The daughter house of Iona on Tiree: see nn. 107 and 182 to Sharpe's transl. of Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*.

6 It is a mark of the separation between the tradition of the king-lists and that of the annals, that Domongart is not in the lists (Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 46), while several who are in the lists are either not given the title of king in the annals or even not mentioned at all.

7 This is, in AU, 'Gabail Eliuín m. Cuirp'; it is likely to be the place recorded at 742.10 (742.11 of this text) 'Obsesio Auiliuín filii Cruip'. These entries can be interpreted, without emendation, in two ways: (1) 'The capture / siege of Elén of the son of Corp / Crop', or (2) 'The capture / siege of Elén of Mac Cuirp / Cruip' taking the name to be Mac Cuirp / Cruip (cf. Mac Ercae etc.) It is possible that 'm.' stands for the genitive plural *mac n-*, and that 'fili' should accordingly be emended to 'filiorum' but this is not necessary. The metathesis, Cuirp / Cruip, may have been induced by an effort to make a strange name Crop / Cruip more Irish (*corp* 'body' from Latin *corpus*). The translations here and s.a. 742 follow interpretation (2).

8 Mac Airt and Mac Niocaill hesitantly translate 'and of (?) Conamail son of Cano'. The hesitation is because one would expect a genitive form, Conamlo or Conamla. Conamail is recorded as being killed s.a. 705.8. This entry comes after an entry on the killing of a king of Dál Riata, 674.4, and it is tempting to regard this as intended to record the succession of Conamail to the kingship. He is presumably the Consamail son of Cano Garb son of Gartnait given in a pedigree of Cenél nGabraín: Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 66.

- Cormac son of Máel Fothartaig dies.¹
 6. The voyage of Fáilbe, abbot of Iona, to Ireland.
 7. Máel Rubai founded the church of Apor Crosan.²
 8. Constantine son of the earlier King Constantine reigned for 17 years.³

674

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The killing of Congal Cennfhata son of Dúnachad, king of the Ulaid. Bécc Bairche *son of Blathmac* killed him.⁴
 2. The killing of Dor son of Máeldub, king of Cianacht.
 3. The death of Scandlán son of Fíngen, king of the Uí Méith.⁵
 4. A thin and tremulous cloud looking like a rainbow appeared at the fourth watch of the night on the sixth day before Easter, stretching from the east to the west in a clear sky. The moon became like blood.⁶

675

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Cenn Fáelad son of Blathmac son of Áed Sláne *at the house of the descendant of Maine in Dál Celtra*. Fínsnechtae son of Dúnachad was the victor.
 2. The killing of Airmedach descendant of Guaire.
 3. The death of Nóe son of Danél.⁷
 4. The death of [Wulfhere] son of Penda.⁸
 5. The death of Scandlán son of Fíngen, king of the Uí Méith.⁹
 6. Fínsnechtae *Fledach* begins to reign.

1 The obit of Cormac is in FA § 57, which suggests that it was part of the Chronicle of Ireland.

2 See 671.5 n.

3 Bede, *Chron. Maj.* § 556.

4 Although Bécc Bairche is included in the regnal list of the Ulaid (*LL* i.192–3; see *ECI* 623), in succession to Fergus son of Áedán of Uí Echach Cobo (*ob.* 692), he is never named as king in the annals.

5 Cf. the doublet at 675.5.

6 On this see Schove, *Chronology of Eclipses and Comets*, 133–4 (probably an aurora).

7 Daniél, named after the prophet? Cf. 660.2

8 675, Bede, *HE* v.24.

9 Cf. the doublet at 674.3. His son, Flann Feblae, became bishop of Armagh (see 715.1 n.)

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

161

676

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Columbanus,¹ bishop of Inis Bó Finde, and Fínán son of Airennán rest.
2. The killing of Máel Dúin son of Rígullán and of Bodb son of Rónán descendant of Congal.²
3. Many Picts were drowned at Land Abae.³
4. The destruction of Ailech Fringrenn by Fínsnechtae *Fledach*.⁴
5. Fáilbe returns from Ireland.⁵
6. Congal son of Máel Dúin and the sons of Scandal and Aurthulae were killed.

677

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. A bright comet was seen in the months of September and October.⁶
2. Dúinchad son of Ultán, *king of Airgialla*, was killed in Dún Forggo by *Máel Dúin son of Máel Fithrich*.
3. A battle between Fínsnechtae and the Leinstermen in a place very close to Loch nGabor, in which Fínsnechtae was the victor.

1 Colmán, *Fél.* 8 August. Cf. Bede, *HE* iv.4.

2 The name Rígullán (a borrowing from British) may be that of the Dál Riata prince killed in 629 (629.1 n.).

3 This may be the name of the monastery by Loch Awe dependent on Iona: Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, i.31.

4 Fringrenn or Frigrenn was the supposed architect of Ailech na Ríg, 'Ailech of the Kings', the royal seat of Cenél nÉogain near Derry: *The Metrical Dindshenchas*, ed. E. J. Gwynn, 5 vols. (Dublin, 1903–35; repr. 1991), iv.96–7. Ailech is usually identified with 'The Grianán of Aileach', west of Derry at C 367 198, but Brian Lacey argues, 'The Grianán of Aileach — A Note on Its Identification', *JRSAI* 131 (2001), 145–9, that the original site was in the townland of Elaghmore, perhaps a predecessor of the late-medieval castle at C 415 217, whereas the area immediately around the Grianán was under Cenél Conaill control until it was lost to Cenél nÉogain in the late-eighth century. His suggestion is that Ailech, *qua* royal seat of Cenél nÉogain, may have been moved to the Grianán after Cenél nÉogain finally established its dominance in the north-west.

5 Cf. 673.6.

6 The date should be 676. Schöve, *Chronology of Eclipses and Comets*, 293; K. Harrison, 'The Reign of King Ecgrith', *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, 43 (1971), 79. Bede, *HE* iv.12, dated the appearance of this comet to August 678, two years too late.

4. The killing of Cuandae son of Éuganán.
5. The engagement of Cúl Maini, where two sons of Máel Aichdin fell.
6. Béccán of Rhum rested *in the (an?) island of Britain*.¹

678

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The death of Colggu son of Fáilbe Flann, king of Munster;² *Findguine son of Cú cen Máthair, [...] years*.³
2. Dairchill maccu Rétai, bishop of Glenn dá Locha,⁴ and Commán, bishop of Fernae, rested.
3. The slaughter of Cenél Loairn in Tiriu, *that is, [a battle] between Ferchar the Tall and the Britons*.⁵
4. Tuaim Snámo, king of Osraige, *died at the hands of Fáelán Senchostal*.
 5. The battle of Dún Locho and the battle of Lia Móeláin and the enslavement of Elend.
5. The death of Drust son of Domnall.
6. A battle in Calathros in which Domnall Brecc was defeated.⁶

679

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The repose of Fáilbe, abbot of Iona.
2. Cenn Fáelad (son of Ailill son of Báetán), **sapiens**, rested.

¹ Perhaps the anchorite and correspondent of Cummian (along with Ségéne, abbot of Iona); *MT*, 17 March.

² Éoganacht Chaissil: *CGH* i.216 (150 b 21); cf. i.203 (149 a 19).

³ Only in AT; derived from a king-list? Cf. 680.8.

⁴ AU's *m. curetai*, AT's *mc. hui Rite*, is likely to be for *maccu Rétai*, namely a member of Dál Riata (earlier Rét(a)i): Mac Shamhráin, *Church and Polity*, 112–13.

⁵ For Ferchar Fota, *ob.* 697.2, see Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 66 (line 80), 109–10. The king-lists see him as king of Dál Riatai and assign him a reign of twenty-one years (Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 228). This is seen as unlikely by Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 111–12, and impossible by R. Sharpe, 'The Thriving of Dálriada', in S. Taylor (ed.), *Kings, Clerics and Chronicles in Scotland, 500–1297* (Dublin, 2000), 54. For Anderson's explanation, see her *Kings and Kingship*, 179. Perhaps one should reckon with the possibility that he was **lethrí** — that he shared the kingship — for all or part of this period.

⁶ To be distinguished, unless this entry is misplaced (cf. 686.4, which is certainly wrong), from the Domnall Brecc, king of Dál Riata, killed by the Britons in the battle of Strathcarron in 642.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

163

3. The battle of *Tailtiu won by Fínsnechtae* against Bécc Boirche.¹
4. The falling asleep of Nechtan (of Ner).
5. Domnall son of Suibne dies at the hands of the Ulaid.

680

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Colmán, abbot of Bangor, rests.
2. The killing of Fiannamail son of Máel Tuile, king of the Leinstermen; *and it was Foichsechán, of his own household, who slew him for the sake of Fínsnechtae.*²
3. Cathal son of Rogallach dies.
4. The battle of the English, where Ælfwine son of Osuiu fell.³
 5. The siege of Dún Baitte.
 6. Dúnchad son of Éuganán was killed.
7. The death of Máel Fothartaig, bishop of Ardstraw.
 8. *Bran son of Conall, king of Leinster for [...] years.*⁴
9. A battle in Bodbgnæ where Conall Oirggnech fell, *king of Cenél Coirpre.*⁵
10. A very severe leprosy in Ireland which is called **bolgach**.

681

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The burning of the kings in Dún Ceithirinn, namely Dúngal son of Scandal, king of the Cruithni, and Cenn Fáelad, king of the Ciannacht of *Glenn Geimin*, that is the son of Suibne, by Máel Dúin son of Máel Fithrich at the beginning of summer.
2. The battle of Blái Slébe subsequently, at the beginning of winter, in which Máel Dúin son of Máel Fithrich was killed *by the Ciannacht of Glenn Geimin and by Flann Find son of Máel Tuile.*⁶

1 The additional information is only in AT.

2 Fiannamail was of the Uí Máil, *CGH* i.77 (125 a 23–9).

3 The battle of the Trent, AD 679: Bede, *HE* iv.21/19 (in the 9th year of Ecgrith), v.24 (AD 679).

4 Only in AT; cf. 678.1.

5 Oirggnech, ‘the Destroyer’, is a *forainm*, ‘additional name’, designed to bring opprobrium on Conall.

6 Flann Find son of Máel Tuile was king of Cenél nÉogain (and one of the guarantors of the Law of Adomnán in 697). He came from the Cenél Feradaig branch of Cenél nÉogain, which had been in feud with the Cenél Maic Ercae branch, to which Máel Dúin son of Máel Fithrich belonged. It is not surprising, therefore, to see him participating in this revenge killing.

3. The killing of Conall Cúel son of Dúnchad in Kintyre.¹
4. The killing of Sechnusach son of Airmedach and of Conaing son of Congal.
5. The siege of Dún Foither.²
6. *Ciar daughter of Duib Reae rested.*

682

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The killing of Cenn Fáelad son of Colgu, king of the Connachta. *Ulcha Derg descendant of Caíllaide, of the Conmaicne Cúile kills him after taking his house.*
2. The battle of Ráith Mór of Mag Line against the Britons, where Cathusach son of Máel Dúin, king of the Cruithni, and Ultán son of Díccuill fell; (and the killing of Muirmin in Manu).³
3. The death of Suibne son of Máel Umai, **princeps** of Cork.
4. The Orkneys were laid waste by Bruide.⁴
5. *Justinian was deprived of his imperial glory for treachery and departed as an exile for Pontus.*⁵

683

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Dúnchad of Muireasc, son of Máeldub, was killed. *Fergal of Aidne, son of Artgal, [is] king of the Connachta.*
2. The battle of Corann in which Colgu son of Bláimac and Fergus son of Máel Dúin, king of Cenél Coirpri, fell.
3. The siege of Dún Att and the siege of Dún Duirn.⁶

1 Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 111.

2 Probably Dunottar on the east coast of Scotland, close to Stonehaven, south of Aberdeen; it had a crucial position close to the narrow passage between 'Monoth' and the sea. Cf. 694.4, and also Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 16; Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 142–3.

3 *Muirmin inmano*, AU; perhaps Merfyn, and perhaps also the leader of the victorious Britons, subsequently killed on the Isle of Man.

4 See 686.1 for Bruide.

5 AT, as if it were a separate annal, insert here a passage from the *Liber Pontificalis* (the last paragraph of *The Book of Pontiffs*, transl. R. Davis, p. 85).

6 See Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 15, 112–13, on Dunadd. Since Dunadd is in Argyll and Dunduinn in Perthshire, there is unlikely to be any close connection between these two sieges, one in Dál Riata, the other in Pictland.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

165

4. The beginning of the plague affecting children in the month of October.¹
5. The falling asleep of Airmedach of In Chráeb.
6. *Colmán, abbot of Clonmacnois, rested; he was from Airtech.*

684

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The children's plague.
2. The death of Maine, abbot of Nóendruim (and the death of Der Forgail).²
3. The death of Cú Choluim.³
4. The battle of Caisel Findbairr;⁴ *Loch nEchach was turned into blood.*

685

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. A great storm of wind. An earthquake in the island of Ireland.⁵
2. The English lay waste the plain of Brega, including many churches, in the month of June.⁶
3. The death of Congal son of Guaire and the death of Bresal son of Fergus from disease, *that is, the king of Cuib.*
4. *Tiberius ruled for [7] years. Gisulph, duke of the Lombard people of Beneventum, laid waste Campania with fire, sword and enslavement; and, when there was no one who would offer resistance to his onslaught, Pope John, who had succeeded Sergius, sent him priests with very many gifts, ransomed all the captives and induced the enemy to return home. Another John succeeded him, who among many distinguished works made, with most beautiful art, the oratory of the Holy Mother of God within the church of the Blessed apostle Peter. Hereberct, king of the*

1 'The third plague', AI. See MacArthur, 'Some Identifications of Pestilences', 179–81.

2 The latter is a female name, 'Daughter of Superior Testimony'.

3 'Columba's Hound'.

4 Finnbar, AU. Assuming that the second sentence follows on from the first, Caisel Findbairr must have been on the shore of, or close to, Loch nEchach (Lough Neagh).

5 If the correct reading is preserved by AU, 'the island' may refer to Iona.

6 In 684 according to Bede, *HE* iv.26/24. According to Moisl, 'The Bernician Royal Dynasty', 120–4, the Uí Néill responded to this invasion by becoming involved in a coalition that led to Ecgfrith's defeat at Nechtanesmere (Dunnichen Moss) a year later, a coalition that subsequently supported the accession of Aldfrith, probably previously resident on Iona, to Northumbria. The difficulty with this bold reconstruction is to show that the Northern Uí Néill would have been moved to take revenge for an attack on a king of the Southern Uí Néill.

Lombards, restored to the ownership of the apostolic see many demesnes and estates in the Cottian Alps, which had previously belonged to it but had been taken by the Lombards a long time before, and he sent [a charter recording] this gift to Rome written in golden letters.¹

686

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Dún Nechtain was fought on 20 May, a Saturday; in it Ecgrith son of Osuiu, king of the English, was killed by *Bruide son of Bile, king of Fortriu*, having completed the fifteenth year of his reign, together with a great company of his soldiers.²

2. Tula burnt Aman of Dún nOllaig.³

¹ AT from Bede, *Chron. Maj.* §§ 571, 573–5.

² Bede, *HE* iv.26/24, gives the date as 21 May 685; R. L. Poole, *Studies in Chronology and History* (Oxford, 1934), 45, argued that AU's 20 May is correctly stated to be a Saturday if one takes the year to be 685. The regnal date given here and in Bede is confirmed by the dedication inscription at Jarrow: see above 671.1 n.: Harrison, *The Framework of Anglo-Saxon History*, 84–5. On the other hand 'having completed' goes too far, if Harrison is right that Ecgrith became king between 1 and 17 September 670. Dún Nechtain is probably represented by the name of a village, Dunnichen, 3 miles ESE of Forfar (NO 51 48): W. J. Watson, *The Celtic Place-Names of Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1926), 239. If Symeon of Durham (who supplies the English name of the battle Nechtanesmere, 'Nechtan's Lake') was correct in saying that Ecgrith's body was subsequently taken for burial to Iona, the exceptional detail of this entry would be explained: *Historia Dunelmensis Ecclesiae*, i.9 (ed. T. Arnold, *Symeonis Monachi Opera Omnia*, Rolls Ser. [London, 1882–5], i.32). This supposition receives important support from the *Martyrology of Tallaght* (probably using a source from Iona) where Ecgrith's name is entered under 27 May, one week after the date of the battle: P. Ó Riain, *Anglo-Saxon Ireland: The Evidence of the Martyrology of Tallaght* (Cambridge, 1993), 11–12. For both Bede and the *Historia Brittonum*, c. 57 (which gives the British name, *Linn Garan*), this battle saw the end of the Northumbrian overlordship of the Picts; Bede also notes (*HE* iv.26/24) that some of the Britons, presumably those of the kingdom of Dumbarton, and the Irish settled in Britain recovered their liberty as a result of the same battle; there is no more talk of tribute being paid by the Picts and by Dál Riata to the Northumbrian king, as under Oswiu (Bede, *HE* ii.5). A discussion of the battle and its possible celebration in the Pictish stone known as Aberlemno 2 or Aberlemno Churchyard — namely J. R. Allen and J. Anderson, *The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, 2nd edn. in 2 vols. (Balgavies, 1993), ii.209–14 — is provided by G. Cruickshank, *The Battle of Dunnichen: An Account of the Pictish Victory at the Battle of Dunnichen also known as Nechtansmere*, 2nd edn. (Balgavies, 1999); see also J. Fraser, *The Battle of Dunnichen* (Stroud, 2002).

³ If this is Dunollie just to the north of Oban, well within Dál Riata, it is striking that neither name appears to be Irish. This is the first of five references in the Chronicle of Ireland (see Index of Peoples and Places). For the site see L. Alcock and E. A. Alcock, 'Reconnaissance Excavations on Early Historic Fortifications and Other Royal Sites in Scotland, 2. Excavations at Dunollie Castle, Oban, Argyll, 1978', *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, 117 (1987), 119–47.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

167

3. Talorgg son of Acithan died.
4. Domnall Brecc son of Eochu *Buide fell at the hands of Owain, king of the Britons, in the battle of Srath Caruin.*¹
5. The killing of Rothachtach and of Dargart son of Findguine.
6. The death of Banbán Oscach,² **sapiens**.³
7. *Forcron, abbot of Clonmacnois, rested.*

687

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The killing of Feradach son of Congal.
2. The repose of Do Chumae Conóc, abbot of Glenn dá Locha.⁴
3. The falling asleep of Rosséne, abbot of Cork.
4. The death of Osséne, bishop of the monastery of Finnntan son of Findguine.⁵
5. Adomnán brought back sixty captives to Ireland.⁶

1 A doublet of his obit, 642.1.

2 Explained by Stokes in his edn. of AT, s.a., as *ós cách*, 'superior to everyone'.

3 AT replace *sapiens* by 'lector of Kildare'. This is likely to be the Banbannus referred to as an authority in an anonymous commentary on the Catholic Epistles, ed. R. E. McNally, *Scriptores Hiberniae Minores*, CCSL 108 A and B, i.19 (line 637): Grosjean, 'Sur quelques exégètes irlandais du VII^e siècle', 78–80.

4 Of the two names, Do Chumae belongs to the common early monastic type; Conóc is probably a Hibernicized version of the Welsh name Cynog; he may be the Mo Chonóc of Kilmacanogue, Co. Wicklow: see Mac Shamhráin, *Church and Polity*, 112–14, 124.

5 AT and CS replace 'son of Finnngine' by 'that is Munnu, the son of Tulchán,' thus implying that this monastery was Tech Munnu / Taghmon, Co. Wexford. If AU's text is to be translated according to the natural word-order, the identification with Fintan of Taghmon is impossible, since Fintan, alias Munnu, the founder of Taghmon, was, as AT and CS state, the son of Tailchán (Tulchán), Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, i.2; Heist, *Vitae*, 247. However, Byrne, 'Chiasmus and Hyperbaton in the Annals of Ulster', suggests that an unnatural word-order was used, so that the text might be translated 'The death of Osséne — bishop of the Monastery of Fintan — son of Findguine.' The monastery of Fintan would then have been correctly understood by the common source of AT and CS as Taghmon. Byrne also notes, however, that Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, i.2, cited a priest called Osséne son of Ernán (not Findguine) as his source for a story about Munnu of Taghmon. The correct translation thus remains uncertain. In 652.1, Oiséne is used as the Irish form of OE Oswine, but Os- is also a native Irish name-element.

6 Cf. Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, ii.46, who says that he made two visits to Northumbria, the first after Nechtanesmere, the second two years later; if the battle of Nechtanesmere is dated one year too late, the dates for Adomnán's visits may be correspondingly out by one year. If so, the most likely dates would appear to be 686 and 688. Cf. Bede, *HE* v.15, who was unaware that there had been more than one visit; this may be because Adomnán only visited Wearmouth-Jarrow on one of these occasions.

688

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The repose of Ségéne, bishop of Armagh.¹
2. The killing of Cano son of Gartnaid.²
3. Fínsnechtae received clerical status.
4. The battle of Imlech Pich, where Dub dá Inber, king of Ardd Cianachtae, and Uarchride descendant of Osséne, *king of Conailli*, fell, and Congalach son of Conaing escaped by flight.³ Niall son of Cernach was the victor.

689

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Iolan, bishop of Cenn Garad, died.
2. Fínsnechtae returns to the kingship.
3. The killing of Diarmait, *the king* of Mide, son of Airmedach Cáech by *Áed son of Dlúthach, king of the Fir Chúl*.⁴
4. The death of Cathusach grandson of Domnall Brecc.
5. The death of Do Chinne of Daire Murchaisi.
6. The death of Feradach son of Tuathalán.⁵
7. The death of Máel Dúin son of Conall Crandamna.⁶
8. Part of the sun was obscured.

1 No. 19 in Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List', 320. He was the bishop of Armagh who is recorded as receiving the Testament of Áed of Sleaty, ed. and trans. Bieler, *Patrician Texts*, 178–9; by this action he made a church in the heart of Leinster into a member of the Patrician *familia*; see n. on 700.2.

2 Cf. above 663.4; 668.4; 670.4; and below 690.4 and 705.9. See Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 92–4.

3 For Uarchride son of Dícuill and his descendants, see Thornton, 'Early Medieval Louth', 139–50, esp. 142. The geography of the alliance between Congalach son of Conaing and the kings of Ard Ciannachtae and the Conailli suggests that the sons of Conaing were already based in North Brega and the sons of Cernach in South Brega where their descendants (respectively Uí Chonaing and Uí Chernaig) would be kings.

4 This description of Áed's position is probably anachronistic; his descendants, SílnDlúthaig, were, however, the rulers of Fir Chúl mBreg.

5 Cf. 653.1; 663.4.

6 For the father see, 660.4, and for the brother 696.1. All three are included in the king-lists of Dál Riata, but not in the right order (Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 46, 157). AT, but not CS, run together entries 4, 6 and 7.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

169

9. *Adomnán brought back captives to Ireland.*¹

690

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Congal son of Máel Dúin son of Áed Bennán, king of West Munster,² and Duinechaid son of Orc Doith,³ and Ailill son of Dúngal of Eilne son of Scandal, *king of the Cruithni*, were killed.
2. In this year Bede composed a book, *De Natura Rerum et Temporibus*, et in pagin et in figell.⁴
3. The burning of Armagh.
4. The death of Findguine Fota and Feradach Méith son of Nechtlecc; and Coblaithe daughter of Cano dies.⁵
5. Do Bécóc of Cluain Ard rested.⁶
6. *Bran son of Conall, king of the Leinstermen, dies.*⁷

1 Only in AT; but Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, ii. 46, speaks of two visits to Northumbria separated by a two-year interval. There is thus a good chance that this is not a doublet of 687.5 but an entry that was in the Iona annals.

2 (all) Munster, AT, CS.

3 For the father see 659.2.

4 There is confusion here. The earliest of Bede's works were written when he was still a deacon, namely between 691 and 703 (Plummer, *Baedae Opera Historica*, i, p. xi: Bede a deacon in 691 or 692, a priest in 702 or 702). The *De Temporibus* was written in 703 and the *De Natura Rerum* may belong to the same or a slightly earlier period: M. L. W. Laistner and H. H. King, *A Hand-List of Bede Manuscripts* (New York, 1943), 139. Hence the Irish annalist may have advanced them from the time when Bede was ordained priest to the time when he was ordained deacon. *Pagin* ought to be for *pagina* often used for the text of Scripture; *figell* may be a corruption of a notice derived from an abbreviated list of Bede's writings (as in *HE* v.24), perhaps (*de*) *fig(uris lib)ell(us)*, namely the work he himself entitled, in *HE* v.24, *De schematibus siue tropis libellus*.

5 For the father see 688. 2.

6 The patron-saint of Toureen Peakaun in the early-medieval kingdom of Múscraige mBreguin, *Fél. Notes*, 26 May, *MT* 26 May, *MG* 26 May. See M. Moloney, 'Beccan's Hermitage in Aherlow: The Riddle of the Slabs', *North Munster Antiquarian Journal*, 9 (1962–5), 99–107; J. Waddell and P. Holland, 'The Peakaun Site: Duignan's 1944 Investigations', *Tipperary Historical Journal* (1990), 163–83 (on the excavation very briefly reported by M. Duignan himself, 'The Early Monastic Site at Peakaun, Co. Tipperary', *JRSAI* 74 (1944), 226–7); D. Kelly, 'The Heart of the Matter: Models for Irish High Crosses', *JRSAI* 121 (1991), 105–45 (esp. 111–16). The name Peakaun is derived from another form of the name Do Béccóc, namely Béccán; the townland name, Toureen Peakaun comes from the name of the well, 'the Little Cold One', an tUairín.

7 See 693.2.

170

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

7. Justinian II, son of Constantine, reigned for 10 years.
 8. *Gnáthnad*, abbess of Kildare, slept.
 9. *Cellach Cualann son of Gerrthide [was] king of Leinster for [..] years.*¹

691

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Crónán moccu Chualne, abbot of Bangor, died.
2. Theodore, bishop of Britain, rested.²
 3. The Dál Riatai laid waste the Cruithni and the Ulaid.
4. Fidchellach son of Flann, king of the Uí Maini, dies.
 5. A great storm of wind on 16 September drowned some six people of the community of Iona.

692

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Adomnán journeys to Ireland in the 14th year after the repose of Fáilbe.
 2. Bishop Conchad dies.
 3. Fergus son of Áedán, king of the Province, died.³
 4. The killing of Máel Díthraib son of Éuganán.
5. The moon [turned] to the colour of blood on the Feast of the Nativity of St Martin.⁴

693

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Bruide son of Bile, king of Fortriu, dies, and

¹ Only AT; derived from a regnal list. Its placing here is dependent on the obit for his predecessor, 690. 6, but see 693. 2

² Bede, *HE* v.8: 19 Sept. 690.

³ 'The Province', *Coiced*, stands for the province of Ulster. The term tends to be used when the king in question does not belong to Dál Fiatach; Fergus was of the Uí Echach Cobo of west Co. Down: *CGH* i.324 (161 bd 37) (also *CGH* i.326). In the regnal list of the Ulaid, *LL* i.193, he is named, by a slip, Oengus mac Aedain; his reign is there said to have lasted 16 years.

⁴ Schöve, *Chronology of Eclipses and Comets*, 136–7.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

171

Alphin son of Nechtan.¹

2. The death of Dí Rath, bishop of Fernae; and Bran grandson of Fáelán, king of the Leinstermen, died.²

3. Cellach son of Rónán Mór dies.

4. A battle between Osraige and the Leinstermen, in which Fáelchar grandson of Máel Odrae fell.

5. The killing of Ainftech and Nia Néill and the sons of Boand.

6. The death of Dóergart son of Findguine.³

7. A battle against [the son of] Penda.⁴

8. *Bloody rain fell in Leinster.*⁵

694

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Crón Becc, abbot of Clonmacnois, died.

2. Bishop Becc Fhola rested.

3. The killing of Cerball son of Máelodor.

4. The siege of Dún Fother.⁶

5. The death of Ferchar son of Connath Cerr.⁷

6. Domnall son of Auen, king of Ail Cluath, dies.⁸

7. Uidréne of Mag mBili.

8. The death of Crónán of Balnae.

695

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Finsnechtae *son of Dú nchad son of Áed Sláne*,

¹ In the Pictish regnal lists, Bredei *filius* Bili is assigned a reign of 21 years (Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 248, 262); cf. 672.7 above. On Alphin cf. the Eilpín of 728.4–5. The British form is Elffin (all are from Latin Alpinus).

² Cf. 690.6. Bran was the ancestor of Sí l mBrain, which became the royal branch (*rígrad*) of the Uí Dúnlainge.

³ See 710.4 and 712.3 for further members of this family (apparently leading members of Cenél Comgaill).

⁴ Æthelred of Mercia, who ruled 675–704.

⁵ AT have an Irish entry, which, when compared with CS's Latin entry, adds 'so that it was like streams for three days and three nights'. The phenomenon is perhaps that whereby Saharan sand, of a reddish colour, is carried north by strong winds and is deposited with rain.

⁶ Cf. 681.5.

⁷ Cf. 627.1, 629.1 / 630.3 for the father.

⁸ Dyfnwal son of Owain, king of Dumbarton / Ystrad Clud.

king of Tara,¹ and Bresal his son, were killed *in battle at Grellach Dollaith* by Áed son of Dlúthach and by Congalach son of Conaing.

2. The killing of Tadgg son of Fáilbe in Glenn Geimin.

3. The repose of Menn Bairenn, abbot of Achad Bó.

4. Gaimide of Lugmad fell asleep.

5. The death of Bran son of Conall Becc.

6. Tómnat, the wife of Ferchar, dies.²

7. The death of Conall son of Tuathal.

8. *Loingsech begins to reign.*³

696

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The killing of Domnall son of Conall Crandamnae.⁴

2. Findguine son of Cú cen Máthair, dies; *Ailill son of Cú cen Máthair [is king] of Munster for [...] years.*⁵

3. Fergal of Aidne *son of Artgal*⁶ and Fiannamail son of Mennach die.

4. Lóchéne Menn, **sapiens**, abbot of Kildare, was killed.⁷

5. Cumméne of the Mugdornai rested.⁸

6. Congalach son of Conaing son of Congal son of Áed Sláne dies.

7. *Loingsech begins to reign.*⁹

697

AU, AT, CS.

1. Kalends of January. Tarachin was expelled from the kingship.¹⁰

2. Ferchar the Tall dies.¹¹

1 Entitled 'king of Ireland', AT, CS.

2 Presumably the wife of Ferchar the Tall, 697.2.

3 Cf. 696.7.

4 For the father, see 660.4 and for the brother 689.7. All three are in the regnal lists of Dál Riata, but the brothers are in reverse order (Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 46).

5 The addition, derived from a king-list, is only in AT.

6 CS adds 'son of Guaire Aidne' and the title 'king of the Connachta'.

7 'The best **scriba** of the Irish', *CGH* i.152 (142 b 41).

8 Bishop of the Mugdornai (see *ECI* 260)?

9 Cf. 695.8.

10 Cf. 699.5.

11 See n. on 678.3.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

173

3. Adamnán proceeded to Ireland and gave the **Lex Innocentium** to the peoples.¹
 4. Echu grandson of Domnall was killed.
 5. Máel Fothartaig son of Máeldub, king of Airgialla, dies.²
6. The skirmish of Crannach, in which Feradach son of Máel Doith fell.
 7. The battle of Uilchú.
 8. Ecomras son of Congal son of Guaire was killed.
9. Mo Ling of Lóchair fell asleep.³
10. Britons and Ulaid wasted Mag Muirthemne.
 11. Casán, **scriba** from Lusca, rested.
 12. The killing of Cú Chobo.

698

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. A battle at *Telach Garraist* in Fernmag in which fell Conchobar Machae son of Máel Dúin, *king of the Airthir*, and Áed of Ardd,⁴ king of Dál nAraidí.⁵
2. A battle between the English and the Picts in which fell the son of Bernith

¹ See the following works by M. Ní Dhonnchadha: 'The Guarantor List of *Cáin Adomnáin*', *Peritia*, 1 (1982), 178–215; 'The *Lex Innocentium*: Adomnán's Law for Women, Clerics and Youths, 697 A.D.', in M. O'Dowd and S. Wichert (eds.), *Chattel, Servant, or Citizen: Women's Status in Church, State and Society* (Belfast, 1995), 58–69; 'Birr and the Law of the Innocents', in T. O'Loughlin (ed.), *Adomnán at Birr AD 697* (Dublin, 2001), and especially the translation of the text, *ibid.* 53–68.

² No. 68 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* promulgated earlier the same year (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 206). He belonged to the *Síl nDaimíni* branch of *Uí Chremthainn*, namely to the dynasty whose 'seat of kingship' was Clogher, Co. Tyrone, *Clochar Macc nDaimíni*.

³ The saint of Tech Mo Ling, St. Mullin's, Co. Carlow, a character in many stories, notably in *Buile Shuibne*, trans. by Heaney as *Sweeney Astray*, 76–85. He is no. 18 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin*, promulgated earlier in the same year (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 189).

⁴ Oired AT, Airedh CS.

⁵ Giving the name Conchobar Machae to a king of the Airthir, within whose kingdom lay Ard Machae and Emain Machae (the latter the legendary capital of Conchobar son of Ness in the Ulster Cycle) was a conscious adoption of a legendary Ulster past by a dynasty which was not usually, by this period, aligned politically with Ulster. For not wholly dissimilar tensions, at just this time, over which people, the Airthir or the Ulaid, owned St Patrick, see Muirchú's Life of the saint in *Patrician Texts*, ed. and trans. Bieler, pp. 120/121.

who is called Brectrid.¹

3. The burning of Dún nOllaig.²

4. The expulsion of Ainfchellach son of Ferchar from the kingship, and he was bound and carried off to Ireland.³

5. The death of Forannán abbot of Kildare (and of Máel Dúin son of Mongán).⁴

6. The death of Muirgus son of Máel Dúin, king of Cenél Coirpri.⁵

699

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January.

2. *Philippicus reigned for one year and six months.*⁶

3. A murrain of cattle in the land of the English.

4. The battle of Fiannamail son of Osséne.⁷

5. Tara[ch]in proceeds to Ireland.⁸

1 Beorhtred son of Beornhæth: see P. Hunter Blair, 'The Bernicians and their Northern Frontier', in N. K. Chadwick (ed.), *Studies in Early British History* (Cambridge, 1963), 170–1. This Beorhtred was probably the Berht who led the invasion of Brega in 684 (above, 685.2). His death is noted by Bede, *HE* v.24, s.a. 698, 'Berctred, dux regius Nordanhymbrorum', 'Berhtred, a royal leader of the Northumbrians'. His father Beornhæth is described by Stephen, *Life of Wilfrid*, c. 19, as a sub-king who assisted Ecgrith's campaigns against the Picts.

2 Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 112, suggests that this entry is linked to the next. For Dún Ollaig see the next note.

3 Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 66, gives Ainfchellach's pedigree. His father's obit is at 697.2 and his own at 719.6. This entry implies that, at the time of his capture, Ainfchellach was in Britain, probably in Dál Riata territory. Dún nOllaig (Dunollie, near Oban) was in the territory of Cenél Loairn, to which Ainfchellach belonged. The two entries, 3 and 4, may thus be closely connected. Ainfchellach may have been taken to the Irish part of Dál Riata.

4 Forannán is no. 9 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 188).

5 No. 64 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor-List', 205).

6 Bede, *Chron. Maj.* § 579.

7 Cf. *CGH* i.327 (162 c 15).

8 Cf. 697.1

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

175

700

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The cattle plague broke out in Ireland on the kalends of February in Mag Trego in Tethbae.
2. The rest of Áed, an anchorite from Sléibte.¹
3. The falling asleep of Iarnlach, abbot of Lismore.
4. Fiannamail grandson of Dúnochad,² king of Dál Riatai, and Flann son of Cend Fáelad son of Suibne, *king of the Cenél nÉogain*,³ were killed.
5. Aurthuile⁴ grandson of Crunnmáel, *king of the Cenél nÉogain*, was driven from the kingship, and goes to Britain.⁵

1 Áed was previously bishop of Sléibte and had made the testament, *idacht* (*audacht*), granting his church and kindred to St Patrick, recorded among the *Additamenta*, 'additional items', in the Book of Armagh: *Patrician Texts*, ed. and trans. Bieler, 178; F. J. Byrne, 'A Note on Trim and Sletty', *Peritia*, 3 (1984), 316–19; Doherty, 'The Cult of St. Patrick', 75–8; *ECI* 261–2. Muirchú addressed the preface to his Life of Patrick to Áed (*Patrician Texts*, ed. and trans. Bieler, 62); and the Life must therefore have been written before Áed's death in this year. Áed is no. 25 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 192–3). His feastday was 7 February (*MT*).

2 AT have *mac hui* which might be a late spelling for *maccu*, *moccu* 'member of the gens' of'. Since, however, the obvious **gens** to which Fiannamail should have belonged was Dál Riata, the likelihood is that there was confusion between the various abbreviations, m. for *mac* 'son', h. for *aue*, *ua*, *uí* 'grandson', 'descendant' and m.h. for *maccu*, *mac* *hua*, *mac* *hui*. Moreover, he is no. 77 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin*, where he is described simply as grandson of Dúnochad (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 208–10). See also Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 8, Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 105, 155, 200.

3 The title is only in AT; cf. 681.2 and 700.7, where the king of Cenél nÉogain is named as Flann Find son of Máel Tuile, agreeing with the pedigree, *CGH* i.180. The Flann of this entry is probably the son of Cenn Fáelad son of Suibne, king of Cíannacht of Glenn Geimin, whose obit is given at 681.1.

4 Anrothan AT; but cf. 727.3.

5 Aurthuile is the Erthuile who is no. 72 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 207). The Flann Find whose obit is recorded in 700.7 was also grandson to Crunnmáel (both belonged to the Cenél Feradaig branch of Cenél nÉogain) and is described in the Guarantor-List to *Cáin Adomnáin* as king of Cenél nÉogain (he is no. 43): Aurthuile and Flann may have been *lethríg*, joint-kings or Flann may have been *tánaise rí*g, 'heir-apparent' representing the kingdom (for the role of the *tánaise rí*g as guarantor, see *CIH* 920.1–2 and R. Chapman Stacey, *The Road to Judgment: From Custom to Court in Medieval Ireland and Wales* (Philadelphia, 1994), 92). A possibility is that this year's events marked the final dislodging of Cenél Feradaig from their hold on power and the triumph of Cenél Maic Ercae with the succession of Fergal son of Máel Dúin (the next king of Tara after Congal Cennmagair son of Fergus, *ob.* 710).

6. Famine and pestilence prevailed in Ireland for three years so that man ate man.

7. Flann Find, son of Máel Tuile, *king of the Cenél nÉogain*, grandson of Crunnmáel, dies.¹

8. *Colmán of Lind Duachaill dies.*²

9. *Conall son of Suibne, king of the Déisi, died.*³

701

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January.

2. *Anastasius reigned for three years. He seized Philippicus and put out his eyes but he did not kill him.*⁴

3. *Liutprand, king of the Lombards, gave a gift of the patrimony of the Cottian Alps to Pope Gregory.*⁵

4. *Ecgerht, a holy man of the English people, and a man who adorned the priesthood by his monastic life for the sake of the heavenly fatherland, converted, by assiduous preaching, many provinces of the Irish to the canonical observance of the date of Easter, from which they had strayed for a long time.*⁶

5. The cattle plague.

6. Colmán grandson of Orc, *abbot of Cluain Iraird*, (Cellach son of Máel Racho, bishop, Dícuill abbot of Cluain Auis), died.⁷

7. Ailill son of Cú cen Máthair, king of Munster, dies.⁸

1 No. 43 in the GuarantorList of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 197).

2 Colmán was the name of the patron saint of Lind Duachaill (in Co. Louth, O 08 94; later to be a Viking stronghold: see below, 841.4): *Fél.*, MT 30 March.

3 Cf. 701.14.

4 Bede, *Chron. Maj.* § 583. The correct date is 713.

5 The *Liber Pontificalis*, the ultimate source of this entry, attributes the gift to Aribert, king of the Lombards and places it in the pontificate of John VII, 705–707. Bede's *Chronica Maiora*, however, the immediate source, attributes the gift to Liutprand, confirming an earlier gift of Aribert (Hereberectus) (in the reign of Anastasius, ed. Mommsen, § 585).

6 Bede, *Chron. Maj.* § 586. Bede actually gives the AD date, 716.

7 Colmán is no. 24 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor-List', 192).

8 His obit is at 698 in AI but this is probably wrong. He is no. 52 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 201. His position in the list, quite apart from the title 'king of Mag Féne' (the land around Fermoy, Co. Cork), which may well be a later addition, indicates that he was not king of Munster in 697, a position which the List assigns to Eterscéil son of Máel Umai of Éoganacht Áine. Ní Dhonnchadha prefers the evidence of this

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

177

8. Fedelmid son of Fergus son of Áedán dies.¹
9. The killing of Áed Odbae.²
10. Áed son of Dlúthach [and] Congal son of Éoganán died.³
11. An encounter on Skye in which fell Conaing son of Dúinchad and the son of Cuandae.
12. The destruction of Dún Onlaig⁴ by Selbach.
13. The killing of the kindred of Cathub.⁵
14. The killing of Conall son of Suibne, king of the Déisi.⁶
15. Conall son of Donennach, king of the Uí Fhigenti,⁷ dies.
16. The killing of Niall son of Cernach at *Drumman Ua Casán*. Írgalach grandson of Conaing killed him.⁸

annalistic obit, but this may not be correct, first because of the general bias of most surviving Munster sources for this period towards Éoganacht Glendamnach, and, secondly, because there is no good reason for thinking that the sequence in the List has been re-ordered.

1 It is possible that this Fedilmid was not son of Fergus but grandson (an example of the fairly common confusion between the abbreviations *m.* = *mac* = 'son' and *h.* = *hua* = 'grandson, descendant'): the list of guarantors in *Cáin Adomnáin*, § 28, has a Fedelmid grandson/descendant of Fergus (no. 79 in the list), and he is likely to be Fedelmid son of Máel Cothaid son of Fergus of *CGH* i.326 (Uí Echach Cobo). Confirmatory evidence comes from the *Fragmentary Annals* § 151, which has a Feidhlimid mc. Maoile Cathaigh immediately before the entry which is here 701.7. His grandfather, Fergus son of Áedán, died in 692, in extreme old age if the pedigree is right (since his father, Áedán, died in 616). The father of Fedilmid, Máel Cothaid, may well have predeceased the grandfather, Fergus, and this would have facilitated error. On all this see Ní Dhonnchadha, 'The Guarantor List', 210.

2 Ancestor of the Uí Áeda Odbae (Lec. 224 rb 35–rc2 = BB 196 a 19–32, according to which they were a branch of the Gailenga) and another person in the guarantor-list of *Cáin Adomnáin*: no. 73 (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 207). According to the Middle Irish prolegomena to *Cáin Adomnáin*, ed. Meyer, § 6, his descendants were located in South Brega.

3 Áed son of Dlúthach is no. 75 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin*, where he is described as king of Cúla [Breg] (but the titles were usually later additions): Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 208.

4 Older form of Ollaig; cf. 686.2; 698.3; 714.2.

5 Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 110, suggests that this 'kindred of Cathub' may be identified with one of the branches of Cenél Loairn listed in the *Senchus Fer nAlban*, *ibid.* p. 42 (l. 51 of the text). He further proposes that Cenél Cathbad, 'the Kindred of Cathub', held Dún Ollaig and was in revolt against Selbach, who himself belonged to Cenél Loairn. This would then explain why Selbach destroyed Dún Ollaig.

6 No. 48 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor-List', 200).

7 Figente, AT; Finnigenti, AU; Ffidhgentigh, CS. Cf. the obit of his father in AI 683: 'The death of Donennach, king of the Uí Fhigenti'; Conall himself is no. 60 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 204).

8 Níall son of Cernach is no. 55 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 202). Írgalach was in fact son, not grandson of Conaing. Cf. below, 702.2. The

1. The kalends of January. Muiredach *Muinlethan* of Mag nAí, *king of the Connachta*, dies.¹
2. Írgalach son² of Conaing was slain by Britons on Inis Mac Nesán.³
3. Fáeldobor, *abbot* of Clochar, fell asleep.
 4. Maccnia, king of the Uí Echdach Ulath, Ailill son of Cenn Fáelad, king of the Ciannacht, died;⁴ and Garbán of Mide⁵ and Colgu son of Móenach, abbot of Lusca,⁶ and Luath Foigde and Crach Erpais, **sapi-entes**, died.
 5. Tiberius Caesar reigned for seven years.⁷

error is in both AU and AT (the entry is not in CS), and therefore apparently already in the Chronicle of Ireland. The same error was made in the Guarantor-List in *Cáin Adomnáin*, where he is no. 90 (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 213). Apart from the easy confusion between *m.*, *mac*, and *h. hua, aue*, the father Conaing was ancestor of the royal dynasty of North Brega, the Uí Chonaing; hence copyists were much more accustomed to writing *h. Conaing* than *m. Conaing*.

1 'King of the Uí Brúin' AI.

2 'grandson' AU and CS but 'son' AT; in AI he is 'king of the Uí Néill', a designation often used in place of 'king of Tara' in the eighth-century annals in AI.

3 Namely Ireland's Eye, off the coast of Brega, O 28 41; see *Fél.* 15 March, Notes. Írgalach is no. 90 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 213).

4 Maccnia is no. 65 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 205–6) and is there entitled king of Ard Ua nEchach, the Ards Peninsula, Co. Down. Ailill was the last king of Ciannacht Breg who derived from the native dynasty and was acknowledged as king in the Chronicle of Ireland. The next named king belonged to the Uí Chonaing, the branch of Síl nÁeda Sláne which ruled North Brega (742.8).

5 He is no. 83 in the guarantor-list of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor-List', 211), where he is described as 'of Mide king'. The obit of a son is at 747.18; the Uí Garbáin of 822.10 may perhaps be his descendants.

6 He is no. 20 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 190). To judge by his name alone, he belonged to the dynasty which, later in the eighth century, controlled Lusca. He is presumably the Colgu son of Móenach given at *CGH* i.168 (145 c 15). His son, Clothgno, is included by AU in its list of those slain in the battle of Allen in 722, and is the most junior in the pedigree given in *CGH*. There appears thus to have been a stage at which the dynasty was still royal and also already controlled the abbacy of Lusca.

7 Bede, *Chron. Maj.* § 571.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

179

703

AU, AT, CS

1. The Kalends of January. The battle of Mag Culind in Ardd Ua nEchdach between the Ulaid and the Britons, in which fell the son of Radgann, the adversary of the churches of God. The Ulaith were the victors.
2. The battle of Corann won by *Cellach son of Ragallach and by the Connachta*, in which fell Loingsech mac Óengusa, king of Ireland, together with his three sons, *i.e. Artgal, Connachtach and Flann Derg*, and two sons of Colgu and Dub Díbergg son of Dúngal and Fergus Forcraith and Congal of Gabair and many other **duces**.¹ This battle was joined on the 12th of July, at the sixth hour of Saturday.² *Cellach son of Ragallach was victor.*
3. Colmán son of Findbarr, abbot of Lismore, dies.³
4. Ailén Daingen is built.
5. Fergusán son of Máelchú dies.
6. The siege of Rithe.

704

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January.
 2. *Theodosius reigned for one year. Having been elected emperor he defeated Anastasius in a severe battle at the city of Nicaea and after he had been given the sacrament he had himself made a cleric and ordained a priest. When he had gained power, since he was a Catholic, he soon restored that venerable image in which the six holy synods were depicted, and which had been thrown down by Philippicus, to its original place in the royal city.*⁴

1 Loingsech is no. 41 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 196–7), where he is also entitled 'king of Ireland'. Dub Díbergg belonged to Cenél mBóguini (his father was the Dúngal of *CGH* i.165, 144 f 46, where BB has the correct form of the name); he is probably the Dub Díbergg who is No. 69 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 206). Fergus Forcraith was of the Uí Thuirtri (*CGH* i.141) and was no. 81 in the Guarantor-List (Ní Dhonnchadha, 211); Congal of Gabair of Cenél Coirpri (see the obit of his son, Bodbchad, at 736.7).

2 See the Introduction, 42–3; these details indicate that the true year is 704.

3 No. 26 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* in 697 (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 193). His predecessor's obit is at 700.3, which suggests that Colmán was either not yet abbot in 697 or that his predecessor had resigned by that date.

4 Bede, *Chron. Maj.* §§ 587–8.

3. A slaughter of the Dál Riata in Glenn Limnae.
4. Adomnán, abbot of Iona, rests, in the 77th year of his age.
5. Aldfrith son of Osuiú, **sapiens**, king of the English, dies.¹
6. A battle on the Clóenath,² where Cellach of Cualu was the victor, and in which Bodbchath of Mide, son of Diarmait, fell.³ Fogartach grandson of Cernach fled.⁴
7. Feradach son of Máel Dúin, king of Cenél Lóegairi, fell.

705

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January.
 2. *Leo reigned for nine years.*⁵
 3. *The Saracens came to Constantinople with a huge army and besieged the city for three years, until, weary of the siege, they departed.*
 4. *Liutprand, hearing that the Saracens, having laid Sardinia waste, might even desecrate those places where the bones of St Augustine had formerly been translated and laid to rest in honour, sent a message; and having given a large sum of money he received them and translated them to Pavia and reburied them there with the honour due to so great a father.*

1 Bede, *HE* v.18, 24, gives the year of his death as 705, and the D and E versions of ASC say that he died on 14 December at Driffield. This date is accepted by Harrison, *The Framework of Anglo-Saxon History*, 88–9. D. P. Kirby, 'Bede, Eddius Stephanus and the Life of Wilfrid', *EHR* 98 (1983), 113, prefers 704, being concerned at Harrison's suggestion that there was an interregnum of at least seven months. Yet Aldfrith was on Iona when his brother died at Nechtanesmere on 20 May 685, was regarded by some as an illegitimate son of Oswiu and was not expected to succeed (Anonymous Life of St Cuthbert, iv.6, ed. and trans. B. Colgrave, *Two Lives of St Cuthbert* [Cambridge, 1940], 104/5). Hence there seems to be no difficulty in assuming a long interregnum. Moreover Kirby assumes that the northern annals in ASC DE began the year in September, but this seems not to be the case: *EHD* i.116 (2nd edn. 125). In AI he is called by the nickname Flann Fína, 'flame of wine'. A later collection of maxims, 'The Words of Flann Fína', were attributed to him or to someone else with the same nickname, ed. and trans. C. Ireland, *Old Irish Wisdom attributed to Aldfrith of Northumbria* (Tempe, Arizona, 2000).

2 'Crooked ford', Clane, Co. Kildare, close to the northern frontier of Leinster.

3 Bodbchad was probably the Bodbchath, king of Luigni (presumably of Mide), who is no. 89 in the Guarantor-List (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 213). If the title is right, he had been placed as ruler of a client-kingdom in Mide by his brother Murchad (for whom see 714.1 and 715.2).

4 Most references to this figure, including the version of this entry in AT and CS, suggest that his name was Fogartach rather than Focartach as suggested by AU's Focartaigh; there may have been confusion with the distinct name Fócartae.

5 This, and the following three entries, are taken from Bede's *Chron. Maj.* §§ 591–2.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

181

5. *We have taken care to set out these things about the course of the past age, insofar as we could, from the true Hebrew version.*¹
6. Cenn Fáelad grandson of Áed Brecc, abbot of Bangor, fell asleep.²
7. The battle of Corcu Mo Druad where fell Céilechair son of Comán.
8. Cellach son of Rogallnech, king of the Connachta, died after taking clerical status.³
9. The killing of Conamail son of Canu.
10. Congal *Cennmagair* son of Fergus of *Fanat* begins to reign.⁴

706

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Du Channa of Daire and Osséne, *that is, of Frému — he was of the Callraige of Tethbae* — son of Gallust, abbot of Clonmacnois, rests.⁵
2. Bruide son of Derile dies.⁶
3. Conchobor son of Máel Dúin, king of Cenél Coirpri, was killed.⁷

1 The implication of the inclusion of this concluding statement from Bede's *Chron. Maj.* should be that the Chronicle already extended back into the biblical era, included in the phrase 'the past age'. Hence this addition was probably made in Clonmacnois after 911.

2 He is no. 3 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 186).

3 No. 61 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 204).

4 The additions are not in CS.

5 Do Channa is also called Mo Chonna and is no. 12 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 188). He was the founder and first abbot of Daire Dísirt Dachonna (for which see 848.7), and his feast was 13 May (*MT, MG*).

Osséne is no. 13 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (*ibid.*), with what was probably an earlier location 'of Cluain' wrongly extended to 'of Cluain Fertae Mo Lua'. The note added in AT and CS appears to contain two separate pieces of information: (1) that he was of Frému, namely Frewin, N 37 58; this may have had a church to which this phrase refers, since (2) he was of the Calraige of Tethbae, who appear to have been situated to the west of Ardagh, Co. Longford, where Brí Léith came to be called Sliab Calraigi (Slieve Golry), N 18 68. His people were thus further west than the place he is said to be 'of' — hence the place may have been a church subject to Clonmacnois. From Frewin he may have been promoted to be abbot of Clonmacnois.

6 He is assigned a reign of eleven years in the Pictish regnal lists, Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 248, 263, according to which he was succeeded by his brother Nechtan, for whom see 724.2 / 726.1; 728.5; 732.9. Bruide is no. 91 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* in 697 (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor-List', 214).

7 No. 44 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 198).

4. Cellán son of Sechnusach, **sapiens**, died.¹
5. *Flann Febla son of Scandlán, abbot of Armagh, died.*²

707

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Conodor of Fobar died.
2. The slaying of Indrechtach son of Dúnoch of Muireasc, *king of the Three Connachta*. Fergal son of Máel Dúin and Fergal son of Loingsech and Conall Menn, king of Cenél Coirpri, killed him.
3. Bécc grandson of Dúnoch was killed.
4. Coidbenach, bishop of Ard Sratha, rested.
5. Two earthquakes in the same week in the month of December in the northern part of Ireland.
6. The staff is taken by Bécc of Bairrche.³
7. The death of Colmán grandson of Suibne.
8. A hosting by Congal *Cendmagair* son of Fergus *Fanat* against the Leinstermen.
9. Dúnoch took the **principatus** of Iona.⁴

1 Cf. 'the death of Abbot Cellán', *mors Cellani abbatis, Annales Laureshamenses*, MGH, Scriptores, i (1826), p. 22, *s.a.* 706, suggesting that this Cellán was the abbot of Péronne and correspondent of Aldhelm of Malmesbury: M. Lapidge and M. Herren, *Aldhelm: The Prose Works* (Ipswich, 1979), 167 (Letter IX from Cellán to Aldhelm; Letter X from Aldhelm to Cellán). I owe the reference to the Lorsch Annals to Michael Lapidge.

2 Cf. 715.1, an obit which descends from the Chronicle of Ireland; 'rested' CS. He headed the ecclesiastical section of the guarantor-list of *Cáin Adomnáin*, trans. Ní Dhonnchadha, where he was entitled *súí-epsco*p, '**sapiens** and bishop'. In the ninth century annals, it is quite common for one person to be given several high ecclesiastical titles; this example suggests that the same pattern occurred earlier, only the annals did not usually give more than one title (for an exception, see 718.6). This is important, since, for example, 'bishop' was often treated as an ecclesiastical grade pure and simple, and thus not attached to a place, while the status of an abbot was always dependent on that of the place, which was therefore regularly specified. Insofar as the annalists wished to give a place to which a high ecclesiastic was attached, they tended to prefer 'abbot' rather than 'bishop'. Flann Febla is no. 21 in Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List', 321.

3 His obit is at 718.2. He is no. 54 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 201).

4 On the significance of this entry, see Herbert, *Iona, Kells, and Derry*, 56–9.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

183

708

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Cú Chuaráin, king of the Cruithni *and the Ulstermen*,¹ was killed by Findchú grandson of Raban and he himself was killed in return.
2. The murrain of cows raged again.
 3. Cróen son of Masot dies.
 4. *Fíachrai son of Dúngal was killed by the Cruithni.*
 - [5. *Conamail son of Carthach, abbot of Imlech nIbair, rested.* AI]
 - [6. *The harrying of Cliu by Cormac grandson of Móenach.* AI]

709

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Dul² in Mag nEilni, where Lethlabar son of Eochaid, Cú Allaid and Cú Dínaisc were killed.
2. The battle of Selgg in [the territory of] the Fortuatha of the Leinstermen against the Uí Chennselaig, in which two sons of Cellach Cualann fell, Fiachrai and Fiannamail, and Luirgg³ together with Cellach's Britons; and a little later Coirpre son of Cú Choluim⁴ was killed.
 3. *Cathal son of Muiredach, namely the king of the Connachta, dies.*⁵
4. Máel Doborchon, bishop of Kildare, rested.
 5. A battle in which the Orkney men were defeated and the son of Artlabar lay dead.
6. A disease called **baccach**, together with dysentery, in Ireland.⁶
 7. Maccnio son of Dub dá Inber dies.⁷

1 CS; 'of the Cruithni of the Ulstermen', AT.

2 Misread as *per dolum*, 'through treachery', CS.

3 *luirigh* AT, that is, 'men with mail shirts'. This would be very unusual at this period; even in the early eleventh century metal body-armour was associated with Vikings, and only some of them, rather than with the Irish (AU 1014).

4 Cú Choluim AU, Cú Cholum AT, Cú Choluim in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 203), where Coirpre is no. 58; this entry is not in CS. The agreement of AT and the Guarantor-List shows that the name should be Cú Choluim 'Columba's hound', as in 684.3.

5 CS only.

6 MacArthur, 'Some Identifications of Pestilences', 185–6, suggests poliomyelitis.

7 See above, 688.4, for the father (Dub dá Inber is likely, in any case, to be a Ciannacht Breg name, because the *dá inber*, 'two estuaries', are likely to be those of 535.5, namely the Boyne and the Nanny).

8. The killing of Conall son of Feradach.

710

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Conamail¹ son of Fáilbe, abbot of Iona, rests.
2. The burning of Kildare.
3. Congal son of Fergus died suddenly, that is, the king of Tara.
 4. An engagement among Cenél Comgaill, where two sons of Nechtan son of Dóergart were killed.²
 5. Óengus son of Máel Anfaid was killed in Skye.
 6. Fiachrai son of Dúngal was killed by the Cruithni.³
7. Colmán son of Sechnusach, abbot of Lothra, dies.⁴
8. Justinian II, with his son Tiberius, reigned for 6 years.⁵
9. *Fergal son of Máel Dúin begins to reign.*

711

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Fáelán descendant of Silne dies.⁶

1 Conmáel, AT, CS. For Conamail, see Herbert, *Iona, Kells, and Derry*, 57–8.

2 Cf. 693.6 and 712.3. This is the only appearance in the annals of Cenél Comgaill, one of ‘the four chief *cenéla* [kindreds] of Dál Riata’, descended from Comgall son of Domangart, whose obit is given under 538.3; Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 66 and, for comment, 110–111; D. N. Dumville, ‘Cethri Prímchenéla Dáil Riata’, *Scottish Gaelic Studies*, 20 (2000), 170–91. They gave their name to the district of Cowal; in the *Senchas Fer nAlban*, they are treated as a part of the leading *cenél*, Cenél nGabráin: trans. Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 49. The use of *apud*, here translated ‘among’, is discussed by Dumville, *ibid.*, 189. It is perhaps most likely to reflect a territorial perception in which Cenél Comgaill is equivalent to the *Crích Comgaill*, ‘territory of Comgall’, of the *Senchas*; in that case, the entry is not claiming that Cenél Comgaill were involved in the fighting, but only that it occurred in their territory.

3 Or ‘killed among the Cruithni’, but *apud* is very probably equivalent to Irish *la* which introduces the agent after a passive verb (as also in 712.4): N. Müller, *Agents in Early Welsh and Early Irish* (Oxford, 1999), 133 n. 94, 162. Fiachrai himself probably belonged to the Cruithni (the father would be the Dúngal killed in 681.1), but there are similar expressions for a ruler being killed by his own people. He may be no. 53 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, ‘Guarantor List’, 201).

4 No. 7 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, ‘Guarantor-List’, 187).

5 Bede, *Chron. Maj.* § 576.

6 No. 40 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, ‘Guarantor List’, 196), at the end of the clerical section of the list and thus also at the end of the scholars.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

185

2. The battle *on Sliab Fuait* in which the Uí Méith were defeated, where Tnúdach son of Mochloinges, king of the Uí Méith, and Cú Roí son of Áed son of Dlúthach fell. *Fergal was the victor.*¹
3. A slaughter of Picts by English in Mag Manonn, where Findguine son of Deile Roith lay dead before his time.²
4. Cenn Fáelad, abbot of Fobar, dies.
5. An encounter of Britons and Dál Riatai on Lorgg Eclet where the Britons were defeated.
6. Murgal son of Nóe dies.
7. The overthrow of the Uí Néill at Cuince Robairgi, in which the son of Condlae and the sons of Dibchéne fell.
8. Dícolán, **sapiens**, and Ultán moccu Mein, bishop of Telach Olaind, die.

712

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Coeddi, bishop of Iona, rests.³
2. The burning of Tairpert Boitter.
3. Congal son of Dóergart dies.

1 AU and CS are close, except for the italicized portions; AT's text is idiosyncratic. Political topography is crucial to the interpretation of this entry: Sliab Fuait, 'the Fews', is a mountainous area SSE of Armagh; the Uí Méith were an Airgiallan people to the west of Armagh; Cú Roí belonged to the branch of Síl nÁeda Sláne later named Síl nDlúthaig after his grandfather, rulers of the kingdom of Fir Chúl in the valley of the Meath Blackwater and thus to the south of Sliab Fuait and the southern part of the Mugdorna territory which lay between Fir Chúl and the Airthir, the latter being the people within whose lands Armagh lay. A possibility, then, is that Fergal had intervened to protect the Airthir against some of their neighbouring kingdoms because of a concern for the interests of Armagh.

2 This is likely to refer to the battle mentioned by Bede, *HE* v.24, *s.a.* 711, 'Berctfrid, *prae-fectus*, fought with the Picts'; the battle is given in ASC DE, *s.a.* 710, where it is located 'between the Avon and the Carron'; this places the battle close to Falkirk and so agrees with the Mag Manonn of our entry, which is the Manaw Gododdin of the *Historia Brittonum*, c. 62, the area around the upper Firth of Forth, including Falkirk, Clackmannan, Slamannan and, perhaps, Stirling. Berhtfrith is likely to be a kinsman of Berhtred son of Beornhæth, above, 698.2 n., and see P. Hunter Blair, 'The Bernicians and their Northern Frontier', in N. K. Chadwick (ed.), *Studies in Early British History* (Cambridge, 1954), 170–1; reprinted in his *Anglo-Saxon Northumbria* (London, 1984), no. viii.

3 Ceode, AT; AU's Coeddi appears to be an English name (a short form in -i of the same type as Haeddi and Addi, Bede, *HE* iv.12 and v.5). He is no. 21 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* in 697 (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 191).

4. The siege of Aberte by Selbach.¹
5. A battle between two descendants of Áed Sláne, in which Maine son of Niall son of Cernach Sotal was killed.² Flann son of Áed son of Dlúthach was the victor.
6. The Ulaid were overthrown; Dubthach son of Bécc Bairche fell there.
7. Two sons of Feradach son of Máel Dúin perished in a slaughter of Cenél Lóegairi.
8. *Cú Chercae, king of Osraige, died.*³
9. A battle among the Southern Leinstermen, where Bran grandson of Máel Dúin and his sons fell.⁴
10. Dubguala, abbot of Glenn dá Locha, died.
11. Dlúthach son of Fithchellach is burned by fire.⁵
12. *The battle of Carn Feradaig, where Cormac grandson of Móenach, king of Munster, fell at the hands of the Northern Déis.*⁶

1 This is usually identified, following W. J. Watson, *The History of the Celtic Place-Names of Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1926), 237, as Dunaverty, Dùn Àbhartaigh, on the Mull of Kintyre, but the spelling with final *-te* in AU is difficult to explain. It can hardly be for Abertay, since that should have been spelt *Apor Toí* or *Apor Taí*.

2 No. 70 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 206–7). He belonged to the Uí Chernaig of Southern Brega, his enemy, Flann, to Síl nDlúthaig, rulers of Cúla Breg, both dynasties being branches of Síl nÁeda Sláne.

3 Cf. 713.8.

4 This is the Bran son of Dúnchad son of Máel Dúin of Síl Máeluidir, a branch of Uí Chennselaig; *CGH* i.349 (LL 317 ac 45).

5 Cf. 743.11 and n.

6 In AT and also in AI's version of 713.6, Cormac is described as 'son of Móenach', but cf. 708.6 and 713.6: Cormac was son of Ailill and grandson of Móenach. A note in the regnal list in *CGH* i.360, itself presumably, given the form, derived from annals, preserves a more accurate version of this entry. The textual history seems to be as follows: (1) 713.6 was the entry on this battle in the Chronicle of Ireland; (2) a fuller and independent notice existed in another annalistic source, perhaps from Munster, since it was about a Munster king and found its way into a Munster regnal list; this is best represented by the note in the regnal list, *CGH* i.360; (3) a version of this, but with the error of 'son' in place of 'grandson' (*m.* for *h.*) was added as a marginal or interlinear note in a Clonmacnois chronicle from which AI and AT descend. This seems to be required by the facts (a) that in AI the added version replaced 713.6, while (b) in AT it became a separate entry in the previous annal. The historical context is that Cormac was of the Éoganacht Chaisil, from the area between Cashel itself and Clonmel. His authority seems to have been insecure in the older heartlands of the Éoganachta in Cliu; hence he ravaged Cliu in 708 (708.6) and fought this battle at Carn Feradaig. Although Carn Feradaig was itself within Cliu (see 627.3) and was on the edge of Uí Fhidgeinte territory, it was probably a royal site of more than local significance to which it was correspondingly important for Cormac to maintain access. The Northern Déis (from whom the Dál Cais of Brian Bóraime would emerge in the tenth century) occupied the territory immediately to the north of the Uí Fhidgeinte beyond Limerick and the Shannon; they need not have been the only opponents of Cormac in this battle.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

187

13. *In this year Bede composed a great book, that is 'the Words of Bede'.*¹

713

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Báetán, bishop of Inis Bó Finde, died.
2. Fáilbe Bec, abbot of Clonmacnois, *of the Gailenga of Corand*, rests.²
3. The daughter of Osuiu dies at the monastery of Hild.³
4. Ciniod son of Derile and the son of Maithgernán were killed.
5. Dorbéne obtained the **kathedra** of Iona, and having spent five months in the **primatus**, died on 28th of November, a Saturday.⁴
6. Cormac son of Ailill, king of Munster, was killed in battle.
7. Tolargg son of Drostan is put in bonds by his brother, King Nechtan.
8. Cú Chercae, king of Osraige, dies.⁵
9. Sechnusach, king of the Uí Maini, died.⁶

1 Only AT, which has *Berba*, presumably for *Verba*. It is quite uncertain to which work this refers; it is likely to be a nickname for a school text.

2 AT have two obits side by side, in the first of which he is described as bishop; but the second agrees with CS and AU and must be the original. Another difficulty is that he appears as no. 4 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin*; and yet his predecessor, according to the annals, Osséne son of Gallust, did not die until 706.1. In the List, the latter appears as No. 13, bearing the title 'abbot of Cluain Fertae Mo Lua', which Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor-List', 188, explains as an incorrect expansion of the simple Cluain, a common designation of Cluain Moccu Nois, Clonmacnois. The appearance of both abbots in the List — and with the successor occupying the higher position, no. 4 as against no. 13 — may be explained by supposing that Osséne had resigned the abbacy and yet, like Áed of Sléibte (700.2), was still sufficiently important to have been involved in the assembly at Birr in 697.

3 Ælffled; cf. Bede, *HE* iii.24; iv.26/24. The monastery is Streaneshalh, usually identified with Whitby. The political importance of Ælffled is demonstrated by Stephen, *Life of Wilfrid*, cc. 59–60.

4 This is the Dorbéne whose name occurs in the colophon of the Schaffhausen MS of Adomnán's *Life of St Columba*, trans. Sharpe, 234.

5 Cf. 712.8. He is no. 47 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 199–200).

6 P. Lionard, 'Early Irish Grave-Slabs', *PRIA* 61 C (1960–1) [ed. F. Henry], 157, suggests that this Sechnasach was the person commemorated in an inscription at Clonmacnois, *CIIC* ii, no. 846. The name is quite common, so this is uncertain; cf. C. Swift, 'Dating Irish Grave Slabs: The Evidence of the Annals', in C. Bourke (ed.), *From the Isles of the North: Early Medieval Art in Ireland and Britain* (Belfast, 1995), 245–9.

714

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. A battle which went this way and that in Mag Singittae at Bile Tened in Assal, *won by Murchad of Mide*, where Flann son of Áed son of Dlúthach and Dub Dúin descendant of Bécc fell in the second clash of the battle, and Colgu and Áed, sons of Diarmait, were killed in the first clash of the battle.¹
2. Dún Ollaig is constructed by Selbach.²
3. Ailén Daingen is destroyed.³
4. Fogartach grandson of Cernach was expelled from the kingship; he went to Britain.⁴
5. The slaughter of Garbshalach in Mide, in which Forbasach descendant of Congal, king of the Uí Fhailgi, fell at the hands of the men of Mide on the

1 The word translated by 'clash' is *congressio*. When stages of a battle are distinguished in the annals in this fashion, the persons named as having been killed are on opposite sides. Here, two of the leaders on the side of Síl nÁeda Sláne were killed in 'the second *congressio*', two brothers of Murchad of Mide in the first. The site of the battle is probably close to Delvin, Co. Westmeath; Delvin preserves the name of the local people and kingdom, Delbnae Assail (the Assal of this entry); Bile Tened thus may be the townland of Billistown (N 58 61 and 59 61) in the parish of Delvin (Walsh, *Place-Names of Westmeath*, 243). Murchad, the victor, would be killed in the next year (715.2, where he is called 'king of the Uí Néill', perhaps a term for the dominant king among the Southern Uí Néill, especially in a period when the king of Tara was from the Northern Uí Néill); he is no. 66 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 206). It is not clear whether these events are connected with the expulsion of Fogartach grandson of Cernach 'from the kingship'. Since the battle of Bile Tened was in Mide, the northern branches of Síl nÁeda Sláne (indicated by one of the slain, Flann son of Áed son of Dlúthach) appear to have been on the side of the aggressors; Fogartach, however, came from the southern branch. He would return to the kingship the year after the killing of Murchad (716.3). On the other hand, if the battle of Garbshalach, said to have been fought in Mide on the same day as the battle of Bile Tened (714.5), formed part of a connected campaign against Murchad by his neighbours to the east and south-east (Síl nÁeda Sláne and Uí Fhailgi), Fogartach may have been involved and may have lost his kingship (over the Southern Uí Néill?) as a result of the defeat of both prongs of the attack on Mide, and then recovered it after the killing of Murchad. On the other hand, he may simply have been, as his father was before him, king of Brega (*Cáin Adomnáin*, trans. Ní Dhonnchadha, Guarantor List, § 28). For further discussion, see T. M. Charles-Edwards, 'The Uí Néill 695–743: The Rise and Fall of Dynasties', *Peritia*, 16 (2002), 396–418, at 400–2.

2 This was a rebuilding: cf. 701.11.

3 Cf. 703.4.

4 Cf. 716.3. Charles-Edwards, 'The Uí Néill 695–743', 403–7, argues that the kingship in question was that of Brega.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

189

same day as the previous battle.¹

6. A great drought.

7. A battle between the two sons of Bécc Bairrche and the son of Bresal, king of Uí Echdach,² in which the sons of Bécc were the victors.

8. In this year **peregrini** were killed by the Munstermen, that is the Clárainech with the whole of his household.

9. A bright night in the autumn.

715

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Cellach of Cualu, king of the Leinstermen,³ Flann Febla, abbot of Armagh,⁴ Bishop Cilléne, abbot of Fernae, died.

2. The killing of Murchad son of Diarmait son of Airmedach Cáech, king of the Uí Néill, by *Conall Grant grandson of Cernach*.⁵

3. Áed Dub, king of the Uí Fhidgeinte, Flaithnia son of Colggu, **sapiens**, and Mo Chonno of Cuerne⁶ slept.

1 See the note on 714.1. Garbshalach has been identified with the townland of Garrysallagh in the parish of Stonehall, Co. Westmeath, between Lough Owel and Lough Derravaragh (N 43 60 and 44 60): Smyth, 'Húi Failgi Relations with the Húi Néill in the Century after the Loss of the Plain of Mide', *Études Celtiques*, 14/2 (1975), 512–13. If the identifications of the sites of the two battles are correct, they took place about ten miles apart, but both within the area dominated by Cland Cholmáin to which Murchad of Mide belonged.

2 Cf. the king of Cuib (Uí Echach Cobo) 685.3.

3 The last king of Leinster from Uí Máil; his descendants occupied a small kingdom in what is now the southern suburbs of Dublin on the eastern side of the Dodder. He is no. 56 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 202).

4 Cf. 706.5 (but this present obit has the higher authority). He occupies first place in the guarantor-list of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 185–6). His genealogy is at *CGSH* § 65 (the variant reading 'Meith' is correct, as shown by 674.3/675.5, the obit of his father, Scandlán son of Fíngen, king of the Uí Méith, a dynasty ruling a kingdom on the borders of the present-day Cos. Armagh and Monaghan).

5 See the note on 714.1. The BB version of the genealogy at *CGH* i.160 makes Conall Grant a son rather than a grandson of Cernach. Compare 718.3 where he is also described as grandson of Cernach (*nepos*) by AU.

6 Corrupt? Perhaps Mo Chonno [moc]cu Érne? Érne is the River Erne, but the old name of the Bandon River, Loígde, occurs in the name of the *gens* Corcu Loígde: T. F. O'Rahilly, *Early Irish History and Mythology* (Dublin, 1946), 3.

4. A hosting of Murchad son of Bran to Cashel.¹

5. *Domnall son of Cathal, king of the Connachta, dies.*²

716

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. The killing of the king of the English, Osred son of Aldfrith, grandson of Osuiu.³

2. Garnat son of Deile Roith dies.

3. Fogartach grandson of Cernach reigns again.⁴

4. Easter is changed in the **civitas** of Iona.⁵

5. Fáelchú son of Dorbéne received the **kathedra** of Columba in the 74th year of his life on the 29th of August, a Saturday.⁶

6. The death of Céle Tigernaig, abbot of Cluain Auis.⁷

1 The term translated by 'hosting' is *slógad* (cf. *slóg* 'army, host'); see *Críth Gablach*, ed. D. A. Binchy, Legal Glossary, 106. In a text, probably of the eighth century, *Frithfhólad Muman*, 'The Counter-Obligations of Munster', on the relationship between the king of Cashel and his client peoples, it is optimistically envisaged that the king of Leinster may come to Cashel as an especially powerful and thus especially honoured client. This expedition refuted any such hopes. Yet by 721 (721.6) Murchad was co-operating with the king of Cashel, Cathal son of Findguine, in a harrying expedition into the Uí Néill territory of Mag mBreg (which contained Tara). Murchad son of Bran's accession lay at the start of an unbroken ascendancy of the Uí Dúnlainge in Northern Leinster stretching up to the eleventh century, the ruling branch of which was named after his father, Bran son of Conall, Síl mBrain, 'The Seed of Bran'.

2 Only CS.

3 Bede, *HE* v.24, also gives the date as 716.

4 Cf. 714.4.

5 Bede, *HE* v.22.

6 Although Dúnchad son of Cenn Fáelad would not die until the next year (717. 1), he had probably been the abbot of the Roman party within the wider community of Columba (Herbert, *Iona, Kells, and Derry*, 57–9). The change of Easter may have been agreed on the basis that Dúnchad would retire and that a new abbot would succeed to 'the **kathedra** of Columba' as head of a united community. This might explain the extraordinary phrasing of the entry.

7 This is the first occurrence of a name beginning with *céle*, 'client' or 'companion', in the Chronicle of Ireland. All the obits of people bearing such names fall within the century 716–815. The point of the name Céle Tigernaig, 'Client/companion of Tigernach' is that Tigernach was the patron-saint of Cluain Auis (Cluain Eois, Clones, Co. Monaghan); his feastday was the 4 April (*MT*, *Fél.*); for a list of Uí Bairrche saints including Tigernach see *CGSH* §§ 244, 387; *CGH* i.46 (121 a 40); for the Life see *Vita S. Tigernaci*, ed. Plummer, *Vitae*, ii.262–9. The end is missing in Heist, *Vitae*, pp. 107–11. He also founded Gabáil-liúin (Galloon Island, bar. Coole, Co. Fermanagh, near Upper Lough Erne, 3? miles SW of Newtown Butler, at H 391 227, marked by a High Cross): *Vita*, ed. Plummer, cc. 14, 16, 18)

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

191

7. Flann Foirbthe son of Fogartach died.
8. The death of Artbran son of Máel Dúin.
9. *Ternóc son of Ciarán dies.*¹

717

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Dúinchad son of Cenn Fáelad, abbot of Iona, died.
2. Etulb son of Eculb died.²
3. Condálach son of Conaing, king of the Uí Chremthainn, was killed.
4. The expulsion of the community of Iona across Druimm Alban by King Nechtan.³
5. An engagement between Dál Riatai and the Britons on the rock which is called Minuirc, and the Britons were defeated.
6. A disturbance of the Fair of Tailtiu by Fogartach, where the son of Máel

1 Probably the donor named in an inscription on a pillar-stone, *CIIC* ii, no. 946 (Kilnasaggart, barony of Upper Orior, Co. Armagh, grid ref. J 062 148): IN LOC SO TANIMMAIRNI TERNOHC MAC CERAN BIC ER CUL PETER APSTEL, 'This place — Ternóc son of Ciarán the Little gave it "behind" the Apostle Peter'. ER CUL 'behind' may mean 'invoking as guarantor' or 'under the patronage', that is, Ternóc placed the land he had given under Peter as patron. LOC is a borrowing of Latin *locus* 'place', used especially by the Britons for a church or monastery (as in Welsh *mynachlog*).

2 Eadwulf son of Ecgwulf?

3 *Dorsum Britanniae*, translating Druimm nAlban, 'the Ridge of Britain', was used by Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, trans. Sharpe, i.34; ii.31, 42, 46; iii.14 (and cf. Sharpe's n. 283), for the watershed between the eastern and western parts of the later Scotland (but at this period simply northern Britain). The entry suggests that Nechtan, who had previously been in correspondence with Ceolfrith, abbot of Wearmouth-Jarrow (Bede, *HE* v.21) over the Easter question, was unhappy with the terms of the settlement of 716. It should be noted that 718.5 suggests that a change in the tonsure had not been agreed in 716. Moreover there is some evidence of continued dissension within the community of Columba: compare 722.6 with 724.1. On the Pictish side, the picture is complicated by the evidence for several different kings in the period 728–39. When Ceolfrith wrote to Nechtan (Bede, *HE* v.21), he understood the king to be in a position to speak for all the Picts, and in his comments on what happened as a result of the interchange between Ceolfrith and Nechtan, Bede wrote of the king ordering Roman cycles to be observed 'throughout all the provinces of the Picts'. Whether Nechtan was still in a position of such power in 717 is uncertain. It is also quite unclear what happened after the change of tonsure and also after Nechtan's initial loss of the kingship (724.2; cf. 726.1), recovery (728.5; 729.4) and death (732.9). It does not appear that this event signalled a permanent loss of influence by the Columban community in Pictland.

Rubai and the son of Dub Sléibe fell.¹

718

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Cuthwine's son, king of the English, dies.²
2. Bécc of Bairrche dies.³
3. The battle of Kells where Tuathal grandson of Fáelchú (and Cellach of Diathrab) and Gormgal son of Áed son of Dlúthach and Amalgaid grandson of Conaing and Fergal his brother fell. Conall Grant was the victor; and after two months from the battle, Conall Grant grandson of Cernach was killed by Fergal son of Máel Dúin.⁴
4. Crónán grandson of Éoán, abbot of Lismore, dies.
5. *The tonsure of the crown is conferred upon the familia of Iona.*
6. *The following are the sapientes who died:* Fiannamail descendant of Bógaine son of Find, **princeps** of Inis Maige Sam, and bishop Dub Dúin descendant of Fáelán, abbot of Clonard.
7. Conrí son of Congal Cennfhota and Ailill son of Fínsnechtae were killed.
8. A shower of honey rained on Othan Becc, *a shower of silver on Othan Mór*, a shower of blood rained on the Dyke of the Leinstermen. Hence Niall Frosach ('showery') son of Fergal is so named, *because it was then he was born.*
9. An eclipse of the moon at its full.
- [10. *Cú Dínaisc son of Forchellach, king of West Munster, dies.* AI]⁵

1 The first victim is named as 'the son of Máel Ruba' by AT, which treats the second name as a patronymic, 'son of Dub Sléibe'. AFM and FA agree with AT on 'the son of Máel Ruba', but agree with AU in regarding 'the son of Dub Sléibe' as a separate person (except that, in FA, the name is Dond Sléibe rather than Dub Sléibe). The entry is not in CS and is truncated in AI, and so lacks the names of the slain. For Tailtiu and its immediate hinterland see C. Swift, 'Óenach Tailten, the Blackwater Valley and the Uí Néill Kings of Tara', in Smyth (ed.), *Seanchas*, 109–20; eadem, 'The Local Context of Óenach Tailten', *Riocht na Midhe*, 11 (2000), 24–50. For the significance of the disturbance of the Fair, see *ECI* 476–7.

2 Cenred, king of the Northumbrians: Bede, *HE* v.22.

3 Abdicated 707.6 (see note *ad loc.*)

4 Conall Grant is usually regarded as son of Cernach: see note on 715.3. He is no. 86 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 212), entitled 'king of Southern Brega'.

5 No. 46 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 199).

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

193

719

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Airmedach son of Tadg and Críchán, king of Uí Maccu Uais, were killed, (and Erthuile son of Fergus Goll was killed).
2. Drostan of Dairthech rested at Ard mBreccán.
3. Cú Dímerggo dies.
4. Tuibride grandson of Dúnochad was killed.¹
5. An encounter among the Leinstermen, in which Áed son of Cellach fell, that is the battle of Findubair.
6. The battle of Findglenn between two sons of Ferchar the Tall, in which Ainfchellach was killed on Thursday, 13 September.²
7. The naval battle of Ard Nesbi between Dúnochad Becc with the Cenél nGabraín and Selbach with the Cenél Loairn; and the battle turned against Selbach on Friday 6 October; in this battle some nobles [**comites**] fell.
8. The killing of the two princes, that is the two sons of Máel Fothartaig, at Loch nUaithne by their kinsman, that is Cremthann Corrach.³
9. The killing of the **familia** of Suibne at Armagh.
10. *The harrying of the Leinsterman by the Uí Néill five times in one year.*
11. A dry summer.

720

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. A rainy summer.
2. Sínach of Inis Clothrann⁴ fell asleep.
3. A great sea-flood in the month of October.
4. Theodosius⁵ [reigned] one year.

¹ According to AI, 'Tipraite grandson of Dúnochad of Muireasc, a king, died'; that is, Tipraite is here identified as a member of the Uí Fhíachrach Muirsce of Northern Connaught; but he may have been a grandson of Dúnochad son of Áed Sláne.

² An error, incorrectly changed to 8 September by the main hand of AU. The most likely date is 7 September (uīī Id.).

³ Mac Airt and Mac Niocaill translate *lia mbrathair* 'with their kinsman'.

⁴ Crothrann, AU; Clothrann, CS; Clothrand, AT.

⁵ Teodorus, AU; Teodros, AT.

721

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Dúnoch Becc, king of Cenn Tíre, dies.¹
2. An earthquake in October.
3. A battle between the Connachta and Corco Baiscinn in which the son of Tlammach fell.
4. The killing of Cú Dínaisc son of Rethecthach.
5. The death of Máenach, abbot of Land Léire.
6. Cathal son of Findguine and Murchad son of Bran harry Mag mBreg.²
7. The death of Cuandae of Ros Éu.³
8. Fergal harries Leinster and the cow-tribute and the clientship of the Leinstermen to Fergal are bound by sureties.⁴

1 The title used here is important as showing what kingdom was left to Cenél nGabráin when they did not hold the kingship of all Dál Riata. Their core territory may already have been entirely in Britain. Cf. 723.4.

2 In AI there is a much longer account: 'The harrying of Brega by Cathal son of Finnguine, king of Munster, and after that he and Fergal son of Máel Dúin made peace, and Fergal gave hostages to Cathal. For these were the five kings who acquired rule over Ireland after the Munstermen came to the Faith, that is, Óengus son of Nad Froích and his son, namely Eochaid, who ruled Ireland for seventeen years, and Cathal son of Finnguine and Feidlimid son of Crimthann and Brian son of Cennétig.' Since it must postdate Brian Boru, this must be a piece of Dál Cais propaganda, comparable with the poem *Teist Chathail meic Finguine* in LL iii.627–8 (see ECI 478 n. 49).

3 This is the nun commemorated at 10 April in the *Martyrology of Tallaght* (and also the *Féilire Óengusso*): 'of the virgin Cuannae in Mag Locha in Brega, that is, in Ros Éo'.

4 In AU, AT and CS this entry is in Irish rather than in Latin. Partly for this reason, G. Mac Eoin, 'The Strange Death of Lóegaire mac Néill', *Studia Hibernica*, 8 (1968), 21–48, at 27 n. 10, has argued that it was a later interpolation; and he is followed by P. Ó Riain in his edition of *Cath Almaine* (Dublin, 1978), xviii–xix. However, since it is in both AU and in AT and CS from the Clonmacnois group, the textual history of the annals shows that it was present in the Chronicle of Ireland as it existed in 911. It might still have been an interpolation relatively late in the history of the Chronicle of Ireland; and it is also possible that it was not a contemporary entry (although it might have been interpolated from another source and still have been a contemporary entry in origin). Yet, even here, there are reasons for thinking that such a view is not well founded: the entry involves technical terms of Irish vernacular law. When these are in question, a contemporary annalist may well have been inclined to use the vernacular, as is done in 859.3. Moreover, there are several entries for the first half of the eighth century, almost always recording secular and usually violent events, which are in Irish (see Introduction, pp. 23–4). There are differences between AU's version of the entry and those in the Clonmacnois group of chronicles: these may be resolved, in general, because AU's text either finds support in one of the other chronicles or preserves better Old Irish. The exception is AU's *maidm* 'breaking; rout; defeat' in place of the other texts' *naidm* 'binding' (in this context by surety); here the Clonmacnois chronicles' reading makes far better sense.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

195

9. Inmesach **religiosus** establishes a law, together with the peace of Christ, over the island of Ireland, *i.e. in Mag nDelenn*.¹

722

AU, AT, CS

1. The kalends of January. Máel Rubai dies at Apor Croson in the eightieth year of his life.²

2. Colgu, king of Ard Lathrann, was killed.

3. Máel Corgis from Druim Ing, Bile son of Elphin, king of Ail Chluathe die.³

4. Fer dá Chrích son of Congalach, dies.

5. Cuanán of Cell Deilge and Derir of Daiminis, descendant of Collae, Cuana of Druim Cuilinn, Cilléne of Loch nGerg (Grec, AT), die.⁴

6. Fedilmid received the **principatus** of Iona.

7. Fáelán of Martarthech,⁵ Sidal of Druim Laidggin died.

8. The battle of Almu⁶

1 This appears to be a *cáin* or *rechtge* of the same type as *Cáin Adomnáin*, 'the Law of the Innocents', 697.3.

2 Cf. 671.5; 673.7; and 737.2.

3 'Beli son of Elfin dies', *Annales Cambriae*, s.a. 722. He was king of Dumbarton.

4 Loch nGerg is now Lough Derg in south-west Donegal, later to be famous as the site of St Patrick's Purgatory. Since Cilléne (derived from *cell* 'church') is a name generally borne by clerics, it would appear that there was already an ecclesiastical site on the island in the lough. This is confirmed by the nature of this entry, which is a collection of clerical or monastic obits.

5 The name Martarthech probably means 'House of Relics' rather than 'House of Martyrs', since *martyres* came to have this special meaning in Hiberno-Latin (similarly *martrae* in Irish). *Tírechán*, *Collectanea*, 51.2, has a 'House of Martyrs/Relics' in the N. of Leinster in Druimm Urchaille, now the tl. of Dunmurraghil, bar. Ogtherany, Co. Kildare, at N 82 32; at 51.4 he has a Martorthech in the district of Roigne (roughly the area running west and south-west from Kilkenny city to the Tipperary border); there was another represented by the tl. of Martry, opposite Tailtiu (Teltown), on the other side of the Blackwater; an old church is at N 792 723. *Onom.* associates this third site with the Martarthech of this entry and of 755.3.

6 See the introduction to *Cath Almaine*, ed. Ó Riain, for a discussion of the different accounts of the battle. In AT and CS the annalistic entry is followed by three stanzas attributed to Cú Brettan son of Congus (see *Cath Almaine*, ed. Ó Riain, 66, and also 740.6 n.) and three stanzas attributed to Nuadu descendant of Lomthuile (see *Cath Almaine*, 69–70); both of these poems also appear in *Cath Almaine* itself. After the verses, CS breaks off and does not resume until 804.10.

AU

on Friday the 11th of December, in which there fell Fergal son of Máel Dúin, and Conall Menn, king of Cenél Coirpri, Clothgno son of Colggu, Dub dá Chrích, Flann son of Rogellnach, Áed Laigen son of Fithchellach, king of Uí Maini, the son of Muirgius, Nuadu son of Dúinchad, Éicnech son of Colggu, king of the Airthir, Fergal grandson of Aithechthae.

AT, CS

between Murchad son of Bran, king of the Leinstermen, and Fergal son of Máel Dúin, king of Ireland, on Friday the 11th of December. The number of the Síl Cuinn who came to the battle was 9,000 (20,000, CS). These were the kings of the Kindred of Conn who fell in the battle: Fergal son of Máel Dúin, king of Ireland, with his 160 companions; Conall Menn, king of Cenél Coirpri, and Forbasach, king of Cenél mBóguini, and Fergal descendant of Aithechdae, and Fergal son of Echaid of Lemain, king of Tamnach, Conalach son of Conaing, and Éicnech son of Colgu, king of the Airthir, Coibdenach son of Fiachru, Muirgius son of Conall, Lethaithech son of Cú Charat, Áedgen descendant of Mathgamain, Nuadu (Anmchadh, AT) son of Orc, king of Goll and Irgoll, and ten descendants of Máel Fithrig. The above are the kings of the North. The following are the kings of the Uí Néill of the South: Flann son of Rogellach, Ailill son of Feradach, Áed Laigen descendant of Cernach, Suibne son of Congalach, Nia son of Cormac, Dub dá Chrích son of Dub dá Inber, Ailill son of Conall Grant, Flaithemail son of Dlúthach, Fergus descendant of Éogan. This is the total number of kings who fell, besides 160 of Fergal's mercenaries and others, and nine **uolátiles .i. geltai**.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

197

723

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. The burning of Clonmacnois.
2. The death of Ailchú¹ of Mainister Buíti.
3. Indrechtach son of Muiredach, king of the Connachta, dies *in pilgrimage at Clonmacnois*.
4. Clerical status [was taken by] Selbach, *king of Dál Riata*.
5. Sínach of Tailtiu dies.²

724

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. Fáelchú son of Dorbéne, abbot of Iona, slept; Cilléne the Tall succeeded him in the **principatus** of Iona.
2. *Nechtan, king of Picts, is made a cleric; Drust then reigns.*³
3. Cú Chongalt descendant of Cú Melde, Murdobur of Granasc, die.⁴
4. The battle of Cenn Deilgden, in which Fogartach grandson of Cernach fell and Cináed son of Írgalach was the victor, *on the 7th of October, a Saturday.*⁵
5. Cuinnles, abbot of Clonmacnois, died; *he was of the Sogain of Connachta.*⁶
6. The killing of Lethaithech son of Cú Charat.
7. Cáech Scuile, **scriba** of Daire Calgaig, rested.⁷

¹ Fáelchú, AT (Ailchú may be a lenited form of Fáilchú after *mors* = *bás*).

² The form of this entry is normally restricted to heads of churches; it thus strongly suggests that Tailtiu, site of the principal Fair (a combination of political and legal assembly, horse-racing and parties) of Ireland was also the site of a church, perhaps that marked at N 805 729. This is supported by MT 19 May, Midgus son of Erc of the church of Tailtiu (Cilli Talten).

³ Cf. 726.1 and n..

⁴ For Cú Chongalt, see CGH i.349: he belonged to the Síl Máeluidir branch of Uí Chennselaig.

⁵ Fogartach is included by several lists of the kings of Tara in between Fergal son of Máel Dúin, killed in the battle of Allen in 722, and Cináed son of Írgalach, the victor here. Fogartach is variously assigned one or two years, while Cináed is given three. This is broadly consistent with the annals, if we assume that Fogartach had rather less than two years, 722–4, and Cináed rather less than four, 724–8 (he was killed in the battle of Druim Corcáin, 728.1). Fogartach will have succeeded at some time after 11 December 722 (following AU on the date of the battle of Allen) and was killed 7 October 724 (following AT). The battle of Druim Corcáin is not given a day or month, but it is the first entry under the year 728 and may thus have occurred early in the year.

⁶ Lionard, 'Early Irish Grave-Slabs', 157, suggests that this was the person commemorated in an inscription at Clonmacnois, CIIC ii, no. 675: OROIT AR CHUINDLESS, 'A Prayer for Cuindless'. The name is not common, so that the identification is probable.

⁷ The name means 'One-Eyed' or 'Squinting' 'of a School' and is thus evidently a nickname given during his scholarly career.

725

AU, AT, AClon

1. The kalends of January. Cilléne descendant of Colla, abbot of Othan *Mór*, (Aldchú of Dom Liacc) die.
2. Ailén of the son of Crach is constructed.¹
3. Simul son of Drust is imprisoned.
4. Colmán Uamach, **scriba** of Armagh, Rubin son of Connad, **scriba** of Munster, the son of Broccán² from Tech Teilli who was a good master of the gospel of Christ, and Colmán Banbán, **scriba** of Kildare, all slept.³
 5. *The flight of the Ulaid before Cináed son of Írgalach.*
 6. The death of Bran Muimnech and of Cass of Cuib.
 7. A dark and blood-red moon on the 24th of December.⁴
 8. Congal son of Máel Anfaid, Brec of Fortriu, Oan, abbot of Eig, die.⁵

1 Ailen m. Crach; cf. Ailén Maic Coirp / Cruip, 673.5; (742.11). The form in *-ch* may be a Gaelicized version of a Pictish or British name. If so, this entry would refer to a reconstruction, as at Dún nOllaig, 714.2.

2 Perhaps Mac Broccáin (so that the first name was 'Son of Broccán', which, as a type of name, was not unknown). The entry in AFM understands Broccán to be the father of Rubin, but the agreement of AU and AT makes it likely that AFM's version of the entry was a later emendation, although it is followed by B. Jaski, 'Cú Chuimne, Ruben and the Compilation of the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis*', *Peritia*, 14 (2000), 51–69.

3 Rubin, also Ruben, was one of the compilers of 'The Irish Collection of Canons', *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis*, to judge by a colophon in a Breton copy of the text: R. Thurneysen, 'Zur irischen Kanonensammlung', *ZCP* 6 (1908), 1–5; it suggests that he collaborated with Cú Chuimne of Iona (below, 747.6). The *Hibernensis* adopted a Roman standpoint on Easter and on the tonsure, and yet included many canons from 'Irish synods', namely synods of the 'Hibernian' party within the Irish Church, as well as canons from 'Roman synods'. The most likely view is that the Roman and Hibernian parties had been sufficiently at odds that they did not recognize the authority of each other's synods. Hence, after the conversion of Iona to the Roman Easter in 716, there was a need to produce an agreed text of canon law. Rubin, from a daughter-house of the major Munster monastery of Lismore, and Cú Chuimne, from Iona, were given the task of producing this text. When Rubin died in 725, the job may still have been incomplete: the colophon was appended to a MS of the A Recension, clearly less full than the B Recension. In the context of continued difficulties within the community of Columba (compare 722.8 with 724.1), it may have been thought wise to issue the unrevised text for copying. Hence a situation in which most manuscripts have the A Recension, sometimes more or less expanded or revised.

4 Schove, *Chronology of Eclipses*, 149, suggests 13–14 December 726, but it may have been in 725.

5 Oan probably stands for the British name Owain; he is thus likely to have come from the kingdom of Dumbarton (Irish Ail Chluaithe).

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

199

726

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. Nechtan son of Derile is imprisoned by King Drust.
2. *Cilléne the Tall, abbot of Iona, rests.*
3. Do Chonna the devout, bishop of Condiri, dies.
4. Tolargan Maphan dies.
5. *Dúngal was expelled from the kingship; and Drust was expelled from the kingship of the Picts, and Eilpín reigns instead of him.*¹
6. The killing at an immature age of Cremthann son of Cellach in the battle of Belach Licce.²
7. The repose of Manchéne of Lethglenn.³
8. The killing of Ailill son of Bodbchad of Mide.⁴
9. *The battle of Maine was won by Cináed son of Írgalach over the Leinstermen.*
10. *Eochaid son of Eochu begins to reign.*⁵

727

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. The death of Ailchú, abbot of Clonard.
2. *The killing of Eochu son of Fiachraí.*
3. The battle of Druim Fornoct between Cenél Conaill and Cenél nÉogain, where Flann son of Aurthuile and Snédgus Derg descendant of Mrachide,

1 Dúngal was the son of Selbach of Cenél Loairn, who took clerical status in 723 thus retiring from the kingship of Dál Riata; Dúngal appears to have been replaced by Eochaid son of Eochaid of the rival Cenél nGabráin; see Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 181–2. She regards this entry as being a late addition derived from regnal lists rather than original information omitted by AU. Taking the kind of information for which she proposes this theory as a whole, it seems unconvincing (see Introduction, 17–19).

2 The father of the slain Cremthann, Cellach, is identified in AT with Cellach Cualann, king of Leinster; FA make the same identification by supplying the name of the grandfather, Gerthide, and they identify Cremthann as king of Leinster, which appears to be erroneous.

3 He was no. 14 in the list of guarantors of ‘The Law of the Innocents’ in 697, *Cáin Adomnáin*, § 28 (Ní Dhonnchadha, ‘The Guarantor List’, 188); cf. Grosjean, ‘Sur quelques exégètes irlandais du VII^e siècle’, 88.

4 The father was killed in 704.

5 Cf. 731.2.

were killed.¹

4. The engagement at Irros Foichne, where some of the Airgialla fell, fought between Selbach and the household of Echaid descendant of Domnall.
5. Conall son of Moudán was crowned with martyrdom.
6. The relics of Adomnán are taken across to Ireland and the law is renewed.²
 7. The battle of Móin between the two [sections of] the Leinstermen, in which Laidgnén son of Cú Melde fell; Dúinchad was the victor.³
8. Murchad son of Bran, king of the Leinstermen, dies.
9. The battle of Inis Bregainn, in which Eterscél son of Cellach of Cualu and Congal son of Bran fell. Fáelán was the victor.
10. Dub dá Inber son of Congalach, king of the Cruithni, was killed.
11. The falling asleep of Céile Críst ('Christ's Client').
12. *The killing of Cathal Corr, king of Southern Brega.*⁴

728

AU, AT, AClon

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Druim Corcáin between Flaithbertach son of Loingsech and Cináed son of Írgalach in which Cináed, and Eudus son of Ailill, Máel Dúin son of Feradach, and Dúinchad son of Cormac fell.

¹ Those named as having been killed were of Cenél nÉogain (cf. above 700.5 for the probable father of Flann; the father of Snédgus according to the genealogies is no. 59 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 203); the ancestor of Snédgus probably gave his name to Carraic Brachaide, earlier Mrachide, in Inishowen); he belonged to Cland Fhergusu (*CGH* i.178, 146 b 30), shown by *VT*² to be the ruling dynasty of Mag Tóchuir and Tír nÉogain na Insi, namely Inishowen; hence, if the normal convention was being used, the victors were Cenél Conaill.

² Namely the Law of the Innocents of 697.3; for comments on this renewal, see Herbert, *Iona, Kells, and Derry*, 60–1; T. M. Charles-Edwards, *The Medieval Gaelic Lawyer* (Cambridge, 1999), 47, 51; *ECI* 564.

³ 'The two Laigin' was a term for the two principal parts of Leinster, North Leinster and South Leinster. The *Fragmentary Annals*, § 201, have a differently worded entry (including a different location): The battle of Maistiú among the Leinstermen themselves; the Uí Chennselaig were defeated by the Uí Dúnlainge, and Laidc[n]en son of Cú Mella, king of the Uí Chennselaig, and Óengus son of Fáelchu son of Fáelán and Cetharnach son of Nóe descendant of Cellach fell. Dúinchad was the victor.

⁴ This may be a doublet of 729.6. If so, Conall was probably son of Niall son of Cernach and thus of the Uí Chernaig branch of Síol nÁeda Sláine. In *AFM*, s.a. 721 = 727, the name is given as Conall Cerr.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

201

2. The battle of Ailenn between two brothers, sons of Murchad son of Bran; and Dúnchad, the elder, was killed; the younger, Fáelán, reigns.¹
3. Flann of Óentrab, abbot of Bangor, died.²
4. The battle of Monad Croí among the Picts themselves, where Óengus was the victor and many belonging to the supporters of King Eilpín were killed.³
5. A lamentable battle among the same Picts was fought near Castellum Credi, where Eilpín took to flight; *and all his territories and people were taken from him; and Nechtan son of Derile took the kingship of the Picts.*
6. Domnall son of Cellach, king of the Connachta, dies.
 7. The repose of Mac Bethach, a **sapiens** of the Munstermen.
 8. *Flaithbertach son of Loingsech took the kingship of Ireland.*

729

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. Ecgberht, a soldier of Christ, rests (on Iona) on Easter day;⁴ *and the Bearded Foreigner, the wisest man in his time, died the*

1 Dúnchad was the ancestor of the Uí Dúnchada, Fáelán of the Uí Fháeláin. A third brother, Muiredach (*ob.* 760.6) was ancestor of the Uí Muiredaig. These were the three segments of the Uí Dúnlainge which shared the kingship of Leinster between them from the eighth to the eleventh century: see Byrne, *IKHK* 150–2, 289. By c.800 the Uí Dúnchada were based in what is now the south-western part of Dublin, between the Dodder and the Liffey; the Uí Fháeláin were further west, around Naas and Maynooth; the Uí Muiredaig remained in the ancestral lands of the Uí Dúnlainge in the south of Co. Kildare, including their old royal seat at Maistiú [Mullaghmast ringfort, S 771 959]. Ailenn is Ráith Alinne (770.8) or Dún Ailinne or Cnoc Ailinne [Knockaulin, N 82 08, not to be confused with the Hill of Allen = Almu, N 76 20, the site of the battle of 722], an Iron-Age religious site, seen by this period as one of the principal royal sites of Leinster (*ECI* 146). This is what explains the significance of the Uí Néill remaining there for three days in 770. In this entry, therefore, a struggle between two brothers for the kingship of Leinster was similarly focused on a prehistoric site of contemporary importance. According to the longer entry in the *Fragmentary Annals*, § 207, Cathal son of Findguine, king of Munster, and Cellach son of Fáelchar, king of Osraige, were allies of Dúnchad in the battle, but escaped; after Dúnchad's death of his wounds, the victorious Fáelán married his brother's widow, Tualaith, daughter of Dúnchad's ally, Cathal son of Findguine.

2 Cf. 613.1; the two entries suggest that Óentrab (Antrim) was a church dependent on Bangor.

3 On the name Monad Croí, probably Moncrieff Hill near Perth, see W. J. Watson, *The History of the Celtic Place-Names of Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1926), 400–1. On the text, see Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, who points out that AClon agrees with AU against AT (which claims that Eilpín's son was killed) and thus confirms the text as translated. The political events are discussed by Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 177–8.

4 AU have 'in ii pasca die'; see D. N. Dumville, 'On Editing and Translating Medieval Irish Chronicles', *Cambridge Medieval Celtic Studies*, 10 (Winter 1985), 84, for the interpretation of AU's *ii* as *Ii*, the dative form of *Io*, *Ia*, namely Iona; cf. Bede, *HE* v.22.

same day.¹

2. *A hundred and fifty Pictish ships were wrecked at Ross Cuissine in the same year.*

3. *Fachtna son of Foločtach, abbot of Cluain Ferta Brénainn, dies.*

4. The battle of Monad Carno near Loch Loogdae between Nechtan's host and the army of Óengus; and the taxgatherers of Nechtan fell, namely, Biceot son of Moneit and his son, Findguine son of Drostan, Feroth son of Findguine, and many others; and the household of Óengus triumphed.

5. The battle of Druim Derg Blathuug in the lands of the Picts between Óengus and Drust, king of the Picts, and Drust fell, *on the 12th of August.*²

6. The killing of Cathal Corc son of Niall.³

7. *In this year Bede finished his Chronicle, that is, the book of history he was writing.*⁴

730

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. An earthquake on the 8th of February, a Wednesday.

2. The return of the relics of Adomnán from Ireland in the month of October.

3. Bran son of Euan and Selbach son of Ferchar died.

4. (Suibne descendant of Mruichesach, bishop of Armagh),⁵ Mac Onchon,

1 AT's addition about 'The Bearded Foreigner', in *Gall Ulcach*, is a doublet of AU's entry in 730.4, 'The Foreigner from Lilcach', in *Gall o Lilcach*. In AFM, s.a. 723 = 729, he is 'S. Gall Lilcaigh', 'St Gall of Lilcach'. Lilcach is Lully, represented by the townlands of Lullybeg and Lullymore East and Lullymore West; the townlands of Lullymore belong to the parish of Lullymore; and the early church was probably on the site of the old graveyard marked at N 710 254 in Lullymore East within a large circular enclosure. AU's version of the obit is very likely to be correct.

2 AT describe Óengus as king of the Picts — presumably retrospective editing. The Pictish regnal lists make Drust (Drest) and Eilpín joint rulers and assign them a reign of five years: Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 248–9, 263. The annals, however, suggest a much more confused picture for the years 726–31.

3 Perhaps a doublet of 727.12.

4 *Chronica Maiora*, written in 725, or the *Historia Ecclesiastica*, dated to 731? The latter is a possibility since the last major event recorded by Bede was in 729.

5 Cf. 719.9; he is no. 22 in Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List', 321; in the Book of Leinster version of the list (LL i.199) he is said to be son of Crunnmáel son of Rónán of the Uí Nialláin, a branch of the Airthir. This agrees with an addition by *H*² to this entry 'alias son of Crunnmáel'. In the genealogy, CGH i.183 (146 f 44) a Suibne son of Crunnmáel appears as great-great-

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

203

scriba of Kildare, ('The Foreigner' from Lilcach),¹ and the son of Cú Chumbu, **scriba** of Clonmacnois, slept.

5. Oitechde son of Baithechtde, the son of Blathmac, Óengus son of Bécc Bairche, rested.
6. The killing of the son of Cináed.
7. The disturbance of an encampment against Domnall son of Murchad in the Cúla, that is, the night . . . or of Imlech Senaich.²
8. Cochul Odor, **scriba** of the community of Bangor, slept.
9. The battle of Fernmag, in which Cétomun fell.

731

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. The burning of Cúl Raithin.³
2. Clerical status [taken by] Eochaid.⁴
 3. The son of Cuthwine, king of the English, is imprisoned.⁵
 4. The burning of Tairpert Boittir by Dúngal.
5. A battle between the Cruithni and the Dál Riata of the Muirbolg, in which the Cruithni were defeated.
6. A battle between the son of Óengus and the son of Congus, but Bruide defeated Talorgan, who was put to flight.
 7. Donngal son of Congal son of Fergus dies.
 8. Fáeldobur Becc, **sapiens** of Fobar, Adomnán, bishop of Ráith Maige

grandson of Muiredach; perhaps either Mruichesach, a name not attested in *CGH*, was replaced by the familiar Muiredach or it is a scribal corruption. Assuming that he is the person in the genealogy, he was the father of Fer dá Chrích, abbot of Armagh, 768.4.

1 For a doublet, see 729.1.

2 For the significance of a 'disturbance of an encampment' (with which compare 'disturbance of the Fair', e.g. 717.6) see the Poem on the Airgialla, ed. M. O Daly, *Ériu*, 16 (1952), 179–88, stanza 32, and *Audacht Morainn*, ed. F. Kelly (Dublin, 1976), § 28. 'The Cúla' are probably the Cúla Breg, 'The Recesses of Brega', around Tailtiu, Ráith Airthir and Kells.

3 On this church (Coleraine) and its decline, see *ECI* 55–9.

4 Cf. 726.10.

5 Ceolwulf, king of the Northumbrians (Continuation of Bede, s.a. 731); this was the king to whom Bede had just dedicated his *Ecclesiastical History*. He was later restored to his kingdom but abdicated 'by his own will' in 737 (Continuation of Bede).

Oínaig, Colmán descendant of Littán, teacher of piety, rested.¹

9. The killing of Móenach son of Sechnusach.

10. The death of Eochaid son of Colgu, anchorite of Armagh.

11. Colmán of Telach Hualand, Brecc of Berba fell asleep.

12. Coblath daughter of Cellach of Cualu dies.²

732

AU, AT, AClon

1. The kalends of January. The death of Fland of the Shannon, descendant of Collae,³ abbot of Clonmacnois; *he was of the Uí Chremthainn*.⁴

2. The killing of Daithgus son of Báeth, king of the Déssi.⁵

3. Dub dá Lethe son of Dúncú, Flann of the Curragh, son of Aithechdae, died.

4. The battle of the Connachta, in which Muiredach son of Indrechtach fell.

5. The bishop of Mag nÉo of the English, Garalt, died.⁶

1 'Teacher of piety' translates *religionis doctor*. *Religio* was not 'religion' but 'religious devotion' or 'piety' (Irish *crábud*; someone notable for piety was *cráibdech* 'devout'). Colmán was not an exegete (the usual type of theologian) but a teacher of the spiritual life. If the *Apigitir Chrábaid*, 'Alphabet of Devotion', ascribed in several manuscripts to Colmán Elo (*ob.* 611.3), cannot be as old as his time, as some scholars have suggested (for example, K. McCone, in K. McCone and K. Simms (eds.), *Progress in Medieval Irish Studies* (Maynooth, 1996), 34–5), this Colmán would be the kind of person who might have written it.

2 Cellach of Cualu (*ob.* 715.1) was the last king of Leinster of the Uí Máil dynasty, and himself ancestor of the Uí Chellaig Cualann, a minor dynasty in what is now the southern outskirts of Dublin. His numerous daughters are given unusual notice by the annals (cf. 734.4; 743.8; 748.6) presumably on account of their marriages rather than their parentage.

3 Flaind Chaland, AT, but Flann o'Colla, AClon.

4 This last attribution is peculiar to AT (it is not in AClon, the Annals of Ross Cré, or the Annals of the Four Masters: see D. N. Dumville, 'Two Troublesome Abbots', *Celtica*, 21 (1990), 149–52). The ascription of a Fland Sinnae *aue Collae* to the Uí Chremthainn (around Clogher and between Monaghan Town and Clones) is interesting because it was probably about this time that the legend of the Three Collas, ancestors of all the Airgialla, including the Uí Chremthainn, was developed: see *ECI* 512–18.

5 The Déssi of Brega. Cf. 758. 1 below and *CGH* i. 168 (145 b 39), where the Book of Lecan is correct on the heading.

6 This is the Garalt or Garald later known as St Gerald (12 March, *MT*); his late Life is ed. Plummer, *Vitae*, ii.107–15. 'Mayo of the English' was founded by Bishop Colmán (Columbanus) as a house for his English followers who had accompanied him to Iona and then to Inishbofin after the Synod of Whitby: Bede, *HE* iv.4. In the eighth century it was attached to the province of York: D. Whitelock, *English Historical Documents*, no. 191 (The Report of the Legates to Pope Hadrian, 786), where Ealdwulf, 'bishop of the church of Mayo' subscribes together with the bishops of Northumbria.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

205

6. The pre-eminent philosopher of Ireland, the descendant of Míthrebad, perished.¹
7. Cellach² daughter of Dúnach of the Uí Liatháin, an excellent and kindly queen, fell asleep.³
8. Teimnén of Cell Garad, a devout cleric, rested.
 9. *Nechtán son of Derile dies.*
 10. Cellach son of Tuathal, king of the Uí Chremthainn, was killed.
 11. A battle between Cenél Conaill and Cenél nÉogain, in which the son of Fergal, Áed, triumphed over Flaithbertach son of Loingsech, the following leaders from his realm having been killed: Flann Gohan son of Congal son of Fergus, Flaithgus son of Dub Díbergg.⁴
 12. Tommaltach son of Duinechaid dies.
13. A battle between the Leinstermen south of Gabar and the Munstermen, in which Áed son of Colgu was the victor.
14. Sebdann daughter of Corc, **dominatrix** of Kildare, died.
15. Fergus son of Conall Oircnech and Ferdomnach **scriba** of Armagh died.
16. Congalach of Cnucha dies.

733

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. Dúngal son of Selbach profaned Torach when he forcibly removed Bruide from it, and on the same occasion he invaded Inis Cuilenrigi.⁵
2. Muiredach son of Ainfchellach took the kingship of Cenél Loairn.⁶

1 'Pre-eminent philosopher of Ireland' translates *magnus philosophus Hiberniae*. It is uncertain quite what the phrase means and how the title is related to the more usual titles, *sapiens* and *scriba*. The name may be a nickname (cf. Cáech Scuile 'one-eyed of a school': 724.7, and Becc Laitne, 'Little of Latin', 763.2), since it means 'descendant of bad farming'.

2 Caillech, AT, but AClon agrees with AU. See also *Banshenchas*, ed. Dobbs, *Revue Celtique*, 47 (1930), 309, 333; 48 (1931), 185, 223. She was the wife of Cathal son of Findguine, *ob.* 742, king of Cashel (742.3).

3 Note the exceptional use of this verb for a non-cleric (see Introduction, 29–30).

4 This was the start of warfare leading to Flaithbertach's abdication and the emergence of Cenél nÉogain as the premier Uí Néill dynasty in the North: cf. 733.3, 4; 734.8; for discussion see Charles-Edwards, 'The Uí Néill 695–743', 407–12.

5 For the context of this entry, see Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 184.

6 This is the only explicit reference to a kingship of Cenél Loairn (which gave its name to Lorne in Argyll) as opposed to members of Cenél Loairn holding the kingship of Dál Riata. In the later regnal lists of Dál Riata (Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 229), Muiredach follows Alpín, who in turn follows Dúngal son of Selbach (expelled from the kingship 726.4, but still active as

3. A further engagement between Áed son of Fergal and Cenél Conaill in Mag nÍtho, where Conaing son of Congal son of Fergus and many others fell.
 4. *Flaithbertach*¹ brought the fleet of Dál Riata to Ireland, and many of them were slaughtered on the island of Oíne, where the following were killed: Conchobar son of Lóchéne and Branchú son of Bran, and many were drowned in the river which is called the Bann.²
 5. Eochaid son of Eochu, king of Dál Riata, and Conall son of Conchobar died.
6. The birth of Donnchad son of Domnall.³
 7. The killing of Áed son of Conaicc, king of Irluachair.⁴
 8. The killing of Eochaid of Cuib, son of Bresal.
 9. The rout of Cathal by Domnall at Taittiu and the rout of Fallomon by Cathal at Tlachtga.⁵
 10. The killing of Dúnlang son of Dúncú.
 11. Flann Fine, abbot of Clonmacnois, died.⁶
 12. Do Chumae Bolggan, anchorite of Armagh, rested.
13. A cow was seen in Delgginis of Cualu with six legs, that is, with two bodies behind and a single head in front. An ól of milk was milked from her three times at every milking.

734

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. Rechtabra descendant of Cathusach, king of the Uí Thuirtri, dies.

the previous entry demonstrates). One might conjecture that Muiredach subsequently became king of Dál Riata after the death of Eochaid son of Eochu (733.5). The lists, however, are hardly to be preferred to the annals, which suggest that Dúngal son of Selbach had recovered some of his power before being twice subdued by Óengus son of Forgus (734.7, 736.1). After the second reversal, Muiredach reappears leading the army of Dál Riata (736.2); although put to flight he apparently survived, and he may have ruled Dál Riata until 'the hammering of Dál Riata by Óengus son of Forgus' (741.11). Yet the regnal lists give him a reign of only three years.

1 Fergus, AClon.

2 Cf. Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 18.

3 The later king of Tara, *ob.* 797.

4 In AI he is Áed son of Conaing (the more normal form of Conaicc), king of West Munster.

5 On this entry, see *ECI* 477–9.

6 This is likely to be a doublet of 732.1: *fine* is most easily explained as a misreading of *sinna*.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

207

2. An eclipse of the moon on the 22nd of January.¹
3. The taking on circuit of the relics of Peter and Paul and Patrick to put the law into force;² (and the killing of Coibdenach son of Flann, descendant of Congal).
4. Caíntigern, daughter of Cellach of Cualu, dies.
5. Talorgg son of Congus was put into bonds by his brother; he is handed over to the Picts and was drowned by them in water.³
6. Talorggan son of Drostan, having been captured, is put into bonds near Dún Ollaig.⁴
7. Dún Leithfinn is destroyed after the wounding of Dúngal,⁵ and he was driven in flight to Ireland by the power of Óengus.
8. An engagement in Mag nÍtho between the son of Loingsech and the son of Fergal, *that is between the lineage of Eochu and Cenél nÉogain and they were slaughtered on both sides* (where the descendants of Echaid fell and others).⁶
9. Taichlech son of Cenn Fáelad, king of the Luigni, dies.⁷
10. *Áed Allán rules.*

735

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. Ógedchar, bishop of Nóendruim, rests.
2. The battle of *Fochart* in the lands of Muirthemne between the Uí Néill and the Ulaid, where Áed Róin, king of the Ulaid — *he was taken from the*

1 *Recte* 24 January (error of .xi. in place of .ix. Kal. Feb.): Schove, *Chronology of Eclipses and Comets*, 152.

2 *ad legem perficiendam* (for the Law of Patrick, see 737.10). The reference to these relics is clarified by the *Book of the Angel*, § 19, in the Book of Armagh, ed. and trans. Bieler, *Patrician Texts*, 186–7.

3 This may have been a recognized form of execution; cf. 845. 8; 851. 2.

4 In 739.7, where he appears as the final Pictish royal victim of Óengus son of Forgas, he is given the title ‘king of Athfhotla’ (Atholl). See Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 175–6, 184.

5 Presumably Dúngal son of Selbach (most recently 733.1). He had apparently returned from Ireland by 736 (736.1, assuming that Donngal is an error for Dúngal: see n. *ad loc.*)

6 The Clonmacnois text here is based on an AU-type text. This it has understood as if the descendants of Echaid (Eochu) were the kindred to which Flaithbertach son of Loingsig belonged. In fact, however, he was of Cenél Conaill and, within Cenél Conaill, of the descendants of Domnall son of Áed (*ob.* 642). AU (including the passage within parentheses) thus preserves the text of the Chronicle of Ireland for this entry.

7 No. 88 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, ‘Guarantor List’, 213).

durthach of Fochart to be killed — and Conchad son of Cuanu, king of Cuib, fell. Áed son of Fergal was the victor.

3. The battle of *Féil* between Munster and the Leinstermen, where many of the Leinstermen and an almost uncountable number of Munstermen perished; in this battle Cellach son of Fáelchar, king of Osraige, fell, but Cathal son of Findguine escaped.¹

4. Airechtach descendant of Dúnoch of Muireasc, king of the Uí Fhiachrach *Muaide in Connaught*, and Cathal son of Muiredach, king of the Connachta, die.

5. The killing of Flann son of Conaing, abbot of Cell Mór Díthrib.

6. A huge dragon was seen at the end of autumn followed by a great peal of thunder.

7. *Bede, the sapiens of the English rested.*²

8. *Mo Bricco of Belach Feli rested.*³

736

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. Óengus son of Fergus, king of the Picts, laid waste the lands of Dál Riatai and seized Dún At and burned Creic and bound the two sons of Selbach in chains, that is Donngal and Feradach;⁴ and a short time later, Bruide son of Óengus son of Fergus died.

2. The battle of Cnoc Coirpri in Calathros at Etar Lindde between Dál Riatai and Fortriu, and Talorgan son of Fergus pursues the son of Ainfchellach when he took to flight with his army; in this engagement many nobles fell.

1 In AI this entry goes: 'The battle of Féil between Cathal son of Finnguine and Fáelán, king of the Leinstermen, in which Fáelchar, king of Osraige, fell, and Cathal was victor.' What makes it evident that this is a later rewriting is that, unless one assumes the later situation in which Osraige was part of Leinster rather than Munster, it flouts the convention whereby an entry only names the dead on the defeated side, unless making it explicit that it is doing otherwise, as in 714.1.

2 Continuation of Bede, *s.a.* 735.

3 Grosjean, 'Sur quelques exégètes irlandais du VII^e siècle', 80–2, suggests that this entry may have been misplaced.

4 Both AU and AT have Donngal (Dondgal); elsewhere Donngal son of Selbach does not appear, but instead Dúngal (see Index of Persons). It is assumed (as by Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 109, Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 185) that Donngal is an error for Dúngal; if so, it was already in the Chronicle of Ireland.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

209

3. The death of Fiannamail son of Gerrthide,¹ abbot of Clonard, and the death of Crunnmáel son of Colgu, abbot of Lusca.
4. Danél son of Colmán Indinen (?), abbot of Ard mBreccáin, and Colmán son of Murchú, abbot of Mag mBili, rested.
5. The killing of Máel Fothartaig son of Máel Tuile by the Leinstermen.
6. Duiblittir, a **sapiens** and an anchorite of Inis Bó Finde — *he was of the Ciannacht Breg*² — (and Samson son of Corcrán fell asleep).
7. Bodbthach son of Conall of Gabair, king of Coirpre,³ dies.

737

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. The death of Rónán, abbot of Cenn Garad.
2. Fáilbe son of Guaire, that is the heir of Máel Rubai of Apor Crosán, was drowned in a deep part of the sea together with his sailors, 22 in number.⁴
3. Conmáel⁵ descendant of Lóchéne, abbot of Clonmacnois, rests.
4. An engagement between descendants of Áed Sláne, where Conaing son of Amalngaid conquers Cernach, and Cathal son of Áed fell. It was fought close to the Stone of Ailbe on the east side.⁶
5. Muirgus son of Fergus Forcraid was killed.
6. Bresal son of Conchobar of Ard was killed.

1 Brother of Cellach of Cualu?

2 According to Byrne, 'Chiasmus and Hyperbaton in the Annals of Ulster', 59, this gloss should refer to Conmael/Conmál descendant of Lóchéne, abbot of Clonmacnois, 737.3.

3 This may be either the Uí Choirpri branch of the Uí Fhigenti or Cenél Coirpri, a branch of the Uí Néill. The problem with the former is that, although there is a Conall, who died in 701 (701.14), he belonged to the Uí Chonaill Gabra branch of the Uí Fhigenti and not to the Uí Choirpri. If the second identification is correct, the father may have been, not Conall, but the Congal of Gabair whose obit is in 703.2 (he was killed at the battle of Corann); Gabair is a common place-name element, but there was one in Cenél Coirpri territory in Northern Tethbae (the part of Co. Longford around Granard).

4 Cf. above, 671.5; 673.7; 722.1. This entry, taken together with 802.5 below, indicates that the relationship between Applecross and Bangor was of a kind to which Tírechán alluded in his account of Patrick's activities in the area around Elphin, Co. Roscommon (*Collectanea*, c. 22). There Patrick was said to have offered the ancestor of a local kindred the right to have a church held by his own heirs if he would only become a monk of Patrick. The offer was refused; and the kindred, elsewhere known as Corcu Ochland (*VT*² 1051), was called by Tírechán, *Collectanea*, c. 21, 'Corcu Dogshit'.

5 Conmal, AU.

6 *Onom.* suggests that this was the Mag nAilbe now represented by the townland of Moynalvy, bar. Lower Deece, Co. Meath (N 87 48).

7. Óengus son of Ailill, king of Ard Ciannachtae, dies.
8. The death of Graiphnech, abbot of Imlech Fia.
9. A meeting between Áed Alldán and Cathal at Tír dá Glas.¹
10. The Law of Patrick was in force throughout Ireland.²
11. Fiangelach son of Murchad, king of the Uí Máil, dies.

738

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. Fáelán, grandson of Bran, king of the Leinstermen, died unexpectedly at an unripe age.
2. Tólae, bishop of Cluain Iraird, a worthy soldier of God, rests.
3. Cernach son of Fogartach is treacherously killed by his own criminal companions, and the calves of the cows and the women of this lower world incessantly bewailed him.
4. The battle of Áth Senaig, *that is the 'battle of groans', on 19 September, a Tuesday*, between the Uí Néill and the Leinsterman was fought without mercy; in the battle two kings — rulers both haughty and stubborn — attacked one after the other, that is Áed Allán and Áed son of Colgu, one of whom survived, though wounded, but the other was decapitated by a battle-sword. Then the descendants of Conn [**nepotes Cuinn**] enjoyed a tremendous victory, when to an unusual degree they put their rivals, the Leinstermen, to flight, trampled, laid low, overturned and so destroyed them that the whole enemy army was practically annihilated, so that few messengers told the tale. They say that in that battle more fell than we have discovered in past ages to have been laid low in a single attack and fallen in ferocious conflict. The following pre-eminent leaders fell: Áed son of Colgu, *king of the Uí Chenselaig*, Bran son of Murchad, *the two kings of the Leinstermen*, Fergus son of Móenach, Dub dá Chrích son of the grandson of Cellach son of Trian, *two kings of the Fothairt*, Fiangelach grandson of Máel Aithchen, Conall

1 This is an example of what is sometimes called a *rigdál* 'meeeting of kings'. When the authority of the kings who met was approximately equal, they tended to meet on the frontier. Hence the synod or assembly of Birr, at which the Law of Adomnán was promulgated in 697, was on the frontier between Munster and the lands of the Uí Néill (*Fél.* 29 Nov. Notes [MS R¹] *Birra in confinio Fer Cell et hÉli*). Tír dá Glas [Terryglas, M 86 00] was a few miles to the west of Birr within the Munster kingdom of Múscraige Tíre (NW Co. Tipperary).

2 Cf. 734.3. It may be suggested that the Law of Patrick initially proclaimed in 734 finally acquired authority in Munster, and thus throughout Ireland, as a result of the meeting between Áed Allán and Cathal son of Findguine at Tír dá Glas.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

211

descendant of Aithechdae, the four sons of Flann descendant of Congal, Éladach grandson of Máelodar, and many others, who, for the sake of brevity are omitted here.¹

5. The killing of Fergus son of Cremthann.

6. The death of Coscrach son of Noíndenach, king of the Gailenga.

7. The battle of Inis in which Fernbeand fell.

8. The death of Sothchathach descendant of Máel Tuile.

9. A hosting by Cathal son of Findguine to Leinster and he took hostages from Fáelán (AU) / Bran mac Murchada (AT) and took great treasures.²

739

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. Fergus Glut, king of Cuib, died from the poisoned spittles of male witches.³

2. Cuanu descendant of Bessán, **scriba** of Treóit, rests.

3. The falling asleep of Samthann of Cluain Brónaig,⁴ and the falling asleep

1 This entry is both exceptionally detailed and exceptionally partisan. Some of the phrases confined to the Clonmacnois group of annals were probably later additions, notably the effort to deflate the claims of Áed son of Colgu to be king of Leinster in the interests of Bran son of Murchad of the Uí Dúnlainge. On the other hand, the precise chronological details are in a style found elsewhere when they are definitely derived from the Chronicle of Ireland (for example, 703.2).

2 This entry is not in AI, in spite of its content. Fáelán was dead before the battle of Áth Senaig (738.1); even in AT Bran son of Murchad, of the Uí Dúnlainge, was only sharing the kingship of Leinster with Áed son of Colgu, of the Uí Chennselaig. Cathal son of Findguine had been unsuccessful in his encounters with the Leinstermen (most recently 735.3; cf. 732.13). It is possible that this invasion took place in 737, after the meeting with Áed Allán; but the impossible placing of the entry (at the end of the annal) and its pro-Munster tendency suggest that it comes from another source than the Iona annals.

3 For some references to witchcraft, see *The Irish Penitentials*, ed. and trans. L. Bieler, 78–81 (Vinnian, §§ 18–20) and 160–1 (Can. Hib. i.4). The version of this entry in AT is in Irish and substantially different from that in AU, but that in AClon is much closer to AU.

4 19 December *MT*, *Fél*; her Life is ed. Plummer, *Vitae*, ii. 253–61. An impossible pedigree in *Fél*.² Notes (*R*²) claims that she was great-grandaughter of Díchu mac Féic meic Trichim; ‘de Ultorum genere’, Life, c. 1. *CGSH* §§ 185 (= *Fél*.² Notes, except that Díchu is son, not grandson of Trichem), 438, 662.147. The explanation of the pedigree is probably in *VT*² 995–103: Clonbroney is in Crích Coirpri (northern Tethbae), where the Patrician bishop was said to have been Guasacht mac Mílchon. The two Emir, his sisters, are said to have founded Cluain Brónaig, and the head of the church of Granard thus had the right to veil the nuns of Clonbroney. The connection with the Díchu of Patrician legend, and thus with the distant church of Saul (Co. Down), perhaps provided an answer to this claim.

of the descendant of Máel Dathnéin,¹ a bishop.

4. The burning of the household of Domnall at Bodbráith, where Ailill of Brí Léith fell in the dinner-house.²

5. The death of Ailill son of Tuathal, king of Uí Chremthainn.

6. Flann son of Cellach son of Crundmáel, bishop of Rechrann, dies.

7. Talorggan son of Drostan, king of Athfhotla, was drowned, that is, by Óengus.³

8. The death of Áed son of Garbán.⁴

740

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. Domnall took clerical status.

2. *The killing of Forbasach son of Ailill, king of Osraige.*

3. The killing of a descendant of Ailill, **tigernae** of Cenél Fiachach.

4. An earthquake on Íle on the 31st of March.

5. Flann descendant of Congal died.

6. Cú Bretan son of Congus dies.⁵

7. The death of Cellach son of Secnde, *that is from Buidemnach of the Conmaicne*, abbot of Clonmacnois.

8. Dub dá Bairenn, abbot of Fobar.

9. The falling asleep of Manchéne of Tuaimm Gréne.

10. The falling asleep of the holy Bran of Land Ela.

9. Flann Feblae, abbot of Gort Conaich, dies.

1 Aithgein, AT.

2 *domus cenae*.

3 This is the only unambiguous reference to the ruler of a Pictish province having the status of king (for a king of Fortriu, see 763.10); in the Scottish Chronicle, ed. Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 252, a Dubdon 'satrap of Atholl' is recorded who died in a battle which can be dated to 965; it has been suggested by Mrs Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, Index, that he was a *mormáer*, a provincial governor attested in the post-Pictish period but commonly presumed to be of Pictish origin.

4 The father may have been the Garbán of Mide whose obit is given at 702.4.

5 The father of the poet Blathmac: see *The Poems of Blathmac son of Cú Brettan*, ed. J. Carney, Irish Texts Society 47 (London, 1964), xiv. His other son, Donn Bó, was killed in the battle of Emain Macha, 759.2. They belonged to the Uí Shégáin of the Fir Roiss. For his genealogy see *Cath Almaine*, ed. Ó Riain, p. 34, n. on line 17.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

213

741

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. The death of Conlae of Tethbae and Amalgaid son of *Cathusach*, king of Conailli.
2. The killing of Murchad son of Fergal son of Máel Dúin; (and Conall son of Iarlaithe dies.)
 3. The death of Flann of Aigle, bishop of Echdruimm.
 4. The death of Fuirechtach, **princeps** of Inis Coil.
 5. Bé Fáil daughter of Sechnasach dies.
 6. The battle of Forboros, in which two sons of Fiannamail, that is, Indrechtach and Conall, and others, fell.
 7. The killing of Ernán descendant of Eculp.¹
8. The battle of Carn Feradaig, in which Torcán of the Tinne Réid fell.²
 9. The killing of Ailill Corrach son of Flann, king of the Uí Fhailgi.
 10. The battle of Druimm Cathmaíl between the Cruithni and Dál Riatai against Indrechtach.³
 11. The hammering of the Dál Riatai by Óengus son of Forggus.⁴

742

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. Death of Airechtach son of Cuanu, **princeps** of Fernae.
2. A massacre of Cenél Fiachach and of Delbnae by the Osraige.⁵
3. Death of Cathal son of Findguine, king of Cashel, and *Flann Feornae*, king

1 The father's name appears to be Old English Ecgulf, Ecgwulf.

2 Torcán Tini Réid, 'the boarlet of the quick flitch'.

3 This entry is unusually phrased and of uncertain meaning: a battle *inter Cruithniu 7 Dal Reti fri Indrechtach*. If Indrechtach had been defeated, one would have expected the preposition *for* rather than *fri*, but if he had been the victor the preposition *re* (with which *fri* is confused in late Middle Irish). He is presumably the king of that name in the regnal list of Dál nAraidí (Cruithni) (*LL* i.193) son of Lethlobar (709.1). His successor (from another branch of the dynasty, was killed in 749 (749.1), so that this battle may mark the end of his reign if not of his life.

4 It was approximately at this time that the centre at which the Chronicle of Ireland was being recorded shifted to Brega; see above, 7–8, 18.

5 The Delbnae in question is likely to be Delbnae Bethra, the kingdom in which Clonmacnois and Rathen lay and immediate neighbour of Cenél Fiachach.

of *Ciarraige*.¹

4. Death of Máel Ochtraig, abbot of Cell Fhoibrig.
5. Death of Cuidgile, **scriba** and abbot of Lugmad.
6. *Death of Da Chua son of Indach, an anchorite.*
7. Death of Áed Balb son of *Indrechtach*, king of the Connachta.²
8. The strangling of Conaing son of Amalgaid, king of the Ciannacht, by *Áed Allán, from which he died*.³
9. The killing of Artrí son of Aithechdae, king of Uí Chremthainn.
10. Leprosy in Ireland.
11. The siege of Auilén of Mac Cruip.⁴
12. The killing of *Áed, king of Cenél Coirpri* at Gránairet.
13. *Death of Fer dá Chrích, abbot of Imlech and of Leithglenn*.⁵

743

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. The death of Affrica, **dominatrix** of Kildare.⁶
2. The battle of Dam Derg in *Brega*, in which Dúngal son of Flann, king of Cúla [Breg], and Fergus son of Ostech fell. Innrechtach descendant of Conaing was the victor.

1 In AI Flann Feornae's obit is under 741; in the same text Cathal son of Findguine is described (*s.a.* 742) as king of Ireland; for this see above, n. on 721.6. The title given here to Cathal son of Findguine may be the first example (as opposed to king of Munster).

2 In AT this is the last entry under the year.

3 Conaing's title is potentially misleading; the Uí Chonaing, of Síl nÁeda Sláne, had recently taken this title (contrast 702.4). Áed Allán had thus personally killed one of the leading Uí Néill kings of the midlands (in the versified regnal list of *Brega*, *LL* iv.812, Conaing is regarded as king of *Brega* and is said to have been killed by Áed 'in the entrance to Ailech Rírend'). Worse, Síl nÁeda Sláne could have been natural allies of a king whose principal rival was Domnall son of Murchad of Cland Cholmáin. This event may have led directly to the failure of Áed Allán's attempt to impose his authority in the midlands and his own death in battle against Domnall son of Murchad the next year.

4 Cf. 673.5 n.

5 This entry is not in AI; the reference to Imlech might be taken as being to the most famous monastery of that name, Imlech nIbair (Emly), but this is likely to be a mistake since Leithglenn is Old Leighlin in Co. Carlow in Leinster (S 65 65). In AFM (*s.a.* 737 = 742) Fer dá Chrích is also merely abbot of Imlech and of Leithglenn. This would allow one to identify Imlech as Imlech nEch in the kingdom of Uí Bairrche, and thus in the same kingdom as Leithglenn (*CGH* i.54, 122 bb 8). Yet this also has its difficulty in that Imlech nEch is said in the genealogies of the Uí Bairrche (*ibid.*) to have been granted to Comgall of Bangor, thus making it less likely that it should have been linked to Leithglenn.

6 On the phrasing of this entry, see Dumville, 'On Editing and Translating Medieval Irish Chronicles', 79.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

215

3. The death of Cumméne descendant of Ciarán, abbot of Rechrann.
4. The battle of Serethmag, *at Cenannas between the two Tethbae*, in which Áed Alddán son of Fergal, *king of Ireland*, fell, and Cumuscach son of Conchobar king of the Airthir, and Móenach son of Conláech, king of the Uí Chremthainn, and Muiredach son of Fergus Forcraid, king of the Uí Thuirtri. *Domnall son of Murchad was the victor.*
5. A battle between Uí Maini and Uí Fhiachrach of Aidne.¹
6. The battle of Lorg between the Uí Ailella and the Gailenga. These four battles were fought in almost the same summer.²
7. The law of the descendant of Suanach.³
8. Conchenn daughter of Cellach of Cualu dies.
9. The killing of Dub Doithre, king of the Uí Briúin.⁴
10. Affiath, abbot of Mag mBili.
11. *The death of Dlúthach son of Fidchellach, king of the Uí Maini.*⁵
12. The bringing on circuit of the relics of Trian of Cell Deilgge; and the **bolgach**.⁶
13. *Domnall begins to reign.*

744

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. The killing of Bishop Laidggnén son of Doinennach, abbot of Saiger.

¹ In AT this comes after no. 10.

² It is unclear whether this is a later note signifying that not all the battles were fought in the same year (assuming that warfare was normally a summer occupation) or it is meant to say that not all the battles were fought in the summer season, as opposed to spring or autumn.

³ The phrasing suggests that this is the anchorite of Rathen, 757.1, rather than the abbot, 763.2. This monastery was in Mide and thus within the kingdom ruled by Domnall son of Murchad, now king of Tara.

⁴ Since the name appears to mean 'Dark Man of the (River) Dodder' which flows across the southern half of Dublin, he should have been king of the Uí Briúin Chualann rather than of the Uí Briúin Bréifne, who later claimed ancestry from him (so suggesting that genealogists made use of the annals). AFM *s.a.* 738 = 743 ascribes him to Uí Briúin Chualann. I am grateful to Eoghan Moore for his guidance on this matter.

⁵ The ruler of the Uí Maini of south-east Connaught (genealogy *CGH* i.172); he is no. 62 in the Guarantor-List of *Cáin Adomnáin* (Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Guarantor List', 204). His obit is also given by AFM *s.a.* 738 = 743. If this identification is correct he must have survived the incident recorded in 712.11.

⁶ MacArthur, 'The Identification of Some Pestilences', 84, suggests that this was smallpox: the Irish word is likely to refer to a sickness revealed by swellings in the skin.

2. Domnall again retired into clerical life.¹
3. The killing of Colmán, bishop of Lessán, at the hands of the Uí Thuirtri.
4. The battle of Cliu in which Conchobar of the Uí Fhigenti fell.
 5. *The death of Rechtabra of the Connachta.*²
6. The battle of Ailén dá Berrach, in which Dub dá Doss son of Murgal fell.
7. Two grandsons of Cellach of Cualu, Cathal and Ailill, were killed.³
 8. The killing of Muirgus son of Ánluan at Tuilén.
9. A hammering of the Corcu Mo Druad by the Déiss.
10. The law of Ciarán son of the carpenter and the law of Brendan were imposed at the same time by Forggus son of Cellach.⁴
11. The death of Fergus son of Colmán Cutlach, **sapiens**.
 12. *A strange sign was revealed in Bairrche in the time of Fiachna son of Áed Rón, king of the Ulaid, and in the time of Eochu son of Bresal, king of Uí Echach, that is a whale which the sea deposited on the land, and there were three gold teeth in its head, and 50 ounces [of silver] was the value of each tooth, and one of the teeth was taken and remained upon the altar of Bangor for a long time.*⁵

745

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. A horrifying and astonishing sign was seen at night among the stars.
2. Forannán, abbot of Clonard, died, and Congus, anchorite of Cluain Tibrinne.⁶
3. Cumméne descendant of Móenach, abbot of Land Léire, dies.

1 Cf. 740.1.

2 Rechtabra does not seem to have been a king of the Connachta: not only is he not in the later regnal lists, but a king would usually be given a patronymic or other indication of kin-membership. Perhaps he was an *ardepiscop*, 'high-bishop', of the Connachta, of the type envisaged in the laws and the *Canones Hibernenses*: ECI 259. See also 665.5 n.

3 In AT entries 6 and 7 are run together.

4 Exceptional among provincial *cánai* in that two were promulgated in the same year by the same provincial king; but since *cánai* are presented by the surviving texts as having had specific objectives, it was entirely possible for more than one to be in force in the same territory at the same time. By implication, this entry therefore confirms the evidence of the texts (cf. Charles-Edwards, *The Early Mediaeval Gaelic Lawyer*, 46).

5 In AU Hand *H*² added a very similar note to 753.

6 Cluain Tibrinne is Clontivrin just to the west of Clones; the proximity suggests that Clontivrin may have been attached to Clones.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

217

4. A battle between the Uí Thuirtri and the Airthir. Congal son of Éicnech was the victor, and Cú Chongalt son of the grandson of Cathusach escaped by flight; and Bóchaill son of Conchobar and Ailill grandson of Cathusach fell. It was fought in Inis iter dá Dabul.¹
5. The death of Conall of the fine hair, a **scriba**.
6. The death of Cenn Fáelad, **princeps** of Druimm Cuilinn.
7. The death of Mac ind Fhertigse, abbot of Tech Tailli.

746

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. The falling asleep of Cormac of Áth Truim.²
2. Dragons were seen in the sky.
3. The death of Beochaill of Ardachad.³
 4. Dúngal Feille and Muirchertach son of Cathal fell at each other's hands. The Conmaicne fell and Forgas, though defeated, escaped.⁴
5. A slaughter of the Southern Uí Briúin by Fergus.
6. The death of Máel Anfaith of Cell Achaid Drommo Foto.
7. The kinslaying of Lismore.
8. The death of Dub dá Bairend descendant of Béccán, abbot of Cluain Auis.
9. The death of Óengus son of Tipraite, abbot of Cluain Fota *Báetáin Aba*;⁵ and Ciall Tóg, abbot of Glas Noíde, dies.
10. The death of Sechnusach son of Colgu, king of the Uí Chennselaig.

¹ Congal son of Éicnech was king of the Airthir (748, 7); hence, according to the usual annalistic convention, the others mentioned were of the Uí Thuirtri or their allies.

² On him and his background, see Byrne, 'A Note on Trim and Sletty', 316–18.

³ AT reverses the order of entries 2 and 3.

⁴ This is probably all one entry. Dúngal Feille's epithet makes him the leader of a small people immediately to the north-east of Athlone. The Conmaicne in question are therefore likely to have been the group known as Conmaicne of Mide (*CGH* i.318, 161 b 1), said to have been resident within the territory of the Cuircni, whose lands lay just to the north of the Feille, south of the River Inny and east of the Shannon. Forgas should be Forgas (or Fergus, as in the next entry) son of Cathal, king of the Connachta (*ob.* 756.2). He belonged to the Uí Briúin Aí, based between Roscommon and Cruachain, not far to the west. It looks as though this may have been a comparatively local skirmish in the Shannon area.

⁵ Kenney, no. 99; the author of a hymn in honour of St Martin of Tours (*The Irish Liber Hymnorum*, ed. J. H. Bernard and R. Atkinson, Henry Bradshaw Soc., 13 and 14 (London, 1898), i.46–47; Lapidge and Sharpe, *A Bibliography of Celtic-Latin Literature*, no. 539), which is important for showing (in a composition whose author's *obit* is known) the full range of adornments of early Irish syllabic verse, employed in both Latin and the vernacular.

11. A violation of sanctuary at Domnach Pátraic; six **cimbidi** were hanged.
 12. *The battle of Ráith Cúile won by Anmchad, in which Uargus son of Fiachrai Énboth of the Déssi fell in Ard of the son of Odor.*

747

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. The death of Abél, abbot of Imlech Fea.
2. The death of Muiredach Menn,¹ king of the Uí Méith, *at Cúl Cumaisc at the hands of the Ulaid.*
3. Cuanán of the Glenn, abbot of Mag mBili, dies.
4. Áed Muinderg son of Flaithbertach, king of the North, dies.²
5. Sechnusach son of Colgu, king of the Leinstermen *South of Gabar*, dies.³
6. Cú Chuimne, **sapiens**, dies.⁴
7. Rumán son of Colmán, an excellent poet, rested.⁵
8. The death of Sárán, abbot of Bangor.
9. *The death of Aidnech of Baislec.*⁶
10. The battle of Carn Ailche among the Munstermen, in which Coirpre son

1 Find, AT.

2 This is the first example of the title 'king of the North'. In this instance, it was borne by a Cenél Conaill king in a period (since 743.4) when the king of Tara came from Cland Cholmáin and thus from the Southern Uí Néill. Áed Muinderg's father, Flaithbertach, had been driven from the kingship of Tara by Áed Allán of Cenél nÉogain, Domnall son of Murchad's predecessor as king of Tara. Moreover, there was a bond between Cland Cholmáin and Cenél Conaill, namely support for the community of Columba (cf. 753.4; 757.10); Cenél nÉogain and Síl nÁeda Sláne, on the other hand, tended to support Armagh. It is, therefore, plausible to suppose that this title signified a position of authority in the North (the territories of Cenél Conaill, Cenél nÉogain and most of the Airgialla) which Áed Muinderg held precisely because he was the principal northern rival of Áed Allán's brother and successor, Niall Frossach, someone whose authority it was in Domnall's interest to curtail.

3 Presumably the same person as the Sechnusach of 746.10 (no. 26 in Ó Corráin, 'Irish Regnal Succession', 13). If so, the *South of Gabar* of AT is almost certainly correct.

4 This was the second compiler of the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis*; for his collaborator, see above, 725.4. A hymn is ascribed to him: *Irish Liber Hymnorum*, ed. Bernard and Atkinson, i.32–4; D. R. Howlett, 'Five Experiments in Textual Reconstruction and Analysis', *Peritia*, 9 (1995), 19–30; Lapidge and Sharpe, *A Bibliography of Celtic-Latin Literature*, no. 581; Sharpe, *A Handlist of the Latin Writers of Great Britain and Ireland before 1540* (Turnhout, 1997), no. 207.

5 On him and his kindred, see Byrne, 'A Note on Trim and Sletty', 316–18.

6 On this church, see C. Doherty, 'The Basilica in Early Ireland', *Peritia*, 3 (1984), 308–10.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

219

of Cú Dínaisc fell.¹

11. The death of Dúnlang son of Dúncú, king of Cenél nArdgail.
12. The death of Tuathalán, abbot of Cenn Rígmónaid.²
13. The killing of Áed Dub son of Cathal.
14. The falling asleep of Commán the Devout, that is of the Ros;³ *he was of the Sogain.*
15. The repose of Fer dá Chrích of Dairinis.
16. The death of Rudgal of the Luigni.⁴
 17. *A battle was won by Anmchad, in which fell Coirpre and Fergus and Caither son of Cumscrach, and sixteen kings with them.*
 18. *The drowning of Fiachrai son of Garbán of Mide in Loch Ríb.*⁵

748

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. The drowning of Arascach, abbot of Muiccinis Réguil.⁶
2. The repose of Cuán Camb, **sapiens**.
3. Snow of unusual depth, so that the cattle of almost all Ireland were destroyed, and subsequently the world was burnt up by an unusual drought.
4. The death of Indrechtach descendant of Conaing, king of the Ciannacht.⁷

1 Coirpre was of the Éoganacht Locha Léin. For the father, see above 717.7. The site of the battle has been suggested to be Carnelly, a mile and a half to the south-east of Clarecastle, Co. Clare, R 36 73 (O'Donovan in a n. to AFM *s.a.* 742 = 747). AI's version of this entry is: 'The battle of Cúl Géise won by Munster, in which Coirpre son of Cú Dínaisc died.' If O'Donovan's identification is accepted (as it has been by subsequent scholars), it shows the king of the Éoganacht Locha Léin (in Co. Kerry) attempting to impose an authority north of the Shannon estuary in the territory of the Corcu Baiscinn.

2 Later Reymonth, the old name of the par. of St Andrews (*Onom.*)

3 Hence Ros Co(m)máin, Roscommon; cf. 772.8; 780.14. A brief and late Latin Life was ed. by Paul Grosjean, *Analecta Bollandiana*, 77 (1959), 183–5; its minimal historical value is shown by its adoption of a hagiographical cliché in that it made Commán a pupil of Finnian of Clonard, even though the latter belonged to the sixth century; the evidence of annals and genealogies for the saint is discussed *ibid.* 174–5.

4 'of the Leinstermen', AT (Laignib in place of Luignib).

5 Cf. 702.4.

6 Apparently *Réguil* is a late example of *e* for *ia*, perhaps influenced by its Latin source, *regula*. According to *Fél.* Notes 12 May, Muiccinis Riaguil was on Lough Derg; it is hesitantly identified as Illaunmore ('Great Island'), R 80 90, in the Ordnance Survey, *Map of Monastic Ireland*, 2nd edn (Dublin, 1964).

7 *Ciannacht*, AT, as if it were a genitive plural form and Indrechtach were king of the Ciannachta as a whole rather than of Ciannacht Breg. In the versified regnal list of Brega, Indrechtach is said to have been killed by his successor, Dúngal Cnodbai (*LL* iv.812).

5. The falling asleep of the anchorite Do Dímóc, abbot of Clonard, and, at Kildare, Do Cumae, **sapiens**.¹
6. *Cobthach abbot of Recland*.²
6. Muirenn daughter of Cellach of Cualu, Írgalach's queen, dies.³
7. The killing of Congal son of Éicnech, king of the Airthir, at Ráith Esclai.
8. The law of the descendant of Suanach [promulgated] throughout Leth Cuinn.⁴
9. Flann Foirbthe son of Fogertach, Cuán, the anchorite from Lilchach, die.
10. *The engagement of Áth Hua Fiachrach; a slaughter of the Leinstermen.*
11. *Ships were seen in the sky together with their men*.⁵

749

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. The killing of Cathusach son of Ailill at Ráith Beithech, the king of the Cruithni.⁶
2. The death of Bresal son of Colgu, abbot of Fernae.
3. *The death of Ailill descendant of Daimíne, king of the Uí Maini.*
4. The burning of Cluain Fertae Brendain.
5. The burning of Cell Mór of Áedán son of Óengus.
6. *The death of Condmach son of Nóenenach.*
7. The battle of the Ard Ciannachtae, in which Ailill son of Dub dá Chrích, king of the Ard of the Uí Chinn Fáelad, fell, and in which Domnall son of Cináed fell in a counter-attack, that is, the king who was previously victorious. *Dúngal son of Amalgaid was the victor.*

1 AT has: The falling asleep of the anchorite Do Dímóc, abbot of Clonard and Kildare. The repose of Do Chummae, **sapiens**. AU, however, appears to be correct: see F. J. Byrne, 'Chiasmus and Hyperbaton in the Annals of Ulster', in M. Richter and J.-M. Picard (eds.), *Ogma: Essays in Celtic Studies in Honour of Próinséas Ní Chatháin* (Dublin, 2002), 55.

2 Recland for Rechran? Cf. above 743.3.

3 For Írgalach's obit, see 702.2. In the *Banshenchas*, ed. M. E. Dobbs, RC 48 (1931), 186, Muirenn daughter of Cellach Cualann is described as the mother of Flaithbertach mac Loingsig: it is entirely possible that she had first been married to Írgalach and then to Loingsig son of Óengus (*ob.* 703.2).

4 Cf. 743.7; 757.1; 763.2.

5 AU have this entry at the end of the next annal.

6 In the regnal poem of the province of Ulster, *Clann Olloman Uaisle Emna*, ed. Byrne, stanza 30, he is given a reign of 16 years (implausible: see Byrne's note, p. 85).

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

221

8. The death of Coirpre son of Murchad of Mide; and Becc Baile son of Eochu, and Liber, abbot of Mag mBile; and a great storm of wind.
9. The drowning of [members of] the community of Iona.
10. The death of Conall, abbot of Tuaimm Gréne.
 11. *The death of a sapiens from Cenél Coirpri, that is, the son of Cuanu.*
 12. *The death of Ségéne of Clarach.*
 13. Ships were seen in the air together with their crews.¹

750

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. The burning of Fobar and the burning of Domnach Pátraic.
2. The death of Suairlech, bishop of Fobar.
3. The repose of Congus, bishop of Armagh.²
4. The battle (of Catohic) between Picts and Britons, in which Talorgan son of Forcus, brother of Óengus,³ fell, *and, along with him, a slaughter of other Picts.*
5. The death of Cathal of Maínmag, king of the Uí Maini.
 6. Auinis is abandoned.⁴
 7. The death of Corc's descendant of Kildare.
 8. The death of Comarpach son of Cellán, abbot of Cell Mór Einir.
 9. The death of Cú Dínaise descendant of Forcus of the Uí Fhiachrach.
 10. The killing of Fiachrai son of Ailéne, king of Mugdorna, and of Bresal son of Áed Rón.
 11. The ebbing of the power of Óengus.⁵

¹ It was probably Cathal Mac Maghnusa who added, in Irish, 'above Clonmacnois'; this is not in AT.

² He is no. 23 in Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List', 321; in the Book of Leinster version of the list he is said to have been a *scríbnid* (that is, a scribe in the normal sense as opposed to a *scriba*) 'and hence the fruit of Congus's pen' — a reference to known manuscripts or a proverbial saying?

³ 'and his brother' AT. Cf. 750.11.

⁴ Perhaps Sheep-island (cf. Augaire); hardly for the Faeroes ('Sheep Islands'), although they may well have borne a similar name in Irish, since a plural form would be expected (cf. *ECI* 587).

⁵ Óengus son of Forcus, king of the Picts. Cf. the Continuation of Bede, s.a. 750: 'Cuthred, king of the West Saxons, rose against King Æthelbald and Oengus. Theodor (Tewdwr) and Eanred died; Eadberht added the plain of Cyil (Kyle?), together with other districts, to his kingdom.' The implication of this entry is that Æthelbald, king of the Mercians, and Óengus had made a public agreement by which Æthelbald was king of southern Britain, while Óengus was overlord of northern Britain: see T. M. Charles-Edwards, 'The Continuation of Bede, s.a. 750:

12. The death of Dub dá Lethe *of the writing*, abbot of Cell Scíre.
13. *Blathmac son of Coibdenach, king of the Músraige, died.*
14. Mac Nemnaill, abbot of Birra, dies.
15. The death of Cú Chothaig son of Moínech.
16. *The death of Dub dá Boirenn, king of the Uí Fhidgeinti, and of Anmchad, king of the Uí Liatháin.*
17. *The engagement of Inis Snaic won by Anmchad son of Cú Cherca.*

751

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January.
2. *Cuangus, abbot of Liath dies.*¹
3. The death of Fland descendant of Congal, king of the Uí Fhailgi.
4. *Losclaigde sapiens dies.*²
5. The death of Fergus³ son of Fogartach, king of Southern Brega.
6. The burning of 'lethairle' of Cluain Iraird 'in ballenio'.⁴
7. The death of Echaid of Cell Thómae.
8. The death of Céile Do Laissi from Daiminis.

High-Kings, Kings of Tara and "Bretwaldas", in A. P. Smyth (ed.), *Senchas: Studies in Early and Medieval Irish Archaeology, History and Literature in Honour of Francis J. Byrne* (Dublin, 1999), 137–45. Only if they had made such an arrangement could a West-Saxon king be described as rebelling against both of them. There is no need to translate *aithbe* 'ebbing' by 'end', as do Mac Airt and Mac Niocaill, since his reign did not end until 761; nor is there any need to suppose, with A. O. Anderson, *ESSH* i.240–1, that Óengus temporarily lost the kingship of the Picts until the battle 'in the land of Círcenn' 752.3. What Óengus had previously had, and which was now in decline, as indicated by 750.4, was his overlordship in northern Britain.

1 Líath Mo Chóemóc, AI 752; compare 752.4. AClon's 'Cwangus abbot of Leihmore in Connaught' appears to be an error (as in 839.12). For the following entries AT also use 'X moritur' rather than 'Mors X'.

2 The name appears to mean 'burning of Lóegde'; Lóegde was an old name of the R. Bandon in Co. Cork, with the literal meaning of 'calf-godddess'.

3 Fergal, corrected to Fergus by Hand H' in AU.

4 Mac Airt and Mac Niocaill suggest 'The burning of half the stored grain of Cluain Iraird in a kiln (?)'. See *DIL* under 2 *airle*. *Ballenium*, however, should be a form of *balineum*, *balneum* 'bath-house' (*ballenium* is attested in the *Vita S. Columbae de Tír Dá Glas*, § 27, ed. Heist, *Vitae*, p. 231, and in the *Vita S. Comgalli*, ed. Plummer, *Vitae*, ii.19 n. 5); AT has *in uellenio*. Another possibility is that *airle* is an old error for *airlise* 'area immediately outside the (inner) enclosure' and that the original had *im ballenium* 'including the bath-house'.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

223

9. The death of Colmán of the Britons, son of Fáelán, abbot of Sláne;¹ and Bran son of Báeth Bethri² dies.
10. The death of Nuadu son of Dub Sléibe, abbot of Cluain Auis.
11. The death of Fursu, abbot of Lecan Midi.
12. The death of Máel Imorchair, bishop of Echdruim.³
 13. *The death of Muirgus son of Fergus, king of the Déisi, and Mac Luiged of Lismore and Fland Fortri, king of Corcu Lóegde.*

752

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. The death of Cilléne Droichtech, anchorite of Iona.⁴
2. *Taudar*⁵ son of Bile, king of Ail Chluaide, Cathal son of Forindán, abbot of Kildare, Cumméne descendant of Bécc, a devout man of Eigg, died.
 3. *The battle of Asreth in the land of Círcenn fought by Picts against each other, in which Bruide son of Máelchú fell.*⁶
4. The death of Dícuill son of Menide, abbot of Inis Muiredaig, (and the death of Congus Cáech, **scriba**, abbot of Liath Mór Mo Chóemóc).⁷

1 This man is attested in the *Additamenta*, § 11.4, in the Book of Armagh (*The Patrician Texts from the Book of Armagh*, ed. and trans. Bieler, p. 175); it has been suggested that he wrote a lost Life of Patrick, the source of the Second and Fourth Lives (F. J. Byrne and P. Francis, 'Two Lives of Saint Patrick: *Vita Secunda* and *Vita Quarta*', *JRSAI* 124 (1994), 13–15). He was the founder of a clerical lineage associated with the churches of Sláne and Cell Fhoibrig (Hughes, *The Church in Early Irish Society*, 163; below *s.aa.* 773.1; 787.1; 806.3 n.; 839.3).

2 Bæth Betri, AU; Duib Sleibi, AT, by eye-skip to the next entry.

3 AT combine entries 11 and 12. Achroym O'Maynye, AClon, thus identifying, perhaps correctly, this Echdruim with the well-known Echdruim, now Aughrim, Co. Galway.

4 This Cilléne had previously been abbot of Iona: Herbert, *Iona, Kells, and Derry*, 60–3.

5 The British (Welsh and Cumbric) form of the name, Tewdwr son of Beli, is preserved in the corresponding entry in the *Annales Cambriae*, which runs together 750.4 and this one: 'A battle between the Picts and the Britons, that is the battle of Mocetauc. And their king Talorgan is killed by the Britons. Tewdwr son of Beli dies.' He is in the pedigree of Strathclyde given in the tenth-century Harleian Genealogies, *Early Welsh Genealogical Tracts*, ed. Bartrum, 10, § 5 (Teudebur map Beli).

6 A. O. Anderson, *ESSH* i.241, suggests that strife among the Picts may have accompanied, and perhaps partly caused, the decline of Óengus's power recorded in 750.11. For Círcenn, see D. Broun, 'The Seven Kingdoms in *De Situ Albanie*: A Record of Pictish Political Geography or Imaginary Map of Ancient Alba?' in E. J. Cowan and R. A. MacDonald (eds.), *Alba: Celtic Scotland in the Middle Ages* (East Linton, 2000), 31–2, 35, 40–1.

7 Cf. 751.2.

5. The death of Fiachna descendant of Maicnia, abbot of Cluain Fertae Brendain.
6. The death of Flaithbertach son of Conall Menn, king of Cenél Coirpri.
7. Indrechtach son of Muiredach Menn dies.
8. The death of Foidmenn son of Fallach,¹ king of Conailli Muirtheimne.
9. The death of Cilléne son of Congal on Iona.
10. The death of Conaing descendant of Dub Dúin, king of Coirpre Tethbae.²
11. The death of Máel Tuile, abbot of Tír dá Glas.
12. The death of Osbran, anchorite and bishop of Cluain Crema.
13. The death of Rechtabra descendant of Guaire, abbot of Tuaimm Gréne.
 14. The death of Dedimus (Didymus) descendant of Lígán, of Cluain.
 15. The crushing of the Brecraige by the Cenél Coirpri in Telach Findín.
 16. The crushing of the Calraige of Lorg by the Uí Briúin.
 17. *Flann son of Cellach, king of Músraige, dies.*
 - [18. The battle of Fetamair between Bodbgal son of Fergal and Cenn Fáelad. AI]³

753

AU, AT, AClon

1. The kalends of January. A dark sun.⁴
2. The falling asleep of Macc Oíged, abbot of Lismore.
3. The repose of Luchraid,⁵ abbot of Clonmacnois.
4. The law of Colum Cille {promulgated} by Domnall Midi.⁶

1 Falloman, AT. Foidmenn is not in the genealogies of the Uí Echach Ulad in *CGH* i.324–6, but his sister was the twelfth abbess, and his daughter the thirteenth, of Cell Shléibe (Killeevy, Co. Armagh) in the list of abbesses, ed. M. Esposito, 'Conchubrani Vita Sanctae Monennae', *PRIA* 28 C (1910), 245 (repr. in his *Irish Books and Learning in Mediaeval Europe*, ed. M. Lapidge (Aldershot, 1990), no. XV); see E. Johnston, 'Transforming Women in Irish Hagiography', *Peritia*, 9 (1995), 211.

2 Note that both AU and AT have Coirpre Tethbae rather than Cenél Coirpri Thethbae. This is the first example in CI of naming a kindred simply by the ancestor's name without prefixing some word for kindred or descendants.

3 Cf. 757.5 and AI 774. Cenn Fáelad mac Duib dá Bairend maic Áeda Róin, king of Uí Fhigenti.

4 The eclipse of 9 Jan. 753 (Schöve, *Chronology of Eclipses and Comets*, 153–4).

5 decor celig, AT; Luccrit, AClon. The original Clonmacnois chronicle of the tenth century may have read, as Stokes suggests, Luccrid de Corco Loígde, 'Luccrid from the Corcu Loígde' [of south-west Co. Cork].

6 See Herbert, *Iona, Kells, and Derry*, 64.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

225

5. The death of Cellán,¹ abbot of Cluain Fertae Brendain.
6. The death of Scandlán of Dún Lethglaise.²
 7. Echaid descendant of Móenach, king of Uí Maccu Uais, dies.
8. The death of Mo Bai.
9. The death of Ferblai son of Nárgus, **sapiens**.
10. The killing of the Uí Ailello by the Gre craige.
11. The death of Scannlaige³ of Cluain Bairenn.
12. The death of Fursu of Ess Macc nEirc.
 13. *The killing of Tommaltach son of Máel Tuile.*
 14. *A slaughter of the Fothairt.*
 15. *The moon had the colour of blood in this year.*⁴

754

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. The death of Fland son of Conchobar, king of MagnÁi.
2. *The death of Tuathlathie daughter of Cathal, queen of the Leinstermen.*
3. Loingsech son of Flaithbertach, king of Cenél Conaill, dies.
4. Sléibéne, abbot of Iona, came to Ireland.⁵
5. The repose of Cerpán of Dom Liacc.

¹ Cellach, AT.

² The old royal fort of Dún Lethglaise may have already been abandoned by the main line of the Ulaide in favour of Dún nEchdach, Duneight, J 289 615. This Scandlán is likely to have been a churchman, as the form of the entry suggests; cf. 780.13; 790.2. Both Muirchú's Life of Patrick and the *Vita Prima* of Brigit suggest that there was already a church at Downpatrick by the end of the seventh century, probably on the present site (J 483 444), while the royal fort may have been the Mound to the north (J 483 449). This is interpreted as a motte and bailey on the 1:50000 map, following *An Archaeological Survey of Northern Ireland: County Down* (Belfast, 1966), p. 203 (no. 408.2), but while the interior mound may well be a motte, constructed or completed by John de Courcy, the surrounding earthwork is hardly an Anglo-Norman bailey.

³ Scandlaine, AT; Scanlagh, AClon.

⁴ The lunar eclipse of 23–24 Jan. 753 (Schöve, *Chronology of Eclipses and Comets*, 154). Since the eclipse occurred in January, although later in the month than the solar eclipse recorded at the beginning of the annal, it looks as though this record of the lunar eclipse, while entirely genuine, was introduced from another source than the main set of annals, and that is why it occurs at the end of the annal. AClon add: 'Twaliah the daughter of Cahall & Queen of Leinster died', an entry found at AT 754.2.

⁵ Noted by Bannerman as evidence that the annals were no longer being recorded on Iona: *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 12.

6. The killing of Cenn Fáelad descendant of Cuiléne.
7. The crushing defeat of the Fothairt Feae by the Osraige.
8. The battle of Ardd Noíscan between the Uí Briúin and Cenél Coirpri, in which many fell.
9. The death of Abél of Áth Omnae.
10. A battle among the Uí Thuirtri themselves.
11. *Fergus Rod son of Cellach, king of the Connachta, ruled.*

755

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. The death of Flaithnia son of Tnúthach, king of the Uí Méith.
2. The burning of Clonmacnois on the 21 March.
3. The death of Fiachrai of Martarthech.
4. Felcmair son of Comgall, Cathal son of Diarmait, **sapiens**, Dóelgus abbot of Cell Scíre, died.
5. Indrechtach son of Dlúthach, king of Uí Maini, dies.
6. Flaithnia son of Flann descendant of Congal, king of the Uí Fhailgi, Fiangelach son of Anmchad son of Máel Churaich, abbot of Inis Bó Finde on Loch Rí, Macc Ronchon of Cenél Coirpri, Snéithcheist, abbot of Nóendruimm, died.
7. *The repose of Fidmuine descendant of Suanach.*¹
8. *The battle of Cend Abrat, in which Bodbchad son of Fergal fell.*²
9. *The burning of Clonmacnois on the 21 March.*³

756

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. The burning of Bangor the Great on Patrick's day.
2. Forcus son of Cellach, king of the Connachta, dies.
3. Aígal, anchorite of Cluain, Cormac son of Fáelán descendant of Silne,⁴

1 A doublet of 757.1.

2 A doublet of 757.5 (Bodbchad being an error for Bodbgal).

3 A doublet of 755.2, perhaps from a marginal gloss or renvoi.

4 AU have Cluana Cormaic and omits 'son of Fáelán son of Silne', as if Aígal were anchorite of a church called Cluain Chormaic. Lionard, 'Early Irish Grave-Slabs', 158, suggests that this Aígal may be the person commemorated in an inscription at Clonmacnois, *CIIC* ii, no. 627, although it could also be the king of Tethbae mentioned at 765.5.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

227

Forindán, bishop of Methas Truim, Báethallach son of Colmán descendant of Suibne, *abbot of Áth Truim*, died.

4. A hosting of the Leinstermen was summoned by Domnall *son of Murchad* against Niall, so that they were in Mag Muirthemne.

5. The shipwreck of the Delbnae on Loch Rí including their **dux**,¹ that is Díumasach.

6. *The battle of Belach Cró won by Crimthand against the Delbnae of Uí Maini, where Find son of Arb, king of Delbnae, fell at the hands of Tipraite Find, and a slaughter of the Delbnae around him, and from this derive Lochán Belaig Chró and Tipra Find.*

7. The battle of Móin Mór, in which the Cenél Coirpri were laid low.

757

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. The repose of Fidmuine, anchorite of Rathen, that is the descendant of Suanach.

2. Æthelbald, king of the English, dies.²

3. The burning of Cell Mór Díthraib by the Uí Chremthainn.

4. The death of Finnchú, abbot of Lismore.

5. The battle of Cenn Febrat among the Munstermen themselves, in which Bodbgal, **princeps** of Mungairit, fell.

6. *The killing of Cummascach, king of the Uí Fhailgi; Máel Dúin son of Áed Bennán, king of Munster, was the victor.*³

7. The falling asleep of Siadal of Lind Duachail.

8. Fergus son of Congal, Tommaltach, king of the Ciannacht Glinne Gaimin, Cuidgal the anchorite, Aildobur, abbot of Muccert, died.

9. The killing of Donn son of Cummuscach, king of the Southern Uí Briúin.

10. The law of Columb Cille {promulgated} by Sléibéne.

1 erga ducem, AU; ima taissech, AT.

2 Cf. Continuation of Bede, s.a. 757.

3 If the text were correct, this would be a most unusual event: at this period warfare on the northern and north-western frontier of Munster was rare; moreover, Máel Dúin's native kingdom was that of Éoganacht Locha Léin in West Munster; Cummuscach's mother, Érennach, was daughter of Murchad Midi and thus sister to Domnall son of Murchad, the current king of Tara. Máel Dúin would thus have been challenging the current political settlement in the midlands. By implication, however, Mac Airt and Mac Niocaill take the reference to Máel Dúin to belong to the previous entry (n. to AU 757.5): Máel Dúin's victory would thus have been in the pass of the Ballyhoura Mts. on the borders of Cos. Limerick and Cork. This is much more likely.

758

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. Niallgus son of Báeth, king of the Déissi of Brega, (Muiredach son of Cormac of) Sláne, abbot of Lugmad, Cathal *grandson of Cináed*, king of the Uí Chennselaig, (Domnall son of Flann Deirge), Elpín of Glass Noíde, (Áed son of Cormac, **lethrí** of the Ciannachta,¹) Fídbadach of Cell Deilge died.

2. Céle Petair, abbot of Armagh.²

3. *The return of Sléibéne to Ireland.*

4. Marthu daughter of Macc Dubáin, **dominatrix** of Kildare, died.

5. The battle of Druimm Robaig between the Uí Fhiachrach and the Uí Briúin, in which fell Tadgg son of Muirdibur and three descendants of Cellach, Cathrannach, Cathmug, Artbran;³ Ailill grandson of Dúinchad⁴ was the victor.

6. *Muiredach son of the son of Muirchertach, king of the Leinstermen, died.*

7. *Gormán, heir of Mochta of Lugmad, that is the father of Torbach, heir of Patrick — it is he who lived for a year on the water from the well of Fíngen in Clonmacnois, and he died in pilgrimage in Clonmacnois.*

759

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. (Slógadach son of Donngal of Cenél Coirpri), Echaid son of Conall Menn, abbot of Foibrén,⁵ (Fordubán Liphechaire), Domnall son of Áed Laigen, (Siadal son of Luath, **doctor**), Echaid son of Fiachrai, **sapiens**, died.

2. The battle of Emain Machae, *between the Ulstermen and the Southern Uí*

1 Since the forms Ciannachta and genitive Ciannacht are plural, this obit suggests some form of collective leadership over more than one distinct group within the Ciannachta; the Cellach son of Cormac, king of Ard Ciannachtae, *ob.* 786.2, may be his brother. By this period those entitled kings of Ciannacht Breg belonged to the Uí Chonaing branch of Síol nÁeda Sláne (the Uí Néill of Brega): cf. 742.8 n.

2 He is no. 24 in Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List', 321.

3 Probably grandsons of Cellach mac Rogallnig, *ob.* 705, Uí Briúin king of the Connachta.

4 Ailill mac Indrechtaig maic Dúinchada Muirisce of the Uí Fhiachrach Muaide, *ob.* 764.

5 Probably son of Conall Menn, king of Cenél Coirpri, *ob.* 722, and brother of kings whose obits are recorded under 752.6 and 771.7.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

229

*Néill, at the instigation of Airechtach **sacerdos** of Armagh by reason of hostility towards abbot Fer dá Chrích, where Dúngal descendant of Conaing and Donn Bó were killed. Fiachna son of Áed Rón was the victor.¹*

3. The killing of Rechtabra son of Dúnychú, king of the Mugdorna.

4. Dub Drummán, abbot of Tuilén, dies.

5. A rainy summer.

6. A river with fishes in it burst out from Benn Muilt.

7. The killing of Ferdamail son of Cenn Fáelad.

8. *A battle won by Anmchad over the Leinstermen.²*

9. *Óengus, king of Albu, dies.³*

10. *The death of Coisetach, abbot of Lugmad.*

760

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January.

2. A major snowfall on the 2nd of February.

3. The engagement of Foileng in which Dúnychad son of Cathal and Ceithernach son of Dothad fell.

4. The death of Tairchelltach **sapiens**.

5. The killing of Congalach son of Conall, king of Diathrab.

6. The death of Muiredach grandson of Bran, king of the Leinstermen.

7. Famine and a great mast-crop *this year*.

8. The death of Conchobar descendant of Tadgg of Teimen, and Conait, abbot of Lismore, *and the anchorite Falartach son of Brecc, and Gaim Díbáil, abbot of Áru of Éndae, died.*

¹ Fer dá Chrích was presumably the Fer dá Chrích son of Suibne, whose obit is given at 768.4 and who was abbot of Armagh. The Suibne in question may be an earlier head of the church of Armagh (730.4); if so, he belonged to the Uí Nialláin and the genealogy of Fer dá Chrích son of Suibne is given in the genealogies of the Uí Nialláin, *CGH* i.183 (146 f 43). Airechtach, however, the **sacerdos** and later briefly to be abbot (794.1), was of the Uí Bresail (*LL* i.199). This battle, although fought between the Ulaid and leading kings of Northern Brega, can thus be seen as arising out of rivalry between two branches of the Airthir, vying for control of Armagh (see Byrne, *IKHK* 118). Dúngal descendant of Conaing is included in the versified regnal list of Brega, *LL* iv.812, where he is described as Dúngal of Cnodbae (Knowth, the neolithic mound on the Boyne) and Dúngal son of Amalngaid, namely the Amalngaid who was killed in 718; his ally Donn Bó was of the Fir Rois (*Cath Almaine*, ed. Ó Riain, pp. xxx and 34, n. to line 17).

² A doublet of 761.3?

³ A doublet of 761.4.

9. *Suairlech, abbot of Bangor, Ailgnio son of Gnóe, **secundus abbas** of Cluain Iraird, died.*¹
10. A battle between the communities of Clonmacnois and Birra in Móin Choisse Bláe.
 11. Condam of Cluain Chuifthin dies.
 12. *The killing of Bishop Echthigern by a **sacerdos** at the altar of Brigit. It is for this reason that a **sacerdos** has not celebrated mass in the presence of a bishop from that time in Kildare.*²
 13. *Fland son of Erc, king of the Uí Fhidge, dies.*

761

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. The death of Fínsnechtae son of Fogartach descendant of Cernach.
2. The battle of Áth Dumai between the Ulstermen and the Uí Echach, in which Ailill son of Fedelm fell.
3. The battle of Bélat Gabráin *between the Leinstermen and Osraige, with the result that the son of Cú Cherca was victorious*; Donngal son of Laithgnén, king of the Uí Chennselaig, and other kings fell there.
4. The death of Óengus son of Forgus, king of Picts.³
 5. *The death of Domnall son of Muirchertach, king of the Uí Néill,*⁴ *and of Dubluige son of Lethaidech.*

1 Ailgino mac Gnae, AT; but Ailgnio mac Gnoi, AFM, is very probably the original form of the name.

2 This is presumably a doublet of 762.2; the principle may, however, have been a general one, not originating in this particular case: see Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, i.44.

3 Cf. the Continuation of Bede, s.a. 761: 'Oengus, king of the Picts, died, who, like a butcher, finished off his reign as he had begun it, with bloodstained violence.' He may well be the Unust included among the kings in the Durham *Liber Vitae*: J. Gerchow, *Die Gedenküberlieferung der Angelsachsen*, Arbeiten zur Frühmittelalterforschung 20 (Berlin, 1988), p. 304, no. 43; also H. Sweet, *A Second Anglo-Saxon Reader: Archaic and Dialectal*, 2nd edn. by T. F. Hoad (Oxford, 1978), 108. The Pictish regnal lists name him Oniust *filius* Vrguist (Poptleton MS) or Oniust *filius* Urguis[t] ((Regnal List B) and give him a reign of thirty years (Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 249, 263); the true figure is probably 32 (cf. above, 729.5).

4 Presumably a doublet of 763.1, with confusion in the patronymic between Muirchertach and Murchad.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

231

762

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. A great snowfall and a dark moon.¹
2. The killing of Bishop Éothigern by a **sacerdos** in the oratory of Kildare.
3. The repose of Cormac, abbot of Clonmacnois; *and he was of the Uí Choirpri.*
4. A bright night in autumn.
5. The battle of Caille Tuidbig, where the Luigni were laid low. Cenél Coirpri obtained the victory.
6. Fer Fio son of Fabre, **sapiens**, abbot of Comrar Midi, died.
7. The battle of Sliab Truim.
8. Robartach son of Cuanu, **princeps** of Othan, dies.
 9. *Fogartach, king of the Éli, dies.*
 10. *Suibne, abbot of Cluain Ferta Brénainn, {dies}.*

763

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. The death of Domnall son of Murchad, king of Tara, *namely the first king of Ireland from Cland Cholmáin*, on the 20th of November.²
2. The death of Bec Laitne, abbot of Cluain Iraird; and Fáelchú of Findglas and Fidairle descendant of Suanach, abbot of Rathen, died.
3. The death of Reothaide, abbot of Ferna.
4. The death of Anfadán, abbot of Linn Duachail.
5. A dark sun at the third hour of the day.³
 6. The death of Flann Garad, king of Cenél Maic Ercae.
 7. Do Cheta of Lothra {died}.
8. The slaughter of Cuilnech Mór where the Connachta were laid low.
 9. A battle between the Uí Fhidennti and the Corco Mo Druad and the Corco Baiscinn.

1 There was a lunar eclipse on 14–15 Jan. (Schove, *Chronology of Eclipses and Comets*, 158).

2 According to AFM *s.a.* 758 = 763, Domnall was buried at Durrow. Given his link with the *familia* of Columba, as indicated by his promulgation of the Law of Colum Cille, 753.4, this is likely to be true (cf. Herbert, *Iona, Kells, and Derry*, 64).

3 Schove, *Chronology of Eclipses and Comets*, dates this eclipse to 4 June 764.

10. Bruide, king of Fortriu, dies.¹
11. Niall Frossach begins to reign.

764

AU, AT

1. Kalends of January. Much snow for about three months.²
2. The repose of Rónán, abbot of Clonmacnois; *he was of the Luaigne*.³
3. The death of Cormac son of Ailill, abbot of Mainister Buiti.
4. The great scarcity and famine.
5. The death of Dub Deilge, **sapiens**.
6. The battle of Argaman between the people of Clonmacnois and of Durrow, in which there fell Diarmait (Dub) son of Domnall (and Diglach son of Dub Les and two hundred men of the people of Durrow. Bresal son of Murchad was the victor together with the people of Clonmacnois).
7. An unusually great drought.
8. Ailill *Medraighe* grandson of Dúnchad, king of the Connachta, dies.⁴
9. Scandlán of Femen, son of Áedgal, dies.
10. *Domnit son of Duenge(?) dies.*
11. A bloody flux throughout Ireland.
12. The killing of Bresal son of Murchad.
13. The battle of Dún mBile won by Donnchad over the Fir Thelach.
14. The death of Fiachrai son of Fothad, abbot of Baislec.
15. Murchad son of Indrechtach *and Murchad son of Murchatach die at the*

1 Apparently the Bredei *filius* Wirguist of the Pictish regnal list in the Poppleton MS, Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 249. The regnal list gives him a reign of two years in succession to Oniust *filius* Vrguist, namely Óengus son of Forgus / Fergus, *ob.* 761.4. The title 'king of Fortriu' suggests that his authority was confined to the southern Picts, and may even, depending on how extensive Fortriu was at this period, make his power more limited than that.

2 Cf. the Northern Annals in Simeon of Durham, *s.a.* 764 (*EHD* i.242, 2nd edn. 267).

3 Lionard, 'Early Irish Grave-Slabs', 159, suggests that this may be the person commemorated in an inscription at Clonmacnois, *CIIC* ii, no. 657, although the Rónán of 823.8 is just as good a candidate (the name is very common).

4 This Ailill is probably commemorated in an inscription, likely to be originally from Clonmacnois, AILILL AUE DUNCHATHO: see R. Ó Floinn, 'Clonmacnois: Art and Patronage in the Early Medieval Period', in C. Bourke (ed.), *From the Isles of the North: Early Medieval Art in Ireland and Britain* (Belfast, 1995), 252; repr. in H. King (ed.), *Clonmacnois Studies*, 1 (Dublin, 1998), 89.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

233

*hands of the Connachta.*¹

17. Three showers fell in Crích Muiredaig in Inis Éogain, namely a shower of white silver and a shower of wheat and a shower of honey.²

18. *Moll, king of the English, is made a cleric.*³

765

AU, AT

1. The kalends of January. A terrifying and amazing sign was seen in the stars.
2. The death of Flaithbertach son of Loingsech, king of Tara, in clerical life.⁴
3. The repose of Tólae of Ard mBrecáin.⁵
4. The killing of Suibne son of Murchad with two of his sons.⁶
5. The battle of Carn Fiachach between two sons of Domnall, that is Donnchad and Murchad. Follaman supported Donnchad; Ailgal, *king of Tethbae*, supported Murchad. Murchad fell in the battle; Ailgal was put to flight.⁷
6. Folachtach, abbot of Birra, dies.
7. Loarnn, abbot of Cluain Iraird, rested.
8. Cellbil of Cluain Brónaig rested.
9. A shortage of bread.

1 The likelihood is that both Murchads were in the original entry, since there is only the bare name, Murchadh mac Inrechaigh, in AU, thus suggesting that the rest of the entry had been omitted.

2 Niall Frossach, 'Niall of the Showers'; cf. 718.8.

3 Cf. Northern Annals in Symeon of Durham, *s.a.* 765; Whitelock, *EHD* i.242, 2nd edn. 267.

4 Flaithbertach had ceased to be king of Tara in 734 (see 734.8). He died in Armagh according to the regnal list of Tara in *LL* i.96.

5 Perhaps the saint whose pedigree is given at *CGSH* § 207; compare 793.5.

6 It is possible that this Suibne was a brother of Domnall son of Murchad, king of Tara, and of the Bresal son of Murchad of 764.6, and that this killing was another incident in the succession-struggle after Domnall's death.

7 For Ailgal, AT have Ailgel. This is the decisive round, after 764.6, 12 and 13, of the succession-struggle within Cland Cholmáin, which resulted in Donnchad son of Domnall becoming the next king. Since his ally, Follaman, bore the title king of Mide in his obit, 766.2, Donnchad may now have been known as king of the Uí Néill (namely the Southern Uí Néill) like his grandfather (715.2). It is likely to be significant that the battle was fought at one of the group of monuments at Uisnech, the traditional centre of Mide. In Munster, battles at Carn Feradaig may similarly have been fought by a cairn believed at the time to be of importance in the history of the province (see Index of Places); for a Leinster example (at an Iron-Age centre associated with the kingship of Leinster), see 728.2 n.

10. *Dúngalach, king of the Uí Liatháin, and Uargalach, king of the Conailli, died.*

766

AU, AT, AClon

1. The kalends of January. The falling asleep of Crimthann, abbot of Cluain Fertae.
2. The killing, treacherously, of Follaman son of Cú Chongalt,¹ king of Mide.
3. The battle of Sruthair between the Uí Briúin and the Conmaicni,² where very many of the Conmaicni³ fell, and Áed Dub son of Toichlech fell. Dub Innrecht son of Cathal was the victor.
4. A battle between Mide and Brega, where Máel Umai son of Tóthal⁴ and Donngal son of Doret fell.
 5. The death of Cernach son of Cathal and of Cernach son of Flann.
 6. Suibne, abbot of Iona, came to Ireland.
 - [7. Máel Dúin son of Áed was defeated by the Uí Fhigenti and by the Araid Cliach in Brega, that is, Énboth Breg.⁵ AI]

767

AU

1. The kalends of January. Conbrann, abbot of Cell Achaid, dies.
2. The killing of Murchad son of Flaithbertach, king of Cenél Conaill.
3. Fidbadach, abbot of Bangor, rested.
4. Dub dá Inber son of Cormac, abbot of Mainister Buiti, {died}.
5. The repose of Sléibéne of Iona.⁶
6. Mac int Shaír, abbot of Enach Duib, {died}.
7. Glaindibur, abbot of Láthrach Briúin, rests.

1 The eponymous ancestor of Coflle Follamain (a name probably represented by the parish of Killallon, Co. Westmeath: Walsh, *The Placenames of Westmeath*, 38 n. 2).

2 A gap in AT stretches from this point to 974.

3 Note that the plural forms suggest that more than one group of Conmaicni were involved.

4 A late example of early OIr. *ó* for later *ua*.

5 'The bird-bothy of Brega'; the Brega in question may have been near Tralee, Co. Kerry, and was certainly not the better known Brega in the eastern midlands.

6 To judge by 766.6, he had already left office. He was the abbot of Iona mentioned in the Chartres Recension of *HB*, ed. Faral, p. 8, as having found at Ripon a date for the arrival of the English in Britain.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

235

8. Cellach son of Coirpre son of Fogartach was killed by a robber.¹
9. Flaithgus son of Fiachrai son of Cathal was killed treacherously.²
10. The Law of Patrick.³

768

AU

1. The kalends of January. Dub Innrecht son of Cathal, king of the Connachta, dies, that is, from the bloody flux.
2. Gormgal son of Ailill dies.
3. Áedán, abbot of Lismore, and the grandson of Miannach, abbot of the elders of Clonmacnois, died.⁴
4. Fer dá Chrích son of Suibne, abbot of Armagh, rested.⁵
5. Eithne daughter of Bresal of Brega, the queen of kings of Tara, deserved to gain the heavenly kingdom, after doing penance.⁶
6. Coidbenach, abbot of Cell Tóme, rests.
7. A battle in Fortriu between Áed and Cináed.⁷

1 The appearance of three generations in this pedigree suggests that the grandfather, Fogartach, was a figure of some importance and is thus likely to have been Fogartach son of Niall, *ob.* 724. Cellach's father may be the Coirpre son of Fogartach who was to be exiled, 769.5, and to die, 771.4, with the title 'king of Brega'.

2 One would expect a three-generation name to refer back to a well-known father, in this instance Fiachrai son of Cathal. The only such person in the eighth-century annals as they have survived was, however, a king of the Fir Chúl killed in 786 (786.8); this could be the person intended even though his son would have had to have been slain twenty years before the father.

3 AClon: 'The Lawes of St Patrick were established by the K(ing)' (i.e. Niall Frossach).

4 Cf. 811.5 (also Clonmacnois) and 797.4 (Kildare).

5 He is no. 25 in Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List', 321; cf. 759.2.

6 She might just be the daughter of Bresal son of Fínsnechtae, who was killed with his father in 695.

7 Cf. Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 189; Cináed was the Ciniod *filius* Wredech of the regnal list in the Poppleton MS, *ibid.* p. 249, Ciniod *filius* Uuredeg in Regnal List B (*ibid.* p. 263). His obit is given below, 775.1, and the regnal lists assign him a reign of twelve years in succession to Bredei *filius* Wirguist (presumably the Bruide, king of Fortriu, for whom see above, 763.10 n.). Áed may be Áed Find son of Echaid, king of Dál Riata, whose obit is at 778.7. He in turn is likely to be the Áed Find son of Eochu (Eochu and Eochaid were often confused) who appears in the earliest genealogy of the Scottish kings descended from Cináed mac Alpín (Kenneth mac Alpin), ed. Bannerman, *Studies in the History of Dalriada*, 65–6. See D. Broun, 'Pictish Kings 761–839: Integration with Dál Riata or Separate Development?', in S. M. Foster (ed.), *The St Andrews Sarcophagus: A Pictish Masterpiece and its International Connections* (Dublin, 1998), 73; Hudson, *Kings of Celtic Scotland*, 29, Bannerman, 'The Scottish Takeover of Pictland', 82–3.

769

AU

1. The kalends of January. A decisive battle among the Osraige by themselves, in which the sons of Cellach son of Fáelchar were put to flight. Tóim Snáma survived victorious.¹
2. The battle of Fernae in which Dub Calgaid son of Laidggnén fell.² Cennselach was the victor.
3. The repose of Murgal son of Ninnid, abbot of Rechrann.
4. Encorach son of Doadán, abbot of Glenn dá Locha, dies.
5. Coirpre son of Fogertach³ is exiled by Donnchad.
6. An earthquake and a famine; and the disease of leprosy attacked many. An abundance of oak-mast.
7. Commán of Enach Daithe and Conchobur son of Cummuscach, king of Aidne, died.

770

AU

1. The kalends of January. Nárgal son of Nat Sluaig dies from the bloody flux.
2. Tóim Snáma son of Flann, king of Osraige, was killed.
3. Artgal, abbot of Clochar Mac nDaiméne, dies.
4. A battle among the Leinstermen at Áth Orc, in which Cellach son of Dúinchad was the victor and Cináed son of Flann and his brother Cellach,

¹ The father of the defeated leaders, Cellach son of Fáelchar, was killed in battle, 735.3, when he was king of Osraige. His pedigree, *CGH* i.111 (129 b 49) calls him Cellach Raigni, suggesting that he was based in Raigne/Roigne/Mag Roigni, a territory in the south of the kingdom, approximately from Kilkenny south-west to the Co. Tipperary border. The pedigree ends with him, and thus this battle may signify the exclusion of his line from the kingship; the same impression is given by the failure to identify his sons by name. The victor, Tóim Snáma, from another branch of the *rígrad*, 'royals', was killed the next year, 770.2, apparently in battle against the Leinstermen, not in an internal feud (*CGH* i.347 (317 ab 2)). He was similarly the last-named person in his branch, *CGH* i.110 (129 b 44); both these branches were eclipsed by the direct ancestors of Cerball son of Dúngal (*ob.* 888), *CGH* i.111 (129 b 47).

² Cf. above, s.a. 727.7. This battle is mentioned in the genealogies in the Book of Leinster, *CGH* i.347. The protagonists came from two branches of Uí Chennselaig: Dub Calgaid from Síl Cormaic and Cennselach mac Brain from Síl Máeluidir (they are nos. 29 and 30 in Ó Corráin, 'Irish Regnal Succession', 13).

³ Probably son of Fogertach, *ob.* 724, of the Uí Chernaig of S. Brega. Coirpre's own obit is at 771.4.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

237

and Cathnio son of Bécc and many others fell.¹

5. Fiachrai of Gránairet, Fergil of Cell Mór Enir, Bishop Fergus son of Cathal died.

6. Folachtach of Tech Tuae, abbot of Clonmacnois, dies.

7. A battle among the Uí Chennselaig, in which Cennselach son of Bran fell, and Eterscéil son of Áed son of Colgu was the victor.

8. An encounter between Donnchad son of Domnall and Cellach son of Dúinchad,² and Donnchad went with the army of the Uí Néill against the Leinstermen, and the Leinstermen fled from him and went to Scé Nechtain; and the Uí Néill remained for three days in Ráith Alinne and burnt all the borderlands of the Leinstermen with fire.³

9. A decisive defeat of the men of Southern Brega at Bolgg Bóinne, where Flaithbertach son of Flann son of Rogellnach and Uarchride son of Báeth and Snédgus son of Ainfritech⁴ and Cernach son of Flann Foibrthe fell.

10. A decisive defeat of the Uí Théig by the Ciannacht at Áth Cliath. There was a great slaughter of the Leinstermen. Many of the Ciannacht were drowned in the full tide as they were returning.

11. Bishop Crunmáel, abbot of Cell Mór Enir, died.

12. Gormmán daughter of Flann son of Áed died.

13. The death of Connmach son of Brendan, abbot of Cluain Dochre.

¹ Cináed son of Flann was of the Uí Fhailgi (*CGH* i.59, 123 a 9), while Cathnio son of Bécc belonged to a branch of the Fothairt called Uí Chúil Duib (*CGH* i.83, 126 a 21). The latter may have been leaders of Fothairt Airbrech, which was within the territory of Uí Fhailgi known as Tuath dá Maige, 'People of Two Plains', corresponding to the later baronies of Warrenstown and Coolestown, in the east of Co. Offaly. This was the home territory of Brigit's father Dubthach, according to her Irish Life, *Bethu Brigte*, ed. and trans. Ó hAodha, § 6; and the Uí Chúil Duib were one of the branches of the Fothairt which provided abbesses of Kildare (*CGH* i.86, 126 b 11). The victor was king of Leinster (*ob.* 776.9) and son of the eponymous ancestor of a branch of Uí Dúnlainge, Uí Dúinchada, settled in what are now the south-western outskirts of Dublin. The battle was fought at a crossing of the river Figile, namely in Uí Fhailgi territory. It is possible that there was a dispute about the succession to Kildare (Lerthan would die in 773.6).

² AU, by a slip, has Donnchad in place of Dúinchad.

³ Ráith Alinne is Knockaulin, Co. Kildare, the Iron-Age site also known in Old-Irish texts as Dún Ailinne and simply as Ailenn. It was identified in the ninth-century Martyrology of Óengus Cele Dé and in the ninth-century poem *Hail Brigit*, ed. K. Meyer (Halle a. S., 1912), with the kingship of Leinster, in the same way as other Iron-Age sites were identified with powerful kingdoms: Emain Machae (Navan Fort) with Ulster, Cruachain (Rathcroghan) with the Connachta, and Tara with Ireland. See B. Wailes, 'Dún Ailinne: A Summary Excavation Report', *Emania*, 7 (1990), 10–21.

⁴ An error for Ainfritech?

14. Máel Dúin son of Dub Innrecht was killed.
15. The death of Bécc's grandson, abbot of Fobar.

771

AU

1. The kalends of January. The death of Flann grandson of Do Chuae, abbot of Inis Caín Dega.
2. Áedgen of Fobar dies.
3. Bécc son of Conlae, king of Tethbae dies.
4. Coirpre son of Fogertach, king of Brega, dies.
5. Forbasach descendant of Cernach, abbot of Clonmacnois, {dies}.
6. Óengus son of Fogertach, king of Cenél Lóegairi, died suddenly.
7. Cathal son of Conall Menn, king of Coirpre Mór, Dúngalach son of Taichlech, **dux** of the Luigni, died.
8. Coblaith daughter of Cathal, abbess of Cluain Cuibthin, died.
9. Allchellach of Telach Óland and Aichlech descendant of Cenn Fiaich died.
10. A hosting by Donnchad into the North.

772

AU

1. The kalends of January. The death of Airlid of Cluain Iraird.
2. The killing of Conchobor descendant of Máel Dúin.
3. Donnchad's hosting to Cnoc Báne.
4. The **óenach** of the hand-clapping, in which there was lightning and thunder like the Day of Judgement.
5. The hand-clapping at Michaelmas, which was called 'the fire from heaven'.¹
6. The death of Suibne, abbot of Iona.
7. The Irish fasted for two periods of three days in succession with {only} a single meal to separate them, for fear of the thunder.
8. The repose of Máel Aichthin, abbot of Cluain Eidnig.
9. The second law of Commán and Áedán {enforced} on the Three Connachta.²

¹ This entry is in Irish and is seen as a later addition by Hughes, *Introduction to the Sources*, 128. Compare 799.8 for another example of the same phrase. It cannot refer to the same event as the previous entry if the **óenach** in question was that of Tailtiu, since that was at the beginning of August.

² 'The rules of St. Queran & St. Aidan', ACLon, betraying Clonmacnois bias.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

239

10. Áed Aithgin, king of the Uí Maini, and Art son of Flaithnia, king of Aidne, were killed.
 11. Lergus son of Dub Combair dies.

773

AU

1. The kalends of January. Móenach son of Colmán, abbot of Sláne and Cell Fhoibrig, dies of the bloody flux.
 2. Daniél descendant of Foiléne, **scriba** of Letubae, rested.
 3. Donn Cothaid, king of the Connachta, dies.
 4. An unusual drought and heat of the sun, so that nearly all {the grain for} bread perished.
 5. Martán of Inis Eidnech, Áedán, bishop of Mag nÉo,¹ Ceithernach descendant of Erumon, abbot of Cluain Fertae Brendain, died.
 6. Lerthan, **dominatrix** of Kildare, died.
 7. A dark moon on the 4th of December.²
 8. Áed son of Coirpre, **princeps** of Rechrann, dies.

774

AU

1. The kalends of January. The death of Albran son of Foidmed, abbot of Treóit Mór, on the Friday between the two Easters.³
 2. Ultán descendant of Bir Derg, abbot of Othan Mór, Éirennach son of Echen, abbot of Lethglenn, and Forinnán, **scriba** and bishop of Treóit, died.⁴

¹ Cf. Simeon of Durham, s.a. 773, 'Haduini bishop of Mayo died'; *Symeonis Monachi Opera Omnia*, ed. T. Arnold, 2 vols., Rolls Ser. (London, 1885), ii.445, *Hadwinus Migensis ecclesiae antistes sublatus est*. The use of the name Áedán in place of the English name Haduini may be explained either as simple Hibernicizing by the annalist, or a copyist, of an unfamiliar foreign name or, more interestingly, as Haduini himself using an Irish name not too remote from his own in reverence for Aidan, the saintly bishop of the Northumbrians. The latter explanation is rendered more probable by the circumstances of the foundation of Mayo: Bede, *HE* iv.4.

² Schove, *Chronology of Eclipses and Comets*, 160.

³ Namely the Friday after Easter and before Low Sunday (the latter called Little Easter by the Irish and the Welsh).

⁴ The rare name Éirennach, 'person of Ériu (Ireland)' is also attested in the eighth century as the name of a daughter of Murchad Midi (*ob.* 715) and wife of Flann son of Dfúmmasach of the Uí Fhailgi: *CGH* i.59 = 123 a 14. Contrast the name Góidel 'Irishman', 776.1. For the different senses of identity conveyed by these terms see M. Herbert, 'Rí Éirenn, Rí Alban: Kingship and Identity in the Ninth and Tenth Centuries', in S. Taylor (ed.), *Kings, Clerics and Chronicles in Scotland, 500–1297* (Dublin, 2000), 64–6.

3. Dúnlaith daughter of Fogertach died.¹
4. Tømmaltach son of Murgal, king of Aí, and Bodbchad son of Échtgus, king of Cenél Maic Ercae, die.
5. Suairlech descendant of Cú Chiaráin, abbot of Lismore, and the anchorite, Imráithech of Glenn Cloitige, die.²
6. Flaithruae son of Fiachrai, king of the Cruithni, dies.
7. Donnchad causes a disturbance at the **óenach**.
8. Éugan son of Colmán died of the bloody flux, and many others died of that same disease.

775

AU

1. The kalends of January. The death of Cináed,³ king of the Picts; and Donngal son of Nuadu, abbot of Lugmad, and Fianchú, abbot of Lugmad, and Conall of Mag Lunge and Suairlech, abbot of Linn,⁴ died.
2. The burning of Armagh.
3. The burning of Kildare.
4. The burning of Glenn dá Locha.
5. An encounter between the Munstermen and the Uí Néill; and Donnchad ordered a great harrying in the lands of the Munstermen; and many of the Munstermen fell.
6. A skirmish at Cluain Iraird between Donnchad and the community of Cluain Iraird.⁵

1 Probably Fogartach grandson of Cernach, *ob.* 724.4. She is not included in the *Banshenchas*.

2 If Glenn Cloitige was correctly identified by O'Donovan (*AFM* i.373) and Hogan with the valley of the River Clody (Clóiteach) on the boundary of Cos. Wexford and Carlow, flowing east from Mount Leinster to join the Slany at Bunclody, the form is Glenn Clóitige (with a long *ó*).

3 G.sg. Cinadon; a Gaelicized n.sg. would have been Cináed; the most authentic form in the Pictish regnal lists is Ciniod (Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 249, 263; cf. the northern annals in Simeon of Durham, *s.a.* 775 (*EHD* i.244, 2nd edn., p. 269): 'The king of the Picts, Kenneth, was snatched from the whirlpool of this polluted life.' Simeon's form, modernized as 'Kenneth' by Whitelock, was Cynoth, namely an Old English version of the Pictish rather than the Irish form of the name, *Opera Omnia*, ed. Arnold, ii.46.

4 Probably Linn Duachail; cf. 763.4.

5 K. Hughes, 'The Cult of St Finnian of Clonard', *Irish Historical Studies*, 9 (1954–5), 17–18, saw this as the moment at which Clonard was brought within the bounds of Mide, whereas it had been a border monastery with strong links with Leinster. It may be more accurate to see Clonard as having been previously, as it was afterwards, within Mide, but now openly subject to the king.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

241

7. The repose of Ciarán the devout, that is, of Belach nDúin.¹
8. The battle of Achad Liac between the Uí Briúin and the Maine, where Maine was laid low.²
9. A slaughter of the Uí Mac mBrocc in the time of Colggu son of Cellach.³
10. The burning of Inis Baíthéni.

776

AU

1. The kalends of January. The repose of the anchorite, Colmán the Fair.
2. The death of Goídel of Cluain Iraird.⁴
3. The death of Forbasach, abbot of Ráith Áedo.
4. The death of Collbrand, abbot of Clonmacnois.
5. A taking on circuit of the relics of St Erc of Sláne, and a taking on circuit of the relics of Uinniaus of Cluain Iraird.⁵
6. The death of Máel Manach, abbot of Cenn Garad.
7. A battle among the Dál nAraidi themselves on Sliab Mis, in which Nia son of Cú Allaid fell.
8. The battle of Drong, again among the Dál nAraidi in the same year, in which Cináed of Carraic, son of Cathasach, and Dúngal descendant of Fergus Forcraid fell. Tomaltach son of Indrechtach and Echaid son of Fiachna were the victors.
9. Cellach son of Dúinchad, king of the Leinstermen, dies.

1 The church of Ciarán Belaig Dúin, Castlekeeran, tl. and par., bar. of Upper Kells, near Kells, Co. Meath, N 68 77. The site has three High Crosses and the base of a fourth; also an ogam stone (*CIIC* i, no. 41) suggesting that the place may c.500 have been within the territory of the Luigni. If the ogam stone marked a burial, this may be an example of an early secular cemetery becoming ecclesiastical with the foundation of a church. The feastday of this Ciarán was 14 June, Féil., Notes, 14 June (*F*), *MT*. The name Belach nDúin, 'Pass of a fort', may indicate that it stood close to the eastern boundary of Luigni territory, since such lowland 'passes' were usually across political boundaries.

2 Probably an early example of Maine for Uí Maini (cf. 752.10); AFM have Uí Maini.

3 Perhaps taken from an expanded king-list.

4 An early example of Goídel, 'Irish', borrowed from Welsh Gwyddel, but here used as a personal name.

5 The form of the name, Uinniaus, is archaic (in place of Finnián / Finnén / Finnio). The taking of relics on circuit may be a response to the aggressive policies of Donnchad son of Domnall: cf. 774.7 (assuming that this was at Tailtiu, in the territories of Síl nÁeda Sláne); 775.6. Donnchad continued to attack Síl nÁeda Sláne, closely connected with the church of Sláne: 777.3, 6; 778.1. On the context of this relic-tour, see Hughes, *The Church in Early Irish Society*, 168–9.

10. The battle of Áth Dumai between the Airthir and the Uí Echach Cobo, in which Gormgal son of Conall Crú, king of Cuib, fell.
11. Éugan son of Rónchenn, abbot of Lismore, and Máel Rubai descendant of Móenach died.
12. A decisive battle between the Uí Néill and Munster, in which the community of Durrow took part, and the sons of Tobáeth, that is Duinechaid and Cathrannach, and some of the sons of Donnchad; and many of the Munstermen fell, and the victors were the Uí Néill.
13. The rabies of the dogs.¹

777

AU

1. The kalends of January. The killing of the son(s) of Cummuscach at Odra;² one lived, the other dies.
2. An encounter in battle was stirred up³ between two of the Uí Chernaig, that is Niall and Cummuscach, in which Échtgus son of Báeth and many others were killed on the green of Caladruim.
3. Donnchad directed a hosting of the Leinstermen against Brega.
4. The whole winter in summer, that is, heavy rain and gale-force wind.
5. {The death of} Flaithróe son of Domnall, king of the Connachta.
6. Donnchad caused a disturbance of the fair against the Ciannacht. Warfare between Donnchad and Congalach.
7. A slaughter of the Calraige by the Uí Fhiachrach.
8. Bán Boidbgni, **sapiens**, died.
9. The bloody flux; many other diseases — almost an epidemic. The great murrain of cows.

778

AU

1. The kalends of January. The same warfare between Donnchad and Congalach, and finally the battle of Forcalad, where Congalach son of

¹ *Conbadh inna Con*, translated by Mac Airt and Mac Niocaill as 'Death-struggle of the Cú's', but this does not render the word-play of the original; moreover, *conbad* can mean 'fury', as of a rabid dog, rather than 'death-struggle', and D. Ó Corráin, 'Rabies in Ireland in 776', *Peritia*, 14 (2000), 254, takes it to be rabies.

² The abbreviated form *m.* could be for *maic* 'of the son' or *mac* 'of the sons'.

³ *Con-sáidi* is not otherwise attested with intransitive meaning.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

243

Conaing and Cuanu son of Écnid and Diarmait son of Clothgno and Dúnchad son of Aléne and Flaithnia son of Máel Dúin and many others fell. Donnchad was the victor.¹

2. The burning of Clonmacnois on 10th of July.
3. The bloody flux; the great murrain of cows.
4. The law of Colum Cille was promulgated by Donnchad and Bresal.
5. The death of Eterscéle son of Áed son of Colggéne, king of the Uí Chennselaig.
6. The falling asleep of Ainfchellach abbot of Condiri and of Land Ela.²
7. Niall Frossach son of Fergal and Niall son of Conall Grant, king of Southern Brega, and Tuathal son of Cremthann, king of Cualu, and Flannabra, king of the Uí Máil, and Áed Find son of Echaid, king of Dál Riatai, all died.
8. Síth Maith,³ abbess of Cluain Bairenn, died.
9. Fínán, abbot of Cluain Auis, and Constans, **sapiens** of Loch nÉrne, rested.⁴
10. A slaughter of the Uí Maini in Mag nDairben, where Artgal was the victor.
11. Eithne daughter of Cináed dies.

779

AU

1. The kalends of January. The death of Fulartach, bishop of Cluain Iraird.
2. Óengus son of Aléne, king of the Mugdornai, Conall descendant of Osséne, abbot of Letubae, Ainmere, abbot of Ráith Nue, Conna son of Conán, Moínán son of Cormac, abbot of Cathair Fursi in Francia,⁵ Flaithruae, king of the Connachta, died.

¹ A different account of this battle is given in the regnal list of Mide (*LL* i.197). The battle itself is said to be 'of Lia Find', that is, it is identified with the battle of 786.8. It is also said that the cause of the battle was that a member of the household of the king of Brega had been involved in the killing of Fáebardath, head of the church of Tuilén (786.7).

² See Doherty, 'The Cult of St Patrick', 89–90; *ECI* 61–4.

³ The name means 'Good Peace' and was presumably a name taken on entry to the religious life.

⁴ His pedigree, given at *CGH* i.146 (142 a 2), ascribes him to Cenél Maic Cairthinn (of north-west Co. Londonderry). He is described as 'Constans the anchorite who is [buried] in Éoinis' (Eonish, an island in Lough Oughter, Co. Cavan, H 33 01 and 34 07. The use of Constans as a clerical name may be paralleled by other revivals of fourth-century names such as Elair for Hilary (807.5, probably in recollection of Hilary of Poitiers) or Augustín (780.11). It thus suggests contemporary knowledge of the Emperor Constantine's father. These two obits are conjoined by geography, and the annalist may have received news of them at the same time.

⁵ 'The city [i.e. monastery] of Fursa', namely Péronne.

3. The murrain of cows did not cease, and there was a high death-rate among men from want.
4. The burning of Kildare on the 11th of June.
5. The burning of Cluain Mór Máedóc.
6. The burning of Cell Deilge.
7. The **bolggach** throughout Ireland.¹
8. A great gale at the end of autumn.
9. Muiredach son of Óengus, king of Ard Cianachtae, was killed.
10. A hosting was led by Donnchad into the North, and he took hostages from Domnall son of Áed Muinderg, king of the North.
11. A battle among the Munstermen, where Fergal son of Éladach, king of South Munster, fell; Breislén of Béirre was the victor.²
12. Forbasach son of Máel Tólaí, abbot of Ros Caimm, dies.

780

AU, AClon

1. The kalends of January. The burning of Ail Chluathe on the 1st of January.
2. The burning of Cluain Bairenn and the burning of Balnae.
3. The death of Murchad son of Dub dá Thuath.
4. The Airthir were defeated by Colgu son of Cellach in a battle in which many commoners were killed.
5. Eilpin, king of the Picts,³ dies.
6. Mac Leinne, abbot of Inis Bairenn, died.
7. The flight of Ruaidrí from Óchtar Óchae, and of Coirpre son of Laidgnén,

1 MacArthur, 'The Identification of Some Pestilences', regards this as likely to have been smallpox: see 743.12.

2 South Munster translates Dessmumu, later anglicized as Desmond; his father was the Élodach son of Dúnlang of *CGH* i. 211 = 150 a 27; 252 = 154 b 37; Élodach son of Dúnlang appears as a guarantor in *Cáin Adomnáin*, where he is given the title 'king of South Munster': see M. Ní Dhonnchadha, 'The Law of Adomnán: A Translation', § 28, no. 51. To judge by his topographical qualifier (Béirre = Bear, as in Bear Island and the Bear Peninsula, West Co. Cork) Breislén should have been from the Corcu Loígde.

3 'King of the English', AU, 'Alpinn, K. of y^e Picts, Died', AClon. The easiest solution is to suppose that the correct version is that of AClon (where the A of Alpinn preserves the usual Pictish form of the name); the only alternative is to suppose that under Eilpin lurks some such English name as Ælfwine. Yet, no Ælfwine is attested as an eighth-century king of Northumbria or Mercia (kingdoms mentioned in the eighth-century Irish annals): see Broun, 'Pictish Kings', 73.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

245

with the two kindreds of the Leinstermen.¹ Donnchad pursued them with his companions, and he harried and burned their territories and churches.²

8. A great snowfall in April.

9. Fergus of Mag nDumai dies.

10. Forblaith daughter of Connlae,³ **dominatrix** of Cluain Brónaig, dies.

11. Augustin of Bangor and Sedrach son of Sobarthan, and Nádarchú, **sapiens**, died.

12. An assembly of the synods of the Uí Néill and the Leinstermen in the **oppidum** of Tara, where there were many anchorites and **scribae**, whose leader was Dublitter.⁴

13. Macnio son of Cellach, abbot of Dún Lethglaisse, rested.

14. The third law of Commán and Áedán begins.⁵

781

AU

1. The kalends of January. Dúngalach son of Congal dies.

2. A great disturbance in Armagh on Quinquagesima day, in which Condálach son of Ailill fell.

1 Namely the two chief ruling kindreds of the Leinstermen, the Uí Dúnlainge and the Uí Chennselaig.

2 AClon add: 'Murgeall m^cReaghtaíoratt & m^cNya m^cCormack were killed by he Leinstermen & of the Leinstermen the 2 sonns of Kynadon, Anlon & Bran, were killed.'

3 AClon add that Connlae was 'Prince of Moyteaffa' (Mag Tethbae).

4 D. Ó Corráin, 'Congressio Senodorum', *Peritia*, 10 (1996), 252, argues that *senodorum* here and in 804.7, usually translated 'of synods', is instead 'of elders', Latin *senator* rather than *synodus*. The principal argument is that it is odd to speak of synods rather than persons meeting together. The Irish word *sruith*, 'venerable, elder', can be used for an ecclesiastical senior and might be the counterpart to Lat. *senator*. The issue is difficult to resolve conclusively: those meeting, both here and in 804, appear to be ecclesiastical. Whichever Latin word was intended, the meetings do, therefore, seem to be unusual synods: ordinary ecclesiastical gatherings were not reported in the annals. These meetings are not the same as the royal assembly of 851.6, although the latter included churchmen, who were divided into two groups, those of Mide and 'the congregation of Patrick'. On the other hand, the 851 entry rather suggests that there were usually separate synods for Mide and for 'the North' and that would make it possible to talk of a meeting of synods. Furthermore, it has been claimed that Ir. *senod* from Latin *synodus* was already influenced by *senatus* at a much earlier period: Vendryes, *Lexique*, s.v. *senod*.

5 Compare 772.8, the 'Second Law of Commán and Áedán', and 793.2. The reference here to a *cáin* or *lex* beginning is important: see *ECI* 563–4. The obit of Áedán, abbot of Roscommon, is at 782.1.

3. Senchán, abbot of Imlech nIbair, and Órach,¹ abbot of Lismore, {and} abbot of Inis Daimle,² and Sáergal descendant of Edairngne, abbot of Cluain Ferta Mo Lua, and Dub Innrecht son of Fergus, abbot of Ferna, and Ailngnad, bishop of Ard mBreccáin, and Móenach descendant of Móenach, abbot of Lann Léire, and Fechtach,³ abbot of Fobar, and Colgu son of Cellach, king of the Uí Chremthainn, and Ailbran descendant of Lugáed,⁴ abbot of Cluain Dolcain, Nuadu descendant of Bolcán, abbot of Tóimm dá Ólann, Dúngal son of Flaithnia, king of the Uí Máil, Sóergal descendant of Cathal, **sapiens**, and Fergus son of Eochu, king of Dál Riatai, all died.
4. The men of Brega defeated the Leinstermen on the day of **Samain** in the battle of the Rige, in which Cú Chongalt king of Ráith Inbir, fell. Diarmait son of Conaing and Conaing son of Dúngal, two of the Uí Chonaing, and Máel Dúin son of Fergus, and Fogertach son of Cumascach, two of the Uí Chernaig, were the victors in the battle of the Rige.
5. Éicnech son of Éistenach, **equonimus** of Dam Liac, and Cú Dínaisc descendant of Ciarraige, died.⁵

782

AU

1. The kalends of January. Uarchride descendant of Máel Toile, and Cormac

1 Onach, AClon.

2 AFM s.a. 776 have 'Orach abbot of Lismore and abbot of Inis Doimhle'. AClon omit this obit from an otherwise complete list, s.a. 778. M. Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Inis Teimle, between Uí Chennselaig and the Déissi', *Peritia*, 16 (2002), 451–8, gives strong reasons for identifying Inis Doimle/Inis Teimle with Greatisland, on the Wexford side at the confluence of the Barrow and the Suir. The ecclesiastical site, subsequently known as Kilmokea, is marked by a cross at S 687 165. See also n. on 822.12.

3 Faghtnagh (= Fechtach), AClon.

4 Cf. the probable kinsman at 801.2. The father's name is, in the genitive, Lugadon. For this type of name, see D. McManus, *A Guide to Ogam* (Maynooth, 1991), § 6.26, who cites the ogam genitive BIVAIDONAS from *Biwa-aidonas, and J. Uhlich, *Die Morphologie der komponierten Personennamen des Altirischen* (Bonn, 1993), 271. A similar formation is Cináed, Cinadon (above 775.1), for which see Uhlich, *ibid.* 202. For the type see also M. A. O'Brien (ed. R. Baumgarten), 'Irish Personal Names', *Celtica*, 10 (1973), 225 (§ 19).

5 This is the first entry which gives the obit of an **equonimus**, steward of a church; such obits now become a standard element in the annals. Eight of these were **equonimi** of Armagh; of the other major churches, Bangor, Clonmacnois, Durrow, Ferna / Ferns, Iona, Kildare, and Tallaght have one or at most two recorded **equonimi**; for the next rank of churches, **equonimi** are only attested for churches in Brega: Sláne (two), Findubair Abae / Fennor, Lusca and Dam Liac / Duleek. This is important evidence that the annalist was working in Brega. See Introduction, 10–11.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

247

son of Bresal, abbot of Ard mBreccáin and other **ciuitates**, and Dub Tholarg, king of the Picts on this side of Monoth,¹ and Muiredach son of Uargal, **equonimus** of Iona, and Béccán of Lifechair, and Scandal descendant of Tadg, abbot of Achad Bó, on the feast of Comgall, in the 43rd year of his **dominatus**, and Banbán, abbot of Clóenad, and Áedán, abbot of Ross Commáin, and Ultán, **equonimus** of Bangor, and Ferdomnach of Tuaim dá Gualann, all died.

2. Artgal son of Cathal took the clerical staff;² and his pilgrimage to the island of Iona occurred the following year.

3. The battle of Cuirrech on the boundary of Kildare on the 27th of August, a Tuesday, between Ruaidrí son of Fáelán and Bran son of Muiredach, where Mugrón son of Flann, king of the Uí Fhailgi, and Dub dá Chrích son of Laidgnén fell fighting each other. Ruaidrí was the victor. Bran was taken away a captive.

783

AU, AClon

1. The kalends of January. The killing of Domnall son of Flaithnia, king of the Uí Fhailgi, at Cluain Conairi Máelduib, in Mag nGéisille.³

2. Óengus son of Crunnmáel, abbot of Dom Liacc, and Ailill descendant of Tipraite, and Suairlech, a famous anchorite of Lismore, and Bathallach, **sapiens** of Senchuae, and Domnall son of Ceithernach, king of the Uí Garrchon, having become a cleric, and Rechtlaiten of Fore, **sapiens**, and Aaron, **sapiens**, and Fergus son of Tnúthgal, **sapiens** of Cluain Iraird, and Fergus, bishop of Dom Liacc, and Bécc son of Cumuscach, all died.

3. The burning of Armagh and of Mayo of the English.

1 Monoth is the Pictish name for the mass of mountains running east close to the sea just to the south of Aberdeen and thus separating the southern Picts from their northern compatriots (cf. Bede, *HE* iii.4). It is rare for the Irish annals to refer to Pictish kings except as 'king of the Picts'; other examples are 739.7, Talorggan son of Drostan, king of Athfhotla (Atholl), and 763.10, Bruide, king of Fortriu.

2 *Bachall Artgaile m. Cathail*, taken by Mac Airt and Mac Niocaill to mean that Artgal took 'the pilgrim's staff'; this is possible, but, to judge by the examples in *DIL*, it may be too specific; cf. 784.5.

3 *Géislinne*, perhaps for *géilsine*, AU; AClon's 'in Gessell' probably refers to Mag nGéisille; this was part of Uí Fhailgi territory, but it did not extend as far east as Cluain Conairi Máelduib (cf. Geashill N 45 21; Cluain Conairi Máelduib is N 70 21 about 16 miles due east of Geashill. It is, however, very close to Ráith Imgáin (Rathangan), the royal seat of Uí Fhailgi.

4. Terrifying lightning and thunder for the whole of Saturday night, the 2nd of August, and a very severe gale destroyed the monastery of Cluain Brónaig.
5. The battle of Dumae Achaid among the Dál nAraidi, in which Fócartae descendant of Cú Allaid fell.
6. A battle at Ferna Mór between the abbot and the **equonimus**, namely Cathal and Fiannachtach.
7. Móenach descendant of Móenach, king of the Uí Mac Cuais, and the son of Flaithnia, abbot of Cluain Fertae, die.
8. The **scamach**.¹
9. The promulgation of the law of Patrick in Cruachain by Dub dá Lethe and by Tipraite son of Tadgg.²

784

AU, AClon

1. The kalends of January. Rechtnia,³ abbot of Clonmacnois, dies.
2. Máel Dúin son of Óengus, king of Cenél Lógairi, and Innrechtach son of Dúnchad, and Ciarán, abbot of Ráith Maige Óenaig and of Tech Mo Fhinnu, and Áedgal, king of Umall, and Cernach son of Suibne, **equonimus** of Armagh, and Coisenmech descendant of Predéne, king of Uí Echdach Ulad,⁴ and Máel Cáech son of Cúscraid Menn, and Conall son of Crunnmáel, abbot of Lusca, and Cú Gamna son of Nóennenach, king of Cenél Coirpri, all died.⁵
3. The burning of Áth Truim.
4. Domnall⁶ son of Áed Muinderg won a battle over Cenél mBógaini.

1 Influenzal pneumonia according to MacArthur, 'The Identification of Some Pestilences', 199–200.

2 'Promulgation of the Law of Patrick' renders a phrase, largely in Irish, *Forus Cáno Patricii*. For the entry and its significance, see *ECI* 562–3.

3 Rochnia, AClon, Rectabra, AI; cf. J. Ryan, 'The Abbatial Succession at Clonmacnois', in J. Ryan (ed.) *Féilsgribhinn Mhic Néill* (Dublin, 1940), 505, § 27. Someone with the name Rec(h)tnia is commemorated on an inscription at Clonmacnois, *CIIC* ii, no. 628. Given the status of the Rechtnia of this entry and the rarity of the name, the identification is very probable (so also Lionard, 'Early Irish Grave-Slabs', 159).

4 Normally Uí Echach Ulad. The name Predéne may be derived from the British name of Britain, Prydain, or of Pictland, Prydyn (with assimilation to the Irish suffix, *-éne*), though, admittedly, one might have expected it to have been spelt Preténe. It may be compared with such names as Éirennach and Góidel, above 774.2, 776.2 (see n. on 774.2).

5 AClon add: 'Twilleliah, the daughter of Murrogh, abbess of Cloncuiffyne, died.' The editor, Denis Murphy, identifies the place as Clonguffin in the par. of Rathcore, Co. Meath.

6 Donnchad corrected to Domnall by *H*; cf. 779.10, 787.3.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

249

5. Dúnchad son of Dub dá Thuath, king of Uí Maini, took the clerical staff.
6. Bishop Flann, **sapiens**, abbot of Inis Caín Dego, was killed by poison.
7. The battle of Carn Conaill in Aidne, where Tipraite was the victor and the Uí Fhiachrach were defeated.
8. A royal meeting between Donnchad son of Domnall and Fiachnae son of Áed Rón at Inis na rRíg in eastern Brega.¹
9. The entry (**aduentus**) of the relics of Mac Eirc into the **ciuitas** of Tailtiu.²
- [10. The Law of Ailbe among the Munstermen. AI]

785

AU

1. The kalends of January. Dúnchad grandson of Daiméne, king of Uí Maini, Máel Ochtraig son of Conall, abbot of Cell Chuilinn and Cell Manach, **scriba**, and Máel Dúin son of Fergus, king of Loch nGabor, and Fóelgus descendant of Roichlech, **sapiens**, and Mugthigern son of Cellach, **sapiens**, abbot of Inis Celtrae, and Joseph descendant of Foiléne, **sapiens**, abbot of Birra, and Ruaidrí son of Fáelán, king of all the Leinstermen, and Conchobur son of Colgu, all died.
2. The taking on circuit of the relics of Ultán.
3. The battle of the Muad, where Tipraite was the victor.
4. Echaid son of Fócartach, abbot of Fochlaid and of Inis Crothrann, dies.
5. Ellbríg, abbess of Cluain Brónaig, died.

786

AU

1. The kalends of January. Máel Dúin son of Áed Bennán, king of Irlóchair,³ Scannlán son of Flann, king of the Uí Fhidge, and Tipraite son of Ferchar, abbot of Cluain Fertae Brendain, and Cellach son of Móenach, and Tipraite

¹ *H* adds here in the margin an Old Irish verse: 'And that is the outcome / of the meeting at Inis na rRíg: / Donnchad may not go on the sea; / Fiachnae may not go on the land.' This is usually taken to mean that the meeting did not, in fact, take place; in other words that the entry in the annals is less than truthful (Byrne, *IKHK* 124). Perhaps, however, it records an agreement that Donnchad would confine his military ambitions to Ireland, leaving Fiachnae son of Áed Rón, king of Ulster, the hope of mounting enterprises by sea, such as the old Ulster ambition of conquering the Isle of Man (cf. 577.8; 578.2).

² Cf. *Mart. Tall.* 5 Oct.

³ 'Death of Máel Dúin son of Áed son of Conaig, king of Munster,' AI.

son of Tadgg, king of the Connachta, Snéidriagail, abbot of Clonmacnois, {all died}.¹

2. Cellach son of Cormac, king of Ard Ciannachtae, dies.

3. A very severe gale in January.²

4. A flood in Dairinis.

5. A terrifying vision at Clonmacnois, and much penance throughout Ireland.

6. A battle among the Osraige, in which Fáelán son of Forbasach fell.³

7. Febordaith, abbot of Tuilián, was killed, and {Cairnech ensured?} that he was avenged.⁴

8. The battle of Lia Find,⁵ between Donnchad and the kindred of Áed Sláne, in which Fiachrai son of Cathal and Fogartach son of Cumuscach, king of Loch nGabor, and two of the Uí Chonaing, that is Conaing and Diarmait, fell.⁶

9. The battle of Cenu between the Uí Echach and the Conailli, in which Cathrue, king of the Mugdornai, and Rímid son of Cernach fell.

1 Someone with the name Snédreagol (an early form of Snéidriagail) is commemorated on an inscription at Clonmacnois, *CIIC* ii, no. 615. Again, the status of the person in this entry and the rarity of the name make the identification very likely (so also Lionard, 'Early Irish Grave-Slabs', 159).

2 The placing of this entry after the main group of obits suggests that the annalist in this part of AU has rearranged the entries in his source. This was done partly by putting most obits into a single entry, normally at the beginning of the annal, a practice characteristic of most of the period 778–793. Such grouping does not seem to have been present in the Irish source of AClon, which has many fewer obits. In this instance, the reason why the obit in 786.2 is not part of the group may be (1) that it was separated by it secondarily by a scribal error, changing the plural *moriantur* to the singular *moritur*, or (2) that the obits of 786.1 are a Munster and Connachta group, including Clonmacnois because of its strong Connachta connections.

3 He is included in the king-list of Osraige (no. 15). His father, Forbasach son of Ailill died as king of Osraige in 740.

4 A phrase seems to have been omitted in AU and neither AClon nor AFM are of assistance. In the regnal list of Mide (*LL* i.197) it is said that Donnchad fought the battle of Lia Find (see next entry) because a member of the king of Brega's household had been involved in the slaying of Febordaith. According to the regnal list of Mide (*LL* i.197) the name of the victim was Fáebardaith; since *áe* later developed to *ē* the regnal list may be right on this point.

5 *H*¹ glosses Lia Find as follows: 'i.e. of Tuileán. Donnchad was the victor.' The implication is that the battle avenged the death of Febordaith.

6 According to AFM *s.a.* 781 [= 786], Fiachrai son of Cathal was ruler of Fir Chúl. This is quite likely since Fir Chúl would very probably have been the kingdom in which Tuilián (Dulane) lay (or perhaps from which it had been detached by the power of Cland Cholmáin). This enables us to correct the regnal list of Mide (*LL* i.197), which has 'Fiacha son of a son of Cathal son of Áed Brecc son of Dlúthach son of Ailill son of Áed Sláne' as being killed in the battle of Forcalad, namely the battle of 778.1 (the regnal list evidently had difficulty in deter-

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

251

10. The death of Forbasach son of Sechnusach, king of Cenél mBógaini.
11. The pestilence which is called **scamach**.¹

787

AU

1. The kalends of January. Colgu son of Crunnmáel, abbot of Lusca, Clemens son of Corbbéne, Lergus descendant of Fidcháin, **sapiens** of Cell Maignenn, Robartach son of Móenach, **equonimus** of Sláne and abbot of Cell Fhoibrig, Muiredach son of Cathal, abbot of Kildare, Lomthuile, bishop of Kildare, Snéidbran, bishop of Kildare,² Aldchú, anchorite of Ráith Óenbó, {all died}.
2. Conall son of Fidgal, king of the Uí Maini, died.
3. A battle between Cenél Conaill and Cenél nÉogain, in which the victor was Máel Dúin son of Áed Aldán, and Domnall son of Áed Muinderg was put to flight.
4. The battle of Golae, in which the Uí Briúin were defeated. Cathmug son of Donn Cothaig and Dub Díbeirg son of Cathal fell by one another.
5. Dub dá Bairenn, abbot of Cluain Iraird, visited the **paruchia** of the land of Munster.³
6. A slaughter of the Uí Briúin of Umall by the Uí Fhiachrach Muirsce, where all the chief nobles fell around the king, Flaithgal son of Flannabra.⁴
7. Rechtabra son of Dub Combair, abbot of Echdruim, dies.

mining who was killed in which battle. This annal-entry suggests that Fiachrai (not Fiacha) was son (not grandson) of Cathal. According to the same regnal list of Mide, one of Donnchad's victims in the battle of Lia Find was Conaing son of Dúngal son of Congal; he cannot be placed with certainty in the genealogy of the Uí Chonaing.

¹ Cf. 783.8.

² One of these two bishops of Kildare may have succeeded the other, but cf. 875.1.

³ This is an important example of the use of the word *paruchia* (a spelling of *parochia*) for dependencies of a major monastery. For discussion, see C. Etchingham, *Church Organization in Ireland, AD 650 to 1000* (Maynooth, 1999), 172–3.

⁴ Mac Airt and Mac Niocaill translate *circa regem* by 'including the king', on the assumption that *circa* has the same idiom as Irish *im*, 'about, including'. On the other hand, the text as translated is a perfect example of what was expected of the companions of a king in the early middle ages.

788

AU

1. The kalends of January. The death of Máel Dúin, king of the North.¹
2. The death of Cernach son of Cathal.
3. The death of Échtgal son of Báeth, abbot of Muccert.
4. A moon red like blood on the 18th of February.²
5. Mac Oac, abbot of Saiger, dies.
6. Colum son of Fáelgus, bishop of Lothrae, dies.
7. The death of Guaire son of Dúngalach, king of the Uí Briúin Chualann.
8. Bishop Dub dá Thuath, abbot of Ráith Áedo, rested.
9. The law of Ciarán {is promulgated} among the Connachta.
10. The burning of Daire Calgaig.

789

AU

1. The kalends of January. The death of Murgal, abbot of Clonmacnois.³
2. Fiachna son of Áed Rón, king of the Ulstermen, dies.
3. Fedach son of Cormac, abbot of Lugmad and Sláne and Dom Liacc, and Slóigedach, king of the Conailli, died.⁴
4. Gormgal son of Éladach, king of Cnodbae, died a cleric.⁵
5. Fer Fugaill, bishop of Cluain Dolcain [died].
6. The burning of Cluain Iraird on Easter night.
7. A great snowfall on the 29 April.

1 The previous ruler to bear this title was Domnall son of Áed Muinderg, king of Cenél Conaill, whose defeat at the hands of Máel Duin son of Áed Aldán, of Cenél nÉogain, is recorded under 787.3. On the other hand, Domnall again bears the title in his obit, 804.1.

2 Schove, *Chronology of Eclipses and Comets*, 164.

3 An inscription at Clonmacnois, *CIIC* ii, no. 636, may commemorate this person (with his name in the genitive, Muirgalae, '(the stone of) Muirgal' (Lionard, 'Early Irish Grave-Slabs', 159).

4 According to AI, Fedach was abbot of Lusca rather than Lugmad, but this is likely to be a scribal slip. See K. Hughes, *The Church in Early Irish Society*, 163

5 This is the first example of Cnodbae, Knowth, one of the Neolithic passage-graves of the Boyne valley, being mentioned as 'the seat of kingship' (*rígshuide*) of the Uí Chonaing branch of Síl nÁeda Sláne: G. Eogan, 'Excavations at Knowth, Co. Meath, 1962–1965', *PRIA* 66 C, no. 4 (1968), 299–400, which includes, pp. 383–400, F. J. Byrne, 'Historical Note on Cnogba (Knowth)'.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

253

8. A quarrel in Armagh in which a man was killed in the doorway of the stone oratory.
9. A battle among the Ulstermen, in which Tomaltach son of Cathal fell. Echaid was the victor.
10. The killing at Cluain Fertae Mongáin perpetrated by Óengus son of Muirón, in which Áed son of Tomaltach fell and the oratory was burnt.¹
11. A battle among the Picts, where Conall son of Tadg was defeated and escaped and Constantine was the victor.²
12. The battle of Cloítech between Cenél nÉugain and Cenél Conaill, in which Cenél Conaill suffered a severe defeat and Domnall escaped.
13. The burning of Inis Caín Dego.
14. Fergil, abbot of Achad Bó, dies.
15. A battle among the Leinstermen Desgabair, in which Óengus son of Murchad fell.
16. A battle, that is of Druim Goise, among the Connachta, from which Fogartach son of Cathal escaped, having been defeated.
17. A slaughter of the Luigne by the Uí Ailello in Achad Ablae.
18. The dishonouring by Donnchad son of Domnall of the Staff of Jesus and the relics of Patrick at Ráith Airthir on the occasion of an **óenach**.³

790

AU, AClon

1. The kalends of January. The death of Noe, abbot of Cenn Garad.
2. Cormac son of Fergal, Dúngal son of Lóegaire, abbot of Dún Lethglaise, Máel Combair, abbot of Glenn dá Locha, Máel Tuile son of Óengus, Siadal,

¹ Both the killer and his victim belonged to the royal kindred of the Uí Fhailgi. Their fathers were half-brothers, sons of Flann son of Díummasach by different women: *CGH* i.59 (123 a 35 and 123 a 54).

² See Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 192–5; Bannerman, ‘The Scottish Takeover of Pictland’, 83–5; Hudson, *Kings of Celtic Scotland*, 29–30; Broun, ‘Pictish Kings’, 73–80. Constantine, the victor, appears to be Constantine son of Forggus (Castantín filius Wrguist, with a reign of thirty-five years, Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 249, 263). Since he died as king of Fortriu in 820 (820.4 below), the regnal lists imply that his reign had already begun a few years before the date of this battle.

³ Presumably the *óenach* of Tailtiu, since the latter was adjacent to Ráith Airthir: *ECI* 18, Map 2; but note the identification proposed by William Wilde (as opposed to O’Donovan’s Oristown) has been adopted by C. Swift, ‘The Local Context of *Óenach Tailten*’, *Riocht na Midhe*, 11 (2000), 46–7; it would make Ráith Airthir even closer to Tailtiu than the old identification.

abbot of Duiblinn,¹ Cináed son of Anmchaid, king of the Uí Liatháin, Tomaltach son of Innrechtach, king of Dál nAraidi, all died.²

3. The Uí Ailello defeated the Luigni³ in the battle of Áth Rois, in which Dub dá Thuath son of Ailill, **dux** of the Three Kindreds, fell.

4. The burning of Echdruim Mac nÁedo.

5. The taking on circuit of the relics of Coíngen and of Mo Chuae moccu Lucedon.⁴

6. A great slaughter of the Ulstermen by Dál nAraidi.⁵

7. The battle of Conall and Constantine is entered here in some books.⁶

791

AU

1. The kalends of January. Cernach son of Muiredach, Frecmarc, bishop of Lusca, Cú Dínaisc son of Cú Asaich,⁷ abbot of Armagh, Donngal son of Bóchaill, king of the Airthir, Artgal son of Cathal, king of the Connachta, on Iona,⁸ Sóerbergg, abbot of Clonmacnois,⁹ Caínchomrac, bishop of Findglas, Sírne, abbot of Bangor, Muiredach son of Óengus, abbot of Lusca, all died.

2. Bachaill son of Tuathal dies.

3. Amalgaid, king of the Uí Maini, dies.

4. The battle of Ard Ablae, where Diarmait son of Bécc, king of Tethbae, fell, and Fergus son of Ailgal was the victor.

5. Donnchad overthrew Áed Ingor in battle at Taittiu [and drove him] to Carn Maic Caírthinn; in this [battle] Cathal son of Echaid, king of the Uí

1 This indicates that Dublin was a church before it became a Viking fort.

2 AClon insert here 'Fighna [i.e. Fiachna], king of Ulster, died.' Presumably this refers to Fiachna son of Áed Rón, whose obit is 789.2. The regnal poem, *Clann Olloman Uaisle Emna*, ed. Byrne, includes Tomaltach (stanza 32), as does the regnal list in *LL* i.193.

3 *Laighniu* corrected to *Luighniu* by *H*¹.

4 Coíngen is the saint of Glenn dá Locha; Mo Chuae moccu Lucedon of Clondalkin: C. Doherty, 'Cluain Dolcáin: A Brief Note', in A. P. Smyth (ed.), *Seanchas*, 182–8.

5 Dál Riata, AClon.

6 Cf. 789.11.

7 The form of the father's name is uncertain; cf. Mac Airt and Mac Niocaill, but g.sg. Con does not lenite in OIr. In the Book of Leinster version of the list of Heirs of Patrick he is called 'Cú Dínisc mac Concais', Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List', 321, *LL* i.199.

8 Cf. 782.2.

9 The rarity of the name and the status of the person make it very likely that this abbot was commemorated in an inscription at Clonmacnois, *CHC* ii, no. 1088 (so also Lionard, 'Early Irish Grave-Slabs', 159).

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

255

Chremthainn, and Máel Fothartaig son of Artrí and Domnall son of Colgu fell.¹

6. The anchorite, Dínertach son of Mogadach, rested.

7. [The slaying of Cú Chongalt son of Coirpre, king of Íarmumu. (AI)]

792

AU

1. The kalends of January. Máel Ruain of Tamlachtae, Áedán of Rathán, Áedán descendant of Cú Chumbu, bishops and soldiers of Christ, slept in peace;² and Sóermug of Enach Duib dies.

2. The battle of the streams of Cluain Argai, where Cináed son of Artgal fell, and Muirgus son of Tomaltach was the victor; and the beginning of his reign.³

3. The battle of Ard Maicc Ríme, in which the Uí Ailello were laid low, and Conchobor and Airechtach, descendants of Cathal, fell; and Cathmug son of Flaithbertach, king of Coirpre and Cormacc son of Dub dá Chrích, king of Bréfné, fell.

4. Bresal son of Flaithrí, king of Dál nAraidí, Máel Bresail son of Áed son of Críchán, king of Uí Fhiachrach,⁴ Donn Corci, king of Dál Riatai, Cathmug, king of Calraige, Téróc, **princeps** of Corcach Mór, died.

1 This entry is less neutral than usual. The defeated leader, here named Áed the Unfilial (*Ingor*), is likely to be Áed son of Niall, who would be the next king of Tara after Donnchad son of Domnall. Two of those killed belonged to the Uí Chremthainn, one of the ruling kindreds of the Airgialla and normal military followers of Cenél nÉogain kings. For the topography of the entry see C. Doherty, 'Donnchad mac Domnaill', *New Dictionary of National Biography* (Oxford, 2004), who places Carn Maic Cairthinn to the south of Slane. This implies that Áed was driven down the Blackwater, south-eastwards.

2 This, by the austere standards of early Irish annalistic prose, is encomiastic; also, the grouping of the first three obits may have predated the further grouping (into a single entry) which linked Máel Ruain and the two Áedáns with Sóermug. In *MT* 7 July, Máel Ruain is entitled bishop of Tallaght. His teaching forms a major part of two related texts associated with the monastery of Tallaght: *The Monastery of Tallaght*, ed. and trans. E. J. Gwynn and W. J. Purton, *PRIA*, 29 C (1911), no. 5, 115–79 (Kenney, *Sources*, no. 264); 'The Rule of the Céili Dé' = *The Rule of Tallaght*, ed. E. J. Gwynn, *Hermathena*, 44, Supplementary Vol. (Dublin, 1927) (Kenney, *Sources*, no. 266).

3 As king of the Connachta; both of the contestants belonged to Uí Briúin Aí, Muirgus son of Tomaltach to the future ruling branch, Cináed son of Artgal to Síl Cathail, excluded from the kingship after 872: Byrne, *IKHK* 251, 300.

4 To judge by Máel Bresail's pedigree, given at *CGH* i.141 (141 b 2), the Uí Fhiachrach in question were the ruling lineage of Ard Sratha, around Ardstraw, Co. Tyrone, H 35 87.

793

AU

1. The kalends of January. Dub dá Lethe son of Sínach,¹ abbot of Armagh, Crunnmáel of Druim Inasclainn, abbot of Cluain Iraird, Coirpre son of Laidgnén, king of the Leinstermen Dessgabair, Doimtech **princeps** of Treóit Mór, Cináed son of Cumuscach, abbot of Durrow, Flaithgel son of Taichlech, abbot of Druim Rátha, perished.
2. The law of Comán [was promulgated] by Aildobur and Muirgus throughout the three Connachta.²
3. The law of Ailbe [was promulgated] throughout Munster, and the elevation of Artrí into the kingdom of Munster.³
4. Insult was given to Foíndelach by Gormgal son of Dindanach; and the invasion and overrunning of Armagh, and the killing of someone there by the Uí Chremthainn. Foíndelach was received again into Armagh.⁴

1 Sínach was the eponymous ancestor of Clann Sínaig, which would become the most powerful ecclesiastical lineage at Armagh, memorably described by St Bernard, in his *Life of St Malachy*, as 'an evil and adulterous lineage': Byrne, *IKHK* 125. For their pedigree, see *CGH* i.181 (146 e 12) and 420 (LL 334 ab 45). They were a branch of the Uí Echdach, one of the dynasties of the Airthir.

2 Cf. above, 772.8, 780.14.

3 Since Ailbe was the premier saint of Munster and Imlech nIbair (Emly) the premier church for the Éoganachta, an intimate connection between these two events is highly probable. It is all the more significant since Artrí's own branch of the Éoganachta, the Éoganacht Glendamnach (around Glanworth, Co. Cork), were patrons of Cluain Uama (Cloyne; 'Conall Corc and the Corco Luigdi', ed. Meyer, 62.8–11), whereas Imlech nIbair lay to the north-west, in what is now Co. Limerick. 'Elevation' translates *ordinatio*. It has been claimed that this was an ecclesiastical inauguration, perhaps in imitation of Pippin III's anointing (Byrne, *IKHK* 159), but it is not clear that the term *ordinatio* for Irish writers of Latin carried any such implication (*ECI* 360–2). Presumably Ólchobor son of Flann son of Erc, *ob.* 796.1, had abdicated or been deposed by this date. *Ordinatio* is discussed by Jaski, *Early Irish Kingship and Succession*, 60. In the genealogy of the Éoganacht Glendamnach in the Book of Leinster, *CGH* i.363, Artrí is given as son of Cathal son of Findguine, whose obit is given at 742.3: since Artrí himself would not die until 821, it is possible that two generations have been missed out of the genealogy by jumping from one Cathal to the next (Artrí son of Cathal son of X son of Cathal).

4 Foíndelach is no. 29 in Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List', 322. This was a dispute between Uí Chremthainn and Airthir candidates for the abbacy. Gormgal was one of 'the three **airchinnig** who took the abbacy by force and who are not counted in the mass', that is, they were excluded from the list of those for whom prayers were said in the mass, a list which, according to Lawlor and Best, 346–8, was the principal but not the only source of the extant list of Heirs of Patrick.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

257

5. The taking on circuit of the relics of Tólae.¹

794

AU

1. The kalends of January. Airechtach descendant of Fáelán,² abbot of Armagh, and Affiath, bishop of Armagh, rested in peace on the same night.
2. Tomás, abbot of Bangor, and Joseph descendant of Cernae, abbot of Clonmacnois, died.
3. Cathnia descendant of Guaire, abbot of Tuaim nGréne, and Lerben, **banairchinnech** of Cluain Bairenn, rested.
4. The killing of Artrí son of Fáelán.
5. The taking on circuit of the relics of Trian.
6. Donnchad summoned a hosting to help the Leinstermen against the Munstermen.
7. All the islands of Britain were harried by **gentiles**.³
8. Áed son of Niall invaded the Mugdornai Maigen.

795

AU

1. The kalends of January. Bran Arddchenn, king of the Leinstermen, was killed, and also his queen, Eithne, daughter of Domnall of Mide. Fínsnechtae Cetharderc son of Cellach killed them in Cell Chúle Dumai on the sixth night after the kalends of May, on the fourth day of the week.⁴
2. The killing of Conn son of Donnchad in Crích Ua nOlcán by Flann son of Congalach.

1 Probably the patron-saint of Dísert Tóla, N 56 60; the feastday was 30 March, *MT*, *Fél.*, *CGSH* § 207. He may be the same person as the Tólae of Ard mBrecáin whose obit is given at 765.3.

2 An interlinear gloss by Cathal Mac Maghnusa proposes a correction: 'or descendant of Fledach'. He is not in the list of Heirs of Patrick.

3 The first notice of Viking raids in the Chronicle of Ireland. In the northern annals in Simeon of Durham, the first raid on Lindisfarne is reported under 793 (*EHD* i, no. 3); cf. the letters of Alcuin referring to the sack of Lindisfarne given as nos. 193 and 194 in *EHD* i.

4 The chronology is correct: Cheney, *Handbook of Dates*, Table 22. On the background, see *NHI* i. 671.

3. The burning of Rechrann by **gennti** and its reliquary was broken open and despoiled.¹
4. Foíndelach, abbot of Armagh, died suddenly.²
5. Murchad son of Feradach, Tipraite son of Ferchar from Cluain Fertae Brendain, Guaire grandson of Tipraite,³ abbot of Cluain Fota, died.

796

AU

1. The kalends of January. Dublitter of Findglas, and Colgu descendant of Duinechaid, Ólchobur son of Flann son of Erc, king of Munster — **scribae**, bishops and anchorites — fell asleep.⁴
2. Offa, the good king of the English, dies.⁵
3. The **equonimus** of Armagh, Echu son of Cernach, dies at an early age.
4. Senchán, abbot of Cell Achaid Droma Fota and of Birra, and Suibne, abbot of Áth Truim, and Móenach son of Óengus, **secnap** of Lusca, all died.⁶
5. Forggus's son, king of the Uí Briúin,⁷ Duinechaid descendant of Daire, **dux** of the Ciarraige, died.

1 C. Downham, 'An Imaginary Viking Raid on Skye in 795?', *Scottish Gaelic Studies*, 20 (2000), 192–6, gives good reason for doubting the usual restoration of this passage.

2 See above, 793.4. According to the Book of Leinster version of the List of Heirs of Patrick, Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List', 322, *LL* i.199, Foíndelach fell at the hands of Dub dá Lethe at Ross Bodba. It then quotes a stanza, 'Foíndelach from the south, / this is what profits him, summoning an army; Dub dá Lethe son of Sínach / is at hand with kings from the north.' Unfortunately for this lively tale, Dub dá Lethe died too early to have been in any position to kill Foíndelach (793.1). The verse may refer to some earlier encounter between the two or it may be part of a fictional narrative. See *NHI* i.659.

3 Presumably this Guaire was a son or nephew of the Óengus son of Tipraite of 746.9.

4 On Colgu descendant of Duinechaid, see *NHI* i. 664. 'Ólchobur son of Flann, abbot of Inis Cathaig rested,' *AI*, thus implicitly denying his title as king of Munster. He was of the Uí Fhídgenti (south and south-west Co. Limerick), normally excluded from the kingship of Munster; his reign is not recognized by the main Munster regnal lists (*ECI* 612), but this entry has higher authority.

5 Offa died on 26 July 796 according to the northern annals in Symeon of Durham, *EHD* i, no. 3. The approbation shown for Offa is unusual; for a very different aspect see Alcuin's letter to the Mercian ealdorman Osbert (*EHD* i, no. 202).

6 Note the segregation of 1 from 4, those allied with the Céli Dé from representatives of 'the old churches'? Móenach son of Óengus belonged to the clerical dynasty of Lusca: Hughes, *The Church in Early Irish Society*, 162.

7 Colla son of Fergus, king of the Connachta, *AI*; but Muirgius mac Tomaltaig was king of the Connachta at this date and Colla son of Fergus is not in the king-list; perhaps Colla was a deputy king of the Uí Briúin Aí or king of another dynasty of Uí Briúin.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

259

6. The battle of Áth Fén[e], where Muirgus escaped.¹
7. Clothchú, bishop and anchorite of Cluain Iraird, rested in peace.

797

AU

1. The kalends of January. The death of Donnchad, king of Tara, and of his brother, Innrechtach son of Domnall.²
2. Cumuscach son of Fogartach, king of Southern Brega, by then a cleric, Rothechtach of Cróeb, and Muiredach son of Flann Garad, king of Cenél Maic Ercae, and Crunnmáel son of Fer dá Chrích, and Cú Roí son of Óengus, king of Cenél Loígairi, and Ailmedair, **equonimus** of Clonmacnois, all died.
3. The battle of Druim Ríg, in which there fell two sons of Domnall, namely Fínsnechtae and Diarmait Odur his brother, and Fínsnechtae son of Follamon, and many others who are not enumerated. Áed son of Niall son of Fergal was the victor.³
4. Condal daughter of Murchad, abbess of the elders' house at Kildare, fell asleep.⁴
5. The harrying of Mide by Áed son of Niall, and the beginning of his reign.

798

AU

1. The kalends of January. Eudus descendant of Díchuill, abbot of Kildare, dies.

1 If this was the Áth Féne that was in the territory of Corcu Roíde in western Mide, Muirgus was meddling in the politics of the Uí Néill as Donnchad's power was weakening. In 808.4 he is seen intervening in Mide in favour of Donnchad's son, Conchobor, and against the Cenél nÉogain king of Tara, Áed Oirdnide. That intervention was the occasion of most unusual derision on the part of the annalist.

2 For opposing perceptions of Donnchad see *Fél*. Prologue and the stanza from a poem of Rechtgal ua Siadail, ed. and trans. D. Ó hAodha, 'Rechtgal úa Siadail: A Famous Poet of the Old Irish Period', in A. P. Smyth (ed.), *Seanchas*, 192.

3 This may be the Druim Ríg, 'Ridge of Kings', which a poem in the Book of Leinster places on the south side of Tailtiu: *LL* 4107–8. If so, the siting of the battle, as well as his victory, enabled Áed Oirdnide to establish his power as king of Tara, which was further consolidated by his subsequent harrying of Mide.

4 For the elders as a separate group within a monastic community, with a distinct superior, see 768.3 and 811.5 (Clonmacnois).

2. The burning of Inis Pátraic by the heathens, and they took the cattle-tribute of the territories and broke open the shrine of Do Chonna, and they mounted many other invasions both in Ireland and in Britain.
3. Forinnán of Imlech Fia, and Condmach son of Muirmid, a descendant of Guaire Aidne and **scriba** of Clonmacnois, died.

799

AU

1. The kalends of January. The battle of Dún nGaniba among the Connachta, where Coscrach son of Donn and Gaiscedach and many others fell; and Muirgus son of Tommaltach was the victor.
2. The battle of Findubair in Tethbae, where many kings were killed, namely Fergus son of Ailgal, Coscarach son of Ceithernach, and kings of Cenél Coirpri, namely Dub Innrecht son of Artgal and Murchad son of Condmach; Murchad son of Domnall was the victor.
3. The killing of Blathmac son of Guaire, abbot of Cluain Fota Bóetáin, by Máel Ruanaid and by Follamon, sons of Donnchad.
4. A great fall of snow, in which many men and cattle died.
5. Domnall son of Donnchad was treacherously killed by his kinsmen.
6. Feradach son of Ségéne, abbot of Rechrann, died.
7. Anaile, abbot of Clonmacnois, Ceithernach, abbot of Glenn dá Locha, and Siadal descendant of Comán, abbot of Cell Achaid, and Fiannachtach of Ferna, Suibne of Cell Deilge, and Breislén of Béirre, ended their lives.
8. The 'hand-clapping' on Michaelmas day, which was called the fire from Heaven.
9. The law of Patrick was promulgated among the Connachta by Gormgal son of Dindatach.¹
10. Ailill son of Indrechtach, king of the Uí Maini of the Connachta, dies.
11. Dúnfhlaith daughter of Flaithbertach son of Loingsech fell asleep.²

¹ Cf. 793.4 and 806.4.

² According to the *Banshenchas*, ed. M. E. Dobbs, *RC* 48 (1931), 186, she had been the wife of Niall (Frossach) son of Fergal, king of Tara, *ob.* 778.7, and the mother of Áed son of Niall, also king of Tara, *ob.* 819.2.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

261

800

AU

1. The kalends of January. Airmedach, abbot of Bangor, Connlae son of Artgal, Aildobur, abbot of Ros Comáin, Mimtenacha, abbot of Glenn dá Locha, died.
2. Loingsech son of Fiachna, abbot of Dún Lethglaisse, Condmach son of Donat, abbot of Corcach Mór, died.¹
3. Fergil descendant of Tadgg, **scriba** of Lusca, fell asleep.
4. Ailill son of Fergus, king of Southern Brega, was thrown from his horse on a race-track² on the feast of Mac Cuilinn of Lusca, and he died at once.
5. A skirmish between Cenél Loígairi and Cenél nArdgail in which Fiangelach son of Dúnlán fell. Conall son of Niall and Congalach son of Óengus were the victors. [The skirmish] was on account of the killing of their kinsman, that is Failbe.³
6. The placing of the relics of Conláed in a reliquary of gold and silver.⁴
7. A decisive battle among the Airthir in Mag Lingsen, where Máel Ochtaíra, abbot of Daire Eithnig, and Conmal son of Cernach fell.⁵

1 The name Donat is a learned borrowing straight from Latin Donatus, familiar as the name of the Late-Latin grammarian, rather than *via* Welsh Dunod. That his father bore such a name suggests that he belonged to a clerical dynasty. On dynastic interests in Cork, see D. Ó Corráin, 'The Early Irish Churches: Some Aspects of Organization', in D. Ó Corráin (ed.), *Irish Antiquity: Essays and Studies Presented to Professor M. J. O'Kelly* (Cork, 1981; repr. Blackrock, 1994), 328.

2 *in circio*, transl. 'around' by Mac Airt and Mac Niocaill; but cf. 'in Circio Colmáin hi ILiphu', *CGH* i.230 (152 a 10), taken by O'Brien to be a reference to the *óenach* of Colmán, for which see below, 827.7 n. Yet *circium* is not the normal Hiberno-Latin term for *óenach* (which is *agon*: so 717.6, 774.7, after which the vernacular is used). The word (perhaps neuter, *circium*) presumably stands for something which has a circuit, and the best guess seems to be a race-track.

3 Since 747.11 may well be the obit of Fiangelach's father (see also 812.7), we may assume that Congalach son of Óengus and his kinsman, Failbe, belonged to Cenél Lóegairi. In that case, Congalach was probably the brother of Cú Roí son of Óengus of *CGH* i.167, 145 a 34-5 (Cú Roí's son, Cináed, was killed in 843.4). Conall son of Niall, however, was probably the current king of Southern Brega, *ob.* 815.4, who belonged to the Uí Chernaig (*CGH* i. 160, 144 b 17). He would thus have been intervening in the feud as overlord of Cenél Lóegairi.

4 Presumably the Conláed who was bishop of Kildare and was portrayed as the collaborator of Brigit. According to Cogitosus's description of the church of Kildare in his *Life of Brigit* (written c.675), there were already shrines of Brigit and Conláed in equal and parallel position: Cogitosus, *Vita S. Brigidae*, *AASS* Feb. 1, 135-41; trans. S. Connolly and J.-M. Picard, *JRSAI* 117 (1987), 11-27, c. 32.

5 This Daire Eithnig, an unidentified church, presumably in what is now Co. Armagh, is not to be confused with the church of the same name, later called Daire na Flann, Derrynavlan in Co. Tipperary (S 181 495), famous for the chalice: F. J. Byrne, 'Derrynavlan: The Historical Context', *JRSAI* 110 (1980), 116-26.

1. The kalends of January. The placing of the relics of Rónán son of Berach in a casket of gold and silver.¹
2. Fedilmid descendant of Lugáed, abbot of Cluain Dolcain, dies.²
3. A battle between the Ulstermen and the Uí Echdach Cobo, in which Echu son of Ailill, king of Cuib, fell, and Cairell son of Cathal fell on the opposite side in the battle, and his army was victorious.³
4. Bresal son of Ségéne, abbot of Iona, fell asleep in the 31st year of his **principatus**.
5. Ruamnus, abbot of Domnach Sechnaill, dies.⁴
6. Bé Fáil daughter of Cathal, Donnchad's queen, dies.⁵
7. Bresal son of Gormgal, of Cenél Lóegairi, was treacherously killed by his kinsmen.
8. Cathrannach son of Cathal of Móenmag and the anchorite Ninnid rest.
9. A rainy summer.

1 'Casket' translates *arca*; in 811.1 what is probably the same kind of portable shrine is termed an *armarium*, 'chest'. Rónán son of Berach (*ob.* 665.3) was the patron-saint and founder of Druim Inasclaind in the kingdom of Conailli Muirthemne. His feast was 18 November (*MT*, *Fél.*). For narrative material on his cult, Plummer, *Catal.*, nos. 62, 294. For his pedigree see *CGSH*, § 325.1, and for the later ecclesiastical family claiming kinship with the saint, see 879.2 n.

2 Cf. the probable kinsmen, above 781.2 and 790.4; Doherty, 'Cluain Dolcáin', 184.

3 Although Cairell, son of the Cathal who gave his name to Leth Cathail, the modern baronies of Lecale, was not included in the regnal list of the Ulaid, *LL* i.193, this entry, with its reference to 'his army', makes it likely that he was king or, perhaps, *lethrí* along with Eochaid son of Fiachna, *ob.* 810.

4 See the Index of Places under Domnach Sechnaill for his descendants' control of this church.

5 According to the *Banshenchas*, ed. Dobbs, *RC* 48 (1931), 186, she was the daughter of Cathal, king of the Ulaid; no Cathal was king of the entire province according to the regnal lists, but the person in question was probably Cathal son of Muiredach, after whom Leth Cathail, 'Cathal's Half', the modern Lecale, was called. His obit is not recorded. The *Banshenchas* further specify which of Donnchad's sons she bore, namely Óengus (*ob.* 830.1) and Máel Ruanaid (843.1).

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

263

802

AU

1. The kalends of January. Muiredach son of Domnall, king of Mide, dies.¹
2. A hosting was summoned by Áed against Mide, and he divided Mide between two sons of Donnchad, namely Conchobur and Ailill.²
3. Ailill son of Cormac, abbot of Sláne, **sapiens** and a most excellent judge, died.³
4. Fergal son of Anmchaid, king of Osraige, dies.
5. Mac Óige of Apor Crosan, abbot of Bangor,⁴ Muiredach son of Ólchobor, abbot of Cluain Fertae Brendain, Coscrach descendant of Fróech, abbot of Lugmad, Clemens of Tír dá Glas,⁵ all ended their lives well and in peace.
6. Artrí son of Ailill, king of Mugdornai Maigen, dies.
7. Éuginis, daughter of Donnchad, queen of the king of Tara, dies.⁶
8. The sacking of Loch Riach by Muirgus.
9. Iona of Columba Cille was burnt by the **gentes**.

1 He is placed before Donnchad in the king-list (*LL* i.197), where it is said that he was killed by Donnchad. This may be due to mere confusion with Murchad son of Domnall, who was indeed defeated by Domnall in the battle of Carn Fiachach, in which he was killed. The title given here to Muiredach could be explained on the assumption that he was a deputy king of Mide for his brother (and thus during Donnchad's reign) rather than his successor. On the other hand, the sequence of events, whereby Áed Oirdnide's division of Mide between Conchobar and Ailill followed Muiredach's death, makes it more likely that he succeeded Donnchad and that the king-list is in error. In *AI* he is described as king of the *Uí Néill*.

2 A good example of *sluagad la X* when X led the hosting; contrast 756.4 above.

3 Although, as it stands, the entry makes Ailill appear to be an ecclesiastical judge (because he is also a *sapiens*), the Tripartite Life of Patrick terms Bishop Erc, patron-saint of Sláne, Patrick's *brithem*; and, since Patrick himself was presented from c.700 as the reformer of native Irish law, his *brithem* is likely to have been thought expert in native law. One of the Old Irish triads (a ninth-century collection) terms Sláne a centre of learning in Irish law: *The Triads of Ireland*, ed. K. Meyer (Dublin, 1906), no. 21. For the clerical dynasty to which Ailill, belonged see Hughes, *The Church in Early Irish Society*, 163.

4 Apor Crosan is Applecross in Wester Ross, a daughter-house of Bangor (see 673.7 for the foundation). This entry suggests that it remained part of the *familia* of Bangor: *ECI* 245.

5 Probably the Clemens son of Nuadu, whose requirement that those getting tipsy one night should fast the next is reported in *The Monastery of Tallaght*, ed. E. J. Gwynn and W. J. Purton, *PRIA* 29, c (1911), § 40: O'Dwyer, *Céli Dé*, 49–50. Although he is not listed in the *Óentu* 'Unity' of Máel Ruain, *LL* vi.1683, Máel Díthruib (below, 841.8), who was also of Tír dá Glas, was included and appears to have been a major figure in the *Céli Dé* movement to judge by the frequent references to him in *The Monastery of Tallaght*.

6 The king of Tara in question was presumably Áed son of Niall, Áed Oirdnide, although the annalist refused him the title in his obit, 819.2.

1. The kalends of January. The repose of Flann son of Nárgal, who rested in the sixteenth year after he had begun to endure illness.¹
2. Airfhinnán, abbot of Tamlachtae Maíle Ruain, rested in peace.
3. Dúnchad son of Congal, king of Loch Cál, was killed by his kinsmen.
4. Artgal son of Cathusach, king of Inis Cuilenrige, was killed by Cenél nÉogain.
5. The battle of Rubae Conaill between two sons of Donnchad, where Ailill fell and Conchobur was the victor.²
6. Óengus son of Mugrón, king of Uí Fhailgi, was treacherously killed by the companions of Fínsnechtae son of Cellach on the instructions of their king.
7. A skirmish between Sogain and the {ruling} kindred of Móenmag, in which many were killed.³
8. *Mac Laisre, an excellent scriba of Inis Muiredaig, died.*⁴
- [9. A battle between Ciarraige and the Éoganacht, in which Áed Alláin son of Coirpre fell. AI]⁵

1 Perhaps son of the Nárgal of 770.1 (the name is rare). The entry and its position (before the abbot of Tamlachtae) indicate that Flann was an important ascetic.

2 In the twelfth century Rubae Conaill (now Rathconnell, N 46 55) was one of the royal seats of Cland Cholmáin and is said to have been named after Conall son of Suibne, king of Mide, *ob.* 635.1: *Betha Colmáin meic Luacháin*, ed. K. Meyer (Dublin, 1911), §§ 59, 62. If it was already a royal seat at the beginning of the ninth century, it would explain the site of the battle.

3 Kelleher, 'Uí Maine in the Annals and Genealogies', 74.

4 This is a reconstruction based on AClon and AFM.

5 The singular form Éoganacht is most easily explained on the basis that this battle was between the Éoganacht Locha Léin and Ciarraige Luachra, both of West Munster. Áed Alláin may be identified as the brother of Cú Chongelt, king of Íarmumu, whose obit is at 791.7. At about this period the Ciarraige Luachra were leaders of a coalition of West Munster peoples attempting to undermine the overlordship of Éoganacht Locha Léin. Their intentions, and the way in which they attempted to recruit the powerful churches, are revealed by the Old Irish document known as 'The West Munster Synod', ed. K. Meyer, 'The Laud Genealogies and Tribal Histories', *ZCP* 8 (1912), 315–17. This purports to be of the sixth century, but it refers to a king called Máel Dúin of Éoganacht Locha Léin, probably the one who died in 786; the text is written in standard Old Irish and may thus belong to the period c.800.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

265

804

AU

1. The kalends of January. Domnall son of Áed Muinderg, king of the North, dies.¹
2. Fiachrai son of Tuathal, king of the Uí Théig, dies.
3. The repose of Caratbran, abbot of Birra.
4. Cormac son of Conall, **equonimus** of Lusca, dies.
5. The harrying of the Leinstermen by the son of Niall twice in one month.
6. Fáelán son of Cellach, **princeps** of Kildare, and Cernach son of Dúinchad, king of the Mugdornai, died.
7. A meeting of the synods² of the Uí Néill in Dún Cuair, in which the leader³ was Condmach, abbot of Armagh.
8. A battle among the Uí Chremthainn, where Echu son of Cathal and Domnall son of Echaid and Dub Rois and many others fell.
9. Áed's hosting to Leinster, and Fínsnechtae, king of the Leinstermen, gave hostages to Áed.

AU, CS, AClon

10. Violent thunder with wind and fire on the night preceding the feast of Patrick, destroying very many men, that is one thousand and ten in the land of the Corco Baiscinn; and the sea split the island of Fita into three parts, and the sea covered the land of Fita with sand, that is to the extent of twelve cowlands.⁴

11. *Lóegaire [son of Fergal], king of Dessmumu, died.*⁵

¹ If the title refers to the period of his obit, when Áed son of Niall, of Cenél nÉogain, was king of Tara, Domnall was a deputy king; on the other hand, he already had the title in 779.10, and titles in obit entries quite often refer to an earlier period of a person's career (as in 765.2, 791.1). Compare 788.1, the obit of Máel Dúin son of Áed Allán, the current ruler of Cenél nÉogain, which entitled him as 'king of the North', only a year after he had defeated Domnall son of Áed Muinderg (787.3).

² Alternatively, 'elders': see 780.12 n.

³ *dux*; cf. 780.12.

⁴ Literally 'twelve cows of land', namely enough land to provide grazing for twelve cows.

⁵ AClon, but the patronymic is only in AFM. If it is correct, he is likely to be son of the Fergal son of Éladach, king of Dessmumu, *ob.* 779. The genealogies of the Éoganacht Raithlinn are confused, but Lóegaire and his father appear to belong to the Cenél Lóegairi branch of the dynasty.

1. The kalends of January. Muiredach son of Aimirgen, abbot of Lethglenn (and Dub Dúin son of Irgus) die.
2. Cuana, abbot of Mainister Buitti, [died].
3. Móenach son of Colgu, abbot of Lusca, a good **lector**, ended his life unhappily and miserably.¹
4. Fine, abbess of Kildare, died.
5. Dub dá Bairenn descendant of Dubán, **princeps** of Clonard, was added to his fathers.²
6. Cernach son of Fergus, king of Loch nGabor, dies.
7. Áed's hosting to Dún Cuair, and he divided the Leinstermen between two Muiredachs, that is Muiredach son of Ruaidrí and Muiredach son of Bran.
8. The killing of Cormac son of Muirgus, abbot of Baislecc; and, subsequently, the harrying of the Ciarraige by Muirgus.³
9. Muirchertach son of Donngal, king of Bréifne, died.⁴
10. Cell Achaid with its new oratory caught fire.⁵
- [11. Ólchobur son of Dub Indrecht, **rígdamnae** of Munster, dies. AI]⁶

1 Another member of the kindred (originally royal) associated with this church: see Hughes, *The Church in Early Irish Society*, 162.

2 The usual term in the Old Testament Books of Kings and Chronicles is 'slept with his fathers'.

3 The church of Baislec (Baslick tl. and par., bar. Castlerea, Co. Roscommon: the site is probably marked by the old church at M 718 818) lay just over five miles west-south-west of the prehistoric complex of Cruachain, associated with the kingship of the Connachta, in the client-kingdom of Ciarraige nAí (the Ciarraige of this entry); it was assigned by the Tripartite Life of Patrick to his disciple Sachellus (VT² 1212–13), who in turn is an important figure in the Patrician stories about the Connachta: see *ECI* 44–6. Here Cormac is presumably a son of Muirgus, king of Connachta and a member of the Uí Briúin Aí, immediate neighbours of Ciarraige nAí to the east. His father had thus given him the abbacy of the principal church of this client-kingdom and his killing may have arisen from resentment at his intrusion into the office. The revenge taken by Muirgus suggests that he regarded the Ciarraige nAí as responsible, not just some individual or individuals.

4 In AU the verb in the original is plural, *mortui sunt*, which suggests that another obit has been omitted.

5 A good example of *cell* in the sense of the collection of ecclesiastical buildings, *oratorium* being the church in particular.

6 The title *rígdamnae* has the literal meaning 'royal material'; its precise significance has been debated, but it was probably used for someone who was both (1) genealogically qualified to be king, and (2), more restrictively, recognized as someone having the personal standing to be king. But a *rígdamnae* was not always the heir-apparent (*tánaise rí*): see *EIWK* 101–10, Jaski, *Early Irish Kingship and Succession*, 236–47.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

267

806

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January, in which a great epidemic arose in the island of Ireland.
2. Gormgal son of Dindagaid, abbot of Armagh and of Cluain Auis, died.¹
3. Congal son of Móenach, abbot of Sláne, **sapiens**, fell asleep having remained a virgin.²
4. Fínsnechtae son of Cellach got his kingship back.
5. The law of Patrick [was promulgated] by Áed son of Niall.
6. A great crop of mast.
7. Loithech, **doctor** of Bangor, rested.
8. The community of Iona was killed by the **gentiles**, that is sixty-eight.
9. Connmach, judge of the Uí Briúin, dies.
10. Flaithnia son of Cináed, king of the Uí Fhoilgi, was killed in Ráith Imgáin.
11. Tír dá Glas is burnt.

807

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. Condmach son of Dub dá Lethe, abbot of Armagh, died suddenly.³
2. The slaying of Artgal son of Cathasach, king of the Uí Chruinn of the Airthir.
3. The killing of Conall son of Tadhg by Conall son of Áedán in Cenn Tíre.⁴

1 On him see 793.4 n.

2 His virginity was not a characteristic of the other churchmen of his family: Hughes, *Church*, 163. The difference is also marked by the verb used for dying: none of his clerical relations was said to have 'fallen asleep' (751.9, 773.1, 787.1, 839.3).

3 He is no. 30 in Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List', 323. The Book of Leinster version adds 'son of Dub dá Lethe, and he was a son in succession to his father, as Bec mac Dé prophesied' (referring to '*Beg mac Dé profetauit*', ed. K. Meyer, 'Mitteilungen aus irischen Handschriften', *ZCP* 9 (1913), 169, where the first item in a list of terrible events to come is 'The son in succession to his father in Armagh'). For earlier examples, see *NHI* i.661–2.

4 According to Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 92, 191–2, Conall son of Tadhg was included in both the Dál Riata and the Pictish regnal lists, having been first king of the Picts (until the defeat recorded in 789.11) and subsequently king of Dál Riata (until the defeat recorded in this entry). Assuming that the two Conalls, with the same patronymic, are the same person, some such conclusion is hard to avoid: the 789 battle was 'among the Picts', and here the battle is in Kintyre, the heartland of Cenél nGabráin, the principal ruling kindred of Dál Riata. For a reconstruction of the succession to Dál Riata after this battle see Broun, 'Pictish Kings', 78–80.

4. The building of the new **ciuitas** of Columba Cille at Kells.¹
5. Hilary, anchorite and **scriba** of Loch Cré, fell asleep.²
6. The moon was turned to the colour of blood.
 7. Murchad son of Flann, king of the Uí Fhidgeinte, {died}.
8. The **gentiles** burnt Inis Muiredaig and broke into Ross Caimm.³
 9. A battle between the community of Corcach and the community of Cluain Fertae Brendain; between them there was an uncountable slaughter of churchmen and of nobles of the community of Corcach.

808

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. The death of Torbach, **scriba**, abbot of Armagh.⁴
 2. Tomás, bishop, **scriba**, abbot of Lind Duachail,⁵ rested.
 3. Fáelgus, **princeps** of Cell Achaid, fell asleep.
 4. A hosting of Muirgus son of Tomaltach and the Connachta summoned by Conchobur son of Donnchad, which reached Tír in Óenaig, and after three nights they fled in haste, and Áed son of Niall moved to meet them, and he burnt the borderlands of Mide, and their flight was compared with that of goats and kids.⁶
 5. The killing of Cináed son of Conchobur in Mag Cobo by the Cruithni.⁷

1 See Herbert, *Iona, Kells, and Derry*, 68–71. Here and in 817.8 a combination of Latin and Irish is used in AU for Columba / Colum Cille.

2 He is referred to under the Irish form of his name, Elair, as an authority three times in *The Monastery of Tallaght*, ed. Gwynn and Purton, §§ 4, 5, 23. Here his name is half-Latin, half-Irish, Elarius. Loch Cré (*alias* Monaincha), an island in a lough, since drained, appears to have been an eremitical satellite of Ross Cré: P. Harbison, *Pilgrimage in Ireland* (London, 1991), 51–3, 131–3.

3 Ros Comain (Roscommon) AU, but this is very probably an error for Ros Caimm, M 34 24, which was much more open to attack by sea (see D. Ó Corráin, ‘Vikings III: Ros Camm’, *Peritia* 10 (1996), 273).

4 He is no. 31 in Lawlor and Best, ‘The Ancient List’, 323, and the man for whom the Book of Armagh was written, when he was already ‘the Heir of Patrick’, namely between the death of Condmach, 807.1, and his own death a year later. His family’s connections were with the monastery of Louth: Doherty, ‘The Cult of St Patrick’, in J.-M. Picard (ed.), *Ireland and Northern France AD 600–850* (Blackrock, 1991), 56–7.

5 The church which later became a Viking *longphort*; see 841.4.

6 This last clause, unusual in betraying the annalist’s attitude, may perhaps not report general gossip but rather a well-known verse satire, which used the simile of the goats and kids.

7 This is the last appearance of this name in the Chronicle of Ireland: Dál nAraidí, previously just the *gens* to which, for example, Comgall moccu Araidi belonged, henceforward replaces Cruithni.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

269

6 Fínsnechtae son of Cellach, king of the Leinstermen, died in Kildare (of haemorrhoids).

809

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. The falling asleep of Toichtech, abbot of Armagh.¹
2. A battle among the Uí Chennselaig, where Cellach Tosach son of Donngal, king of Ráith Étain, fell.
3. The killing of Dúncú, **princeps** of Telach Léis, beside the shrine of Patrick in the abbot's house at Telach Léis.
4. Báetán of Cluain Tuaiscirt, Cú Chiaráin, **secnap** of Cluain,² fell asleep.
5. Fire from heaven struck a man in the oratory of Nodan.³
6. *Áed, abbot of Glenn dá Locha, rested.*
7. Fínbil,⁴ abbess of Cluain Brónaig, dies.
8. Áed son of Niall attacked the Ulstermen on account of the insult to the shrine of Patrick when Dúncú was killed.⁵
9. Máel Fothartaig son of Fland, abbot of Findubair Abae and Cell Moinni, died.
10. A battle among the Ulstermen between two sons of Fiachna. Cairell was the victor. Echaid escaped.

810

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. Cathnia, abbot of Dom Liacc, and Tigernach, founder of Daire Meilli, abbot of Cell Achaid (and Máel Fothartaig son of Áedgal, **princeps** of the Airecal of Do Chiaróc, **scriba**, Cathal son of Fiachrai, king of Ráith Airthir and of the Fir Chúl, and Echaid son of Fiachna, king of

1 He is no. 32 in Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List', 323 (apparently omitted in the common archetype of the surviving MSS). CS and AClon have his obit as the last entry under 808. In AU Toichtech is glossed by *H²* 'alias Taichlech from Tír Imchláir' (cf. the Fir Imchláir, 'Men of Imchlár' of *VT²* 1980, probably situated in the area of Dungannon, Co. Tyrone; Domnach Mór Maige Imchláir of *Fél.²* Notes, 6 Sept. may well be the Donaghmore near Dungannon); in AClon he is said to be grandson or descendant of Tigernach.

2 Presumably Clonmacnois, especially given his name.

3 Mac Airt and Mac Niocaill take Nodan to be genitive of Nuadu, but that should be Nuadat; the earlier form, Nodat, would be surprising, but not impossible, at this period.

4 ffynban, AClon, but Fínbil in CS and AFM; cf. Cellbil 765.8.

5 Literally, 'at the expense of Dúncú'. This was the punishment for 809.3.

the Ulstermen,¹ and Máel Dúin son of Donngal, **equonimus** of Armagh,) and Anlón son of Conchobor, king of Aidne, (Mac Coirbb son of Neuter, and Cellach descendant of Cú Chodaig) die.

2. Guaire, abbot of Glenn dá Locha, fell asleep.

3. Tadgg and Flaithnia, two sons of Muirgus, were killed by the Luigni; the harrying of the Luigni by Muirgus *son of Tomaltach*.

[4. The cow-laws promulgated by Dar Í and Aduar son of Echen accepted among the Munstermen. AI]²

811

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. Nuadu, abbot of Armagh, went to the Connachta with the law of Patrick and with his **armarium**.³

2. The **óenach** of Tailtiu was prevented from being held on the Saturday, so that there arrived neither horse nor chariot on the part of Áed son of Niall: that is, the community of Tamlachtae prevented it after the **termonn** of Tamlachtae of Máel Ruain had been insulted by the Uí Néill; and subsequently many gifts were given to the community of Tamlachtae.

3. Admóer, daughter of Áed Laigen, died in virtuous old age.

4. Dímmán of the Araid, a Munster anchorite, ended his life well.⁴

5. Tuathgal, abbot of the elders of Cluain,⁵ dies.

6. A slaughter of the **gentiles** at the hands of the Ulstermen.

7. Blathmac descendant of Muirdibur, abbot of Dairmag, *died*.

812

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January.

1 *rex Uloth*, AU, a clear archaizing spelling derived from the seventh-century annals.

2 Cf. 812.15; 813.9; 826.11.

3 CS alone has here a long entry in late Middle Irish. Nuadu's generosity during this journey — in relaxing a due of one bovine from each man owed to Armagh from certain churches in Airtech in north-west Co. Roscommon — is noted, and deeply regretted, in *VT*², p. 51, lines 887–92).

4 He was included among the Céili Dé leaders in 'The Unity of Máel Ruain', *LL* vi. 1683. AR § 220 add: 'and the acceptance of Dúngal son of Fergal into the kingship' (of Osraige: see *CGH* i.15).

5 Presumably Clonmacnois; cf. 768.3. The name is not common, so that he is likely to be the person commemorated in an inscription at Clonmacnois, *CHC* ii, no. 647 (Lionard, 'Early Irish Grave-Slabs', 160).

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

271

2. Flann son of Cellach, abbot of Finnglas, **scriba** and anchorite and bishop, died suddenly.
3. Likewise, Echaid, bishop and anchorite, **princeps** of Tamlachtae, rested.
4. Coscrach son of Niallgus, king of Garbros, and Cernach son of Flaithnia, king of the Mugdornai of Brega, died.
5. Nuadu of Loch nUamae, bishop and anchorite, abbot of Armagh, fell asleep.¹
 6. Flann son of Congalach, king of the Ciannacht, dies.
 7. Óengus son of Dúnlang, king of Cenél Artgail, Flaithbertach son of Coirpre, **princeps** of Cell Mór Enir, die.
 8. Áed Rón, king of Corco Baiscinn, dies.
9. A slaughter of **gennti** by the men of Umall.
10. A slaughter of the Conmaicne by **gennti**.²
 11. A slaughter of the Calraige Luirg by the Uí Briúin.
 12. A slaughter of the Corco Roíde of Mide by the Uí Maccuais.
13. A slaughter of **gennti** by Munstermen, namely by Cobthach son of Máel Dúin, king of Loch Léin.
14. The south was invaded by Muirgus *son of Tomaltach*.
15. The law of Dar Í was promulgated among the Connachta.
 16. *Cobthach, abbot of Saiger, died.*

813

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January.
2. Conall son of Daimthech, **princeps** of Treóit, dies.³

1 He is no. 33 in Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List', 323. His epithet 'of Loch nUamae', namely Lough Nahoo, in the parish of Drumlease, Co. Leitrim, G 813 319, indicates that he did not come of any of the warring dynasties of the Airthir and the Uí Chremthainn. Drumlease was attached to the Patrician *familia*, as shown by two documents in the Book of Armagh, *Additamenta*, 8.4 and 9, ed. and trans. Bieler, *The Patrician Texts*, 172–3. It belonged to the minor kingdom of Calraige in north-east Connaught. Nuadu's interest in the province of Connaught is shown by 811.1.

2 AClon couple together entries 9 and 10, recording a defeat of the 'Danes' by West Connaught (Iarthar Connacht). One or other of these victories against Vikings is recorded in the Frankish Royal Annals, *s.a.* 812 (trans. B. W. Scholz with B. Rogers, *Carolingian Chronicles* [Ann Arbor, 1972], 95).

3 For the father, see 793.1, and for the son 839.3.

3. Feradach son of Scannal, **scriba** and **sacerdos**, abbot of Achad Bó, ended his life well.
4. Cellach son of Echaid, **princeps** of Cell Thóme, dies.
5. A slaughter of the men of Umall by **gennti**, where Coscrach son of Flandabra and Dúnadach, king of Umall, fell.
6. Loígaire son of Cú Gamna, king of Cenél Coirpri, dies.
7. Congaltach son of Étguine, **secnap** of Cluain Fertae, dies.
8. Karolus, king of the Franks, or rather emperor of all Europe, fell asleep in peace.
9. The law of Dar Í [was promulgated] by the Uí Néill.

814

AU, CS, AR¹

1. The kalends of January. Feidilmid, abbot of Cell Moinni and Patrick's **máer** of Brega, a distinguished anchorite and an excellent **scriba**, ended his life well.²
2. Tuathal son of Du Dubte, an outstanding **scriba** and **doctor** of Clonmacnois, fell asleep.³
3. Eterscél (son of Cellach), bishop *and* abbot of Glenn dá Locha, (and Cináed son of Cellach, bishop and abbot of Trelec Mór,) died.
4. Bishop Máel Dúin, **airchinnech** of Echdruim, was killed.⁴

1 814–816 inclusive are omitted by AClon.

2 Similar offices are recorded at 888.3 and 894.2 (also AU 922.1, 929.1 and AFM 948=950). They were not all attached to the same church, but the churches, when mentioned, were always within Brega. The link between Armagh and Brega dated from the seventh century: Herbert, *Iona, Kells, and Derry*, 54–5.

3 The title *doctor*, 'teacher', is very unusual in these annals. The attachment of it rather than of *scriba* to the named church marks a change from eighth-century practice: *ECI* 264–71.

4 If this Echdruim were the well-known Aughrim in Co. Galway, M 78 28, it would lie south of the Socc / Suck; it might then provide an explanation for the next entry but one, on the assumption that the Uí Maini south of the Socc were held to be responsible for the killing. This would be an especially strong explanation if Echdruim was a dependent church or ally of Clonmacnois. The annalist's disapprobation of such an indiscriminating punishment is interesting, partly because, as a form of punishment, harrying was not unusual (cf. 805.8, also involving the king of the Connachta, Muirgus, and 815.5), partly because it may be a rare explicit criticism of Clonmacnois from a source with Armagh sympathies. A further possibility is that these events encouraged Muirgus to collaborate again with Clonmacnois in promulgating a 'law of Ciarán' later the same year (814.12).

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

273

5. Suibne son of Móenach, **equonimus** of Sláne, and Gormgal son of Niall son of Fergal,¹ died.
6. Muirgus and Forchellach summoned a hosting against the Uí Maini south of the Socc, where very many innocent people were killed.²
7. Forchellach of Fobar, *of the Gailenga Móra*, abbot of Clonmacnois, (and Orthanach, abbot of Cell Fhoibrig, Bishop Rónán descendant of Lochderc, all) fell asleep.³
8. A battle among the Leinstermen, where the Uí Chennselaig were laid low and the sons of Bran⁴ had the victory.
9. *The death of Dáelgar of Achad Úr.*
10. Cellach, abbot of Iona, when he had completed the building of the church at Kells, resigned the **principatus** and Diarmait, the fosterling of Daigre, was promoted in his place.⁵
11. Bróen son of Ruaidrí, satrap of the Leinstermen, dies.⁶
12. The law of Ciarán was enacted by Muirgus over Cruachain.⁷
13. Great distress and severe illnesses.
14. Niall son of Áed, king of the Uí Chormaicc, died suddenly.
15. Blathmac son of Ailgus, abbot of Tír dá Glas, and Blathmac, fosterling of Colgu, abbot of Inis Bó Finde, died.⁸

1 Presumably a son of Niall Frossach, king of Tara. In *CGH* i.135 (140 a 17–20) and in the *Laud Genealogies*, ed. Meyer, 293.30–294.2, it is said that Niall Frossach had five sons, but only four are named. This Gormgal may be the fifth.

2 Kelleher, 'Uí Maine in the Annals and Genealogies', 74.

3 Fobar (Fore, Co. Westmeath), was a major church and had close links with the Luigni and their neighbours, the Gailenga. Féichín (or Féichéne), the patron-saint, is sometimes said to belong to the Luigni, sometimes the Gailenga. This entry is important evidence for the way in which Clonmacnois exerted influence in the midlands.

4 Either Síl mBrain, the ruling branch of the Uí Dúnlainge, or the sons of Bran son of Muiredach, *ob.* 795.

5 For Diarmait, see T. O. Clancy, 'Iona, Scotland and the Céili Dé', in B. E. Crawford (ed.), *Scotland in Dark Age Britain* (St Andrews, 1996), 111–20.

6 This unusual title may have been borrowed from Bede's account of the Old Saxons, *HE* v.10. If so, it meant some kind of non-royal leader.

7 This is one of the very few entries concerning *cánai* in which there is a verb for the act of promulgation, *eleuata est*, 'was raised'.

8 This Colgu may be the famous teacher attested in the letters of Alcuin (*EHD* i, no. 192) and in Simeon of Durham, *s.a.* 794 (*EHD* i, no. 3): see the Introduction to *EHD* i, p. 84, 2nd edn., p. 82.

815

AU, CS, AR

1. The kalends of January. The death of Muirgus, king of the Connachta.¹
2. Céle Iesu, abbot of Cell Moínne, *completed his life in his twentieth year*.
 3. The killing of Coscrach son of Fínsnechtae.
4. Conall son of Níall, king of Southern Brega, dies.
 5. Colmán son of Níall was killed by Cenél Conaill; a hosting was then summoned by Áed against Cenél Conaill, in which Rogailnech son of Flaithgus fell.²
 6. Máel Canaig, anchorite of Lugmad, Cellach son of Congal, abbot of Iona, fell asleep.
7. Cluain Crema was sacked (and homicide was committed in it) by the men of Bréfne (and the Síl Cathail).
8. Fócartaie son of Cernach, **lethrí** of Southern Brega, dies.

816

AU, CS, AR

1. The kalends of January. (Dúngal son of Cuanu, king of Ros, Tuathal son of Domnall, king of Airthir Liphí, Írgalach son of Máel Umai, king of Corco Sogain,) Conan son of Ruaidrí,³ king of the Britons, (Cathal son of Artrí, king of Mugdornae, all died).
2. Dub dá Lethe son of Tomaltach, **dux** of . . . all died.⁴
3. The death of Joseph, **scriba** of Ros Commáin.
4. The burning of most of Clonmacnois from the middle outwards.⁵

1 For a stanza of a contemporary poem in praise of Muirgus, see Ó hAodha, 'Rechtgal úa Síadail', 194.

2 It is likely that Colmán was the son of Níall Frossach son of Fergal, that is, a brother of the king of Tara, Áed son of Níall, who was his avenger; in the genealogies he is said to have been the ancestor of the Clann Cholmáin who were settled, presumably as their rulers, among the Fir Lí on the west side of the lower Bann (E. Co. Londonderry): *CGH* i. 134 (140 a 18–19).

3 Cynan ap Rhodri, king of Gwynedd; *Annales Cambriae*, s.a. 816, 'King Cynan dies.'

4 The text is corrupt at this point: there is only one person named but a final phrase implying several; the name of the people of whom Dub dá Lethe was *dux* is unintelligible (*namne*); Mac Airt and Mac Niocaill conjecture *nUa Maine*.

5 Mac Airt and Mac Niocaill translated *Combustio Cluana M. Nois demedia ex maiore parte* by 'the burning of almost half of Clonmacnois'. The exact parallel at AU 834.10 (here 834.12) and the partial parallel at AU 998.3, *Loscadh Aird Macha demedia parte*, were similarly translated. The translation preferred here is based on three premises. (1) In both cases *demedia* can be read as *de media*. (2) In the parallel from AU 998.3 *media* is feminine because it is agreeing

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

275

5. The death of Suibne son of Cuanu, *of the Uí Briúin Seóla*, abbot of Clonmacnois, *thirty days after the burning of Clonmacnois*.
6. Cellach son of Muirgus, abbot of Druimm Caro, was killed by Gerthide son of Tuathal.
7. A gale on the 1st of November.
8. A battle was won by Diarmait son of Tomaltach against the Uí Fhiachrach Muirsce, and Foibrén in the territory of the Greagraige was burnt and sacked, and very many common people were killed there.
9. The death of Cathal son of Ailill, king of the Uí Fhiachrach.
10. The oratory of Fobar was burnt.
- [11. The elevation of the shrine of Mo Chutu by Fland son of Forchellach. AI]¹

817

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January.
2. The death of Dathal, bishop, **scriba** and anchorite, descendant of Duiblène.²
3. The death of Cú Chruithne, **scriba**, **princeps** of Lann Ela.³

with *parte*. This is not obviously the case in our entry, where it may be feminine because *cluain* is feminine in Old Irish. (3) Since Irish monasteries frequently had inner and outer zones, it is entirely possible that *de media* retains the normal sense of *de medio*, namely 'from the centre outwards'. After our period there are several references in AU to Thirds and to the Ráith of Armagh starting with 1074.3; the Ráith contained churches and was surrounded by a rampart (hence Ráith) with a gateway (1121.8), the Thirds (The Great Third, the Third of Masan, the English Third) streets of houses: 1092.7, 1112.1. Downpatrick had a similar layout: AU 1111.7. Cf. Doherty, 'The Monastic Town', 66. Within the Chronicle of Ireland there is a reference to the burning of a third of Clonmacnois in 818.11 and in 835.10 (perhaps a Third in the technical sense better attested later) and to a **princeps** of a Third of Cork, 908.3. The suggestion, therefore, is that there were already zones within the major monastic settlements, and that these included a central zone; this central zone was referred to as the *media pars*.

¹ For Fland son of Forchellach, abbot of Lismore, see 825.14.

² Byrne, 'Chiasmus and Hyperbaton in the Annals of Ulster', 60, points out that this entry could be read as 'The death of Dathal, bishop and scribe, and of the anchorite Ua Duiblène.' A bishop called Dathal is commemorated in an inscription at Clonmacnois, *CIIC* ii, no. 640.

³ Cú Chuimne, AI; but this is almost certainly wrong, since Colmán, the founder of the church of Lann Ela (Lynally), although it was in Mide, was of the Dál Sailni, situated around Connor (Kells), Co. Antrim, and part of the Cruithni: *Vita S. Macnissae*, c. 14, ed. Heist, *Vitae*, 406; *CGSH* § 564; W. Reeves, *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, 97–8, 240–1; C. Doherty, 'The Cult of St Patrick', 89–90; *ECI* 61–7.

4. Tipraite, abbot of Cluain Fertae Brendain, (Cumuscach, **equonimus** of Armagh,) died.¹
 5. A skirmish between the men of Southern Brega and the Ciannacht in which many of the Ciannacht fell.
6. A battle won by Cathal son of Dúnlán and by the community of Tech Munnu against the community of Ferna, where 400 were slain.²
 7. Máel Tuile, abbot of Bangor, goes into exile.
 8. Máel Dúin son of Cenn Fáelad, **princeps** of Ráith Both, from the community of Columba Cille, was killed.
9. The community of Colum Cille went to Tara to excommunicate Áed.³
 10. Máel Dúin, king of Ros, dies.
 11. Donngal son of Tuathal, king of Ard, dies.
 12. Cilléne, abbot of Ferna, [dies].
 13. Fergus of Ráith Lúraig, abbot of Finnghlas, died.
 14. Siadal, abbot and bishop of Ross Commáin, fell asleep.
 15. *Cú Chongelt son of Cathal, king of Laigin Desgabair, dies.*⁴

818

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. Muiredach son of Bran, **lethrí** of the Leinstermen, dies.
2. Unusual ice and much snow lasted from Epiphany until Shrovetide. People crossed the Boyne and other rivers dry-footed; similarly the loughs. Herds and armed companies went across Loch nEchach; deer were hunted. After that the materials for an oratory were brought by a company across Loch nEirne from the lands of the Connachta into the

1 CS places the obit of Tipraite under the previous year.

2 This was primarily a struggle between different branches of the Uí Chennselaig rather than between religious communities: Cathal son of Dúnlán is in the regnal list of the Uí Chennselaig (LL i.185 = l. 5547) and belonged to the Síl Máeluidir branch of that kindred (CGH i.348, vl. from Lec. and BB). His grandfather, Cú Chongalt, died in 724, and his son, Coirpre, is entitled king of Leinstermen in his obit, 844.6.

3 The assumption is (1) that this was as a consequence of the event recorded in the previous entry, and (2) that the Áed of this entry was Áed son of Niall (otherwise Áed Oirdnide), the current king of Tara; (1) is supported by the mention of the community of Colum Cille in both entries; (2) by the choice of Tara, distant from Raphoe, as the place of excommunication, and by the fact that Áed son of Niall belonged to Cenél nÉogain, whose lands lay close to Raphoe.

4 King of Leinster, AClon.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

277

land of the Uí Chremthainn; and other novel things occurred this year because of the frost and the hail.

3. Cellach son of Scannlán, abbot of Cell Fhoibrig, Cernach son of Congalach, king of Cnodbæ, die.

4. Cuanu, abbot of Lugmad, went in exile into the lands of Munster with the shrine of Mochtae.¹

5. Artrí, **airchinnech**² of Armagh, went into Connaught with the shrine of Patrick.

6. Áed son of Niall went with armies to Dún Cuair and he divided the Leinstermen between two grandsons of Bran.

7. The **airchinnech** of Cell Mór Enir was insulted and Dub Innrecht, its **secnap**, was slain by the Leinstermen, violating (the **airchinnech**'s) honour.³

8. The sacking of . . .⁴ by Cellach son of Fogertach against Conchobor son of Muiredach, that is, the son of the king of the Leinstermen.⁵

9. A battle was fought in the district of Delbnae Lodot, that is, the battle of the platforms,⁶ where the Uí Maini, together with their king, that is, Cathal son of Murchad, and very many other nobles were laid low. The kings of the Uí Briúin, that is, Diarmait son of Tomaltach and Máel Cothaig son of Fogertach, were the victors.⁷

10. Rechtabra descendat of Andola, abbot of Daiminis, dies.

11. A third part of Clonmacnois was again burnt on the 21 October.

12. *Diarmait, abbot of Iona, went to Britain with the shrine of Colum Cille.*

1 'The shrine of Mochta of Lugmad [was taken] in flight from Áed son of Niall, and it found a home in Lismore,' AI.

2 **princeps**, CS (the Latin equivalent, very probably what the Chronicle of Ireland called Artrí).

3 This entry caused Etchingham, *Church Organization in Ireland*, 189 n. 3, to doubt the usual identification of this church with Kilmore, to the north-east of Armagh. On the other hand, both parties may have been attending the synod of Tailtiu (cf. 789.18).

4 *coccae*, AU.

5 This Cellach son of Fogertach cannot be the one given in *CGH* i. 160 (144 b 5), since his father died in 724.

6 For *forath*, usually translated 'platform', as a royal vantage-point, see Doherty, 'The Monastic Town in Medieval Ireland', 51–2.

7 For Lodot, CS has Nua[da]t, AClon Nuadatt. AClon has the explanation: 'This Delvin Lyeth between the rivers of Synnen [Shannon] and Suck' (similarly AFM). For this entry see Kelleher, 'Uí Maine in the Annals and Genealogies', 75–6.

819

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. The Leinstermen were harried by Áed son of Niall, (that is, the land of Cualu as far as Glenn dá Locha).¹
2. The death of Áed son of Niall *Frossach* by Áth dá Fherta in Mag Conaille.
3. A skirmish² between Cenél nÉogain and Cenél Conaill in which Máel Bresail son of Murchad, king of Cenél Conaill, fell. Murchad son of Máel Dúin was the victor.
4. A skirmish among the Ulstermen in which Cairell son of Fiachna fell, and Muiredach son of Echu was the victor.³
5. Cathal son of Dúnlang, king of the Uí Chennselaig (and **secnap** of Ferna), dies.
6. Crunnmáel son of Ailill, **princeps** of Dom Liacc, and Muiredach son of Crunnmáel, abbot of Dísert Teornóc, died.
7. Congalach son of Fergus, king of Cúla, dies.
8. Whitsun was not celebrated at Armagh, nor was the shrine elevated, and there was a disturbance there in which the son of Echaid son of Fiachna fell.⁴
9. Fothud of Fothan dies.⁵

1 The bracketed clause was probably in CI because of AClon's otherwise unintelligible 'K. Hugh of Glendalougha', as if Áed Oirdnide were king of the monastery of Glenn dá Locha.

2 battle, CS.

3 On the usual view Echu is a mistake for Echaid (as in 819.8), so that this was a revenge for the fratricidal conflict between Cairell and Echaid, 809.10. The entry under 819.8 below may record a further incident in this intrafamilial feud. On the other hand, AU may be right here in naming the father of Muiredach as Echu not Echaid, even though, in 827 and 839 his father is called Echaid. First, there is a possible Echu, namely the Echu son of Ailill, king of Cuib, of 801.3. In the regnal list of the Ulaid (*LL* i.193), we are told that Cairell son of Fiachna was killed in the battle of Lapast in Carn Cantain, fought between the Ulaid and the Uí Echach Cobo; yet the entry here implies that the battle was among the Ulaid themselves, not between the Ulaid and the Uí Echach Cobo (contrast 801.3). Cairell was of Dál Fiatach, so that if the regnal list was right, one would expect the victor, named as Muiredach son of Echu, to belong to the Uí Echach Cobo. Finally, Muiredach son of Echu/Echaid was entitled king of Conchobor's Province in his obit in 839, and this title is said to have been used when the king did not belong to Dál Fiatach; on the other hand, the force of this argument is somewhat weakened by the title given him in 827.5, which is king of the Ulstermen.

4 For the father, who was king of the Ulaid, see 810.1; this son cannot be Muiredach son of Echaid, king of the Ulaid, since he would not be killed until 839.

5 In AI this is glossed, 'that is, Fothad Canóine' (Fothad of the Bible). In a marginal note to AU 804, added by the patron for whom the MS was written, Cathal Mac Maghnusa, it is claimed

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

279

10. *Conchobor son of Donnchad reigns.*¹

[11. The repose of Rechtabra son of Muchthigern, abbot of Imlech nIbair. AI]²

820

AU, CS, AR

1. The kalends of January.
 2. Dálach son of Congus, **princeps** of Dom Liacc, dies.
 3. A hosting by Murchad to Druim ind Eich with the Uí Néill of the North; Conchobor, with the Uí Néill of the South and with the Leinstermen came from the south, until God separated them by his great power.
 4. Constantine son of Fergus, king of Fortriu, dies.³
5. Máel Tuile, abbot of Bangor, rested.
 6. *Ailebra descendant of Muirle, bishop of . . . and of Dom Liacc, dies.*⁴
7. Fedilmid son of Cremthann took the kingship of Cashel.

821

AU, CS, AClon, AR

1. The kalends of January. Crunnmáel son of Odrán, abbot of Clonard, died.
2. Coenwulf, king of the English, dies.⁵
 3. The plundering of Étar by **gennti**; from there they carried off a great number of women.

that in that year, Áed Oirdnide, king of Tara, freed the clergy of Ireland from military service in accordance with the judgement of Fothad Canóine. The statement has at least some verisimilitude in that Fothad's church, Fothan or Othan, namely Fahan Mura by the shore of Lough Swilly (C 345 261), was adjacent to Ailech, royal seat of Cenél nÉogain. Fothad may thus have been able to bring some influence to bear on Áed (Oirdnide) son of Niall. Some poems in the Book of Leinster are attributed to Fothad (LL iii.613–21).

1 In AClon there is the further entry: 'ffelym m^cCriowhainn began to Raigne in the province of Mounster in the pallace of Cashell.' But since AClon omit 820, it is likely that a scribe skipped from 819.10 to 820.7.

2 Cf. 861.4 and 872.3 for Cenn Fáelad son of Muchthigern, king of Cashel. According to the regnal list in CGH i.360, Cenn Fáelad was both king of Cashel and abbot of Imlech nIbair (Emly).

3 See above 789.11 n.

4 The first place of which Ailebra was bishop is written 'Air-' in CS: Airther Breg?

5 Coenwulf, king of the Mercians, ob. 821.

4. Cenn Fáelad son of Rumán, **scriba** and bishop and anchorite, abbot of Áth Truim, fell asleep.¹

5. A hosting by Conchobor son of Donnchad as far as Ardachad of Sliab Fuait; the Airthir were harried as far as Emain Machae.

6. *Becc-Ériu and Dairinis of Cáemán were sacked by genntí.*²

[7. Artrí son of Cathal, king of Cashel, dies. AI]

822

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January.

2. Mac Riagoil descendant of Magléne, **scriba** and bishop, abbot of Birra, died.³

3. Exceptional ice: the seas and the loughs and the rivers froze so that herds of horses and cattle and loads were brought across them.⁴

4. A hosting by Murchad son of Máel Dúin with the men of the North as far as Ard mBrecáin. The men of Brega transferred their allegiance to him, that is Diarmait son of Niall with Sí nÁeda Sláne, and they gave hostages to Murchad at Druim Fergusso. (The men of Brega were overrun by Conchobor son of Donnchad and he established himself at Gualu. Southern Brega was overrun subsequently by him on the 1st of November and a vast number of the men of Southern Brega fell at his hands, and the Uí Chernaig gave hostages under compulsion.)⁵

1 For his father, the poet, see 747.7 and n. In AFM the entry continues 'and Flann of Dairinis died', this being the other Flann after whom Daire Eidnech was renamed Daire 'of the Flanns', Daire na Flann, Derrynavlan: see 825.13 n.

2 **Gentes**, AR, *Danes* (AClon), **Gaill** (AFM); the original term is likely to be preserved by AR, since AFM habitually change **genntí** etc. to **Gaill**; 'of Cáemán' is omitted by AClon.

3 The scribe (owner?) of Mac Regol's Gospels, Oxford, Bodleian Library MS Auct. D. 2. 19, E. A. Lowe, *Codices Latini Antiquiores: A Palaeographical Guide to Latin Manuscripts Prior to the Ninth Century* (Oxford, 1934–72), ii. 231; J. J. G. Alexander, *Insular Manuscripts 6th to the 9th Century* (London, 1978), no. 54.

4 Cf. The Frankish Royal Annals, *s.a.* 821, trans. B. W. Scholz, *Carolingian Chronicles*, 110 (the last para. referring to the winter of 821–822), where the Rhine, the Danube, the Elbe and the Seine are said to have frozen over and 'For more than thirty days heavy wagons crossed over the rivers as if they were bridges'.

5 From Conchobor's point of view, the men of Brega had committed *élud* — had absconded from his lordship — and he was thus entitled to compel his kinsmen, fellow Uí Néill though they were, to give him hostages (*Críth Gablach*, ed. D. A. Binchy, lns. 512–13). Normally their relationship to him would not have been the more onerous subjection known as *giallnae* 'hostageship / base clientship'.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

281

5. The death of Forbasach, abbot of Achad Bó Cainnig.
6. Cumuscach son of Tuathal, king of Ard Ciannachtae, was killed by Murchad.
7. The battle of Tarbge among the Connachta: the Uí Briúin were laid low; very many nobles were killed including their **duces**, that is Dúinchad son of Móenach and Gormgal son of Dúinchad. The Uí Maini were the victors, and also Diarmait son of Tomaltach.¹
8. A slaughter of the men of Bréifne, including their king, that is, Máel Dúin son of Échtgal, was inflicted by Cenél Fedilmtheo.
9. The men of Ard Ciannachtae were routed by Cumuscach son of Congalach, where Eudus son of Tigernach and many others fell.
10. Eochu descendant of Tuathal, anchorite and bishop, abbot of Lugmad, fell asleep.
11. The Delbnae were routed by the Uí Garbáin and the Cuircni and the Felli.
12. *The sacking of Inis Doimle and of Cork by **gennti**.*²

823

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January.
 2. Diarmait son of Donnchad, abbot of Ross Ech, died.
 3. Dub dá Chrích son of Máel Tuile, abbot of Cell Achaid, fell asleep.
 4. Sechnasach of Loch Cendin, bishop and anchorite, rested.
5. Conaing son of Congal, king of Tethbae, dies.
 6. *Congalach son of Írgalach, **tánaise abbad** of Clonmacnois.*³
7. The Law of Patrick [was enacted] in Munster by Fedilmid son of Crimthann and by Artrí son of Conchobor.
8. Rónán, abbot of Clonmacnois, resigned his **principatus**.

1 Kelleher, 'Uí Maine in the Annals and Genealogies', 76.

2 For Inis Doimle (AClon and AFM), CS has Daiminis; geography suggests that this cannot be the famous Daiminis, namely Devenish on Lough Erne; it may have been an alternative name for Inis Doimle: M. Ní Dhonnchadha, 'Inis Teimle, between Uí Chennselaig and the Déissi', *Peritia*, 16 (2002), 457.

3 *Tánaise*, 'second', but originally 'the awaited one' (D. Greene, 'Some Linguistic Evidence Relating to the British Church', in M. W. Barley and R. P. C. Hanson (eds.), *Christianity in Britain, 300–700* (Leicester, 1968), 83–4). Here, in an ecclesiastical context, it is equivalent to *secnap* < *secundus abbas*: Jaski, *Early Irish Kingship and Succession*, 252–6. Congalach's obit is at 843.10 (CS); this entry may refer to the beginning of his office.

9. Niall son of Áed and the Cenél nÉogain removed Murchad son of Máel Dúin from the kingship.
10. **Gentiles** broke into Bangor the Great.
11. Galinne of the Britons was burnt by Fedilmid with all its dwellings and its oratory.
12. Fire from heaven struck the abbot's platform in Armagh and burnt it.
13. *The death of Fergus son of Loingsech, abbot of Armagh.*¹

824

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January.
2. Niall son of Fergus, **dux** of the Uí Fhorindáin, dies.
3. Bangor at Airte was sacked by **genti**; (its oratory was destroyed and the relics of Comgall were shaken from their shrine.)²
4. (A battle among the men of Tethbae, that is,) the battle of Findubair, in which Áed son of Fogartach and many others fell.
5. Ross Commáin was burnt for the most part.
6. A battle among the Connachta in which very many fell.
7. A skirmish between Dúnchad and Cumuscach, two kings of the Ciannacht, in which many were killed. Dúnchad was the victor; Cumuscach escaped.
8. Eochaid son of Bresal, king of the Northern Dál nAraidi, was killed by his companions.
9. Spelán son of Slógadach, king of Conailli Muirthemne, dies.
10. Étgál of Scelec was seized by the **gentes** and soon afterwards died of hunger and thirst.
11. *Finnacán son of Coscrach, 'prince' of Bregmaine, died.*³

1 Flannugus, AFM; fflansug AClon; cf. 826.3

2 The second part of this entry was probably in the original, but its content cannot be judged from AClon's 'Beanchor was spoiled & Ransackt by the Danes together with St. Cowgalls church yard.'

3 AClon's 'prince' is normally a stylistic variant on 'king'; AFM have their usual *tighearna*, 'ruler'.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

283

825

AU, CS, AClon, AR

1. The kalends of January. Cuanu of Lugmad, **sapiens** and bishop, fell asleep.
2. Diarmait grandson of Áed Rón, anchorite and teacher of religion for the whole of Ireland, died; also Cuimnech, abbot of Findglas, Áedán, abbot of Tamlachtae, (Flannabra **princeps** of Mag mBile,) *Suibne son of Fergus, abbot of Dún Lethglaise, anchorites and bishops slept in peace.*¹
3. Colmán, abbot of Sláne and of other **ciuitates** in Francia and in Ireland, died.²
 4. *Máel Rubai, anchorite and bishop, abbot of Ard mBrecáin, died.*³
 5. Fergal son of Cathrannach, king of Loch Riach, dies.
 6. Máel Bresail son of Ailill of Cuib, king of Dál nAraidi, dies.
7. A great pestilence in the island of Ireland [affecting] older people and children and the weak; great hunger and lack of bread.
 8. Óengus son of Máel Dúin, king of Loch nGabor, dies.
9. Dún Lethglaise was sacked by **gennti**.
10. Mag mBile together with its oratories was burnt by **gennti**.
11. The **gennti** were routed in Mag nInis by the Ulstermen, in which very many fell.
12. The Osraige were routed by **gennti**.
 13. Fland son of Foirchellach, abbot of Lismore, fell asleep in peace.⁴
14. The Law of Patrick was promulgated by Artrí son of Conchobor over the Connachta.
15. Inis Doimle was sacked by **gennti**.
 16. Fallomon son of Fogertach was killed by his own kinsman who is called Cellach.⁵
 17. *The martyrdom of Blaímac son of Flann at the hands of **gennti** in Iona of Colum Cille.*

1 AU and AR. In AU there is no *et* 'and' before Flannabra, and it merely has *moriuntur* 'die' at the end. These two facts make it likely that the original was closer to AR § 228.

2 Cf. 779.2. One of the 'other **ciuitates**' is likely to be Péronne, Cathair Fursi.

3 Only AR and AFM.

4 In AI he is called 'abbot of Lismore, Emly and Cork'. He is included in 'The Unity of Máel Ruain', *LL* vi.1683, where he is said to be buried in Daire na Flann (Daire 'of the Flanns', so called from its association with this Flann and the slightly earlier Flann mac Duib Thuinne); cf. Byrne, 'Derrynavlan: The Historical Context', 116, O'Dwyer, *Céli Dé*, 35, 37–8.

5 This turn of phrase suggests that the annalist was making a point about the name: Cellach 'churchman'.

826

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. Diarmait son of Niall, king of Southern Brega, dies.
2. Niall son of Diarmait, king of Mide, [dies].¹
3. Mac Loingsig, abbot of Armagh, died in peace.²
4. Art son of Diarmait, king of Tethbae, was killed (by treachery).
5. Bishop Clemens, abbot of Clonard, finished his life happily.
 6. Great terror throughout the whole of Ireland, that is, a warning of plague given by Iellán's son from Munster.
 7. Máel Dúin son of Gormgal, king of the Uí Méith, died in clerical life.
8. Fedilmid burnt Bethar.³ (He had summoned the army of Munster to accompany him.)
9. The killing of Artrí son of Muirgus, king of Tethbae.⁴
10. The law of Dar Í [was taken] to the Connachta again.
11. Ruthnél, **princeps** and bishop of Cluain Ferta Brénainn, dies.

827

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January.
2. Échtgus, **princeps** of Tamlachtae, fell asleep.
3. Éogan was insulted in Armagh by Cumuscach son of Cathal, *king of the Airgialla*, and by Artrí son of Conchobor; *and it was about this that Éogan, fer léiginn of Mainistir, uttered this quatrain, when he sent his psalmist to speak with Niall Caille to ask him to contest the heirship of Patrick for him:*

*Tell distinguished Niall
The utterance of Éogan son of Anmchad:
Let him not be in the kingdom over which he presides,
Unless his soul-friend be abbot.*

It was Artrí son of Conchobor who was heir of Patrick at that time; he was mother's son to the king of the Airgialla, that is, to Cumuscach son of Cathal.

1 Perhaps the son of Diarmait Dub son of Domnall of Mide; Diarmait died young in 764 shortly after his father, who was king of Tara, had died.

2 He is no. 34 in Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List', 324.

3 Delbnae Bethrae (Delvyn Beathra, AClon).

4 Lionard, 'Early Irish Grave-Slabs', 160, suggests that this is the person who was commemorated in an inscription at Clonmacnois, *CIIC* ii, no. 643.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

285

This was the result of it: the kings assembled their armies and the battle of Leth Cam was won in Mag nEnir by Niall son of Áed over the Airgialla and over the Ulstermen; in it there fell Muiredach son of Eochu, king of the Ulstermen,¹ and Cumuscach son of Cathal, king of the Airgialla, and Congalach his brother, and other kings of the Airgialla. And Éogan Mainistrech obtained the high heirship of Patrick for nine years after that, by the power of Niall Caille. And it was to prophesy that battle that the holy Do Chiaróc of Airecal, that is, Cell, sang . . .²

4. Lusca is sacked by **gennti** and burnt, and the Ciannacht are invaded as far as Óchtar Ugán; and the **Gaill** of the East are also plundered.

5. The battle of Leth Cam was won by Niall son of Áed against the Uí Chremthainn and against Muiredach son of Eochaid, king of the Ulstermen; in it Cumuscach and Congalach, two sons of Cathal, fell, and many other kings of the Airgialla.³

6. Conchobor son of Donnchad disrupted the **óenach** of Tailtiu by an attack on the Gailenga in which many fell.

7. Muiredach disrupted the **óenach** of Colmán by an attack on the Leinstermen Desgabair, in which very many fell.⁴

8. Móenach son of Crunmmáel, **secnap** of the Fir Rois, dies.⁵

1 In what is probably the original entry in the Chronicle of Ireland (827.5) Muiredach is not said to have been killed in this battle; this is correct, since he was killed twelve years later by his own kinsmen (839.5); it offers evidence that the section only in CS, and thus in italics, was not part of the original Chronicle of Ireland.

2 The section of this entry peculiar to CS is also shown to be a later addition by such phrases as 'at that time' and by the use of the term *fer léiginn* for the principal teacher in a church, not otherwise attested in the annals until 879.5. Interpretations of the long-term significance of this battle have depended on a twelfth-century text, *Cóir Anmann*, § 144, ed. and trans. W. Stokes in W. Stokes and E. Windisch, *Irische Texte*, 3/2 (Leipzig, 1897), 350, which was seeking to explain the name Airgialla: 'Aerghialla, i.e. unfree hostages (*dáerghialla*), i.e. Cenél nÉogain meic Néill placed them under servile tribute from the battle of Beithicham onwards' (thus correct Stokes's translation).

3 This entry is incorporated into no. 3 by CS.

4 Cf. *The Triads of Ireland*, ed. K. Meyer, no. 35, which suggests that a major *óenach* was associated with Colmán's church of Land Ela, in Tír Cell in Mide, but close to the Leinster frontier. On the other hand, *CGH* i.230 (152 a 10) suggests that there was a race-track (*circium*: cf. 800.4 n.) associated with Colmán in Mag Lifi in northern Leinster.

5 The first attestation in these annals of the name Fir Rois. In Adomnán's *Life of St Columba*, i.43, *Cella Rois* (now Carrickmacross, is said to have been in the *prouincia* of the Maugdorni (Mugdorna). This entry suggests that they were by 827 a separate political entity from the Mugdorna: see Mac Neill, *St Patrick*², 212, and Rev. D. Mac Iomhair, 'The Boundaries of Fir Rois', *Journal of the Louth Archaeological Society*, 15/2 (1962), 144–79, and 'The History of Fir Rois', *ibid.* 15/4 (1964), 321–48. In one version of the eleventh-century *Aislinge Meic Conglinne*:

9. Abnier, abbot of Cell Achaid, fell asleep.
10. The **gennti** scattered an encampment of the Leinstermen, in which Conall son of Cú Chongalt, king of the Fortuatha, and countless others fell.
11. A **rígdál** took place at Birra between Fedilmid and Conchobor.
12. *The **secnapóte** of Clonmacnois was given to Munstermen, which had not previously happened.*

828

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. Huata son of Diarmait, king of Tethbae, was killed.¹
2. Robartach son of Cathasach, **princeps** of Cluain Mór Arddae, Muirchú, abbot of Druim Inasclaind, Clemens, abbot of Linn Duachail, fell asleep.
3. A great slaughter of porpoises by **Gaill** on the coast of Ardd Ciannachtae; and the martyrdom of the anchorite Teimnén.
4. Cináed son of Cumuscach, king of Ardd Ciannachtae, was fatally wounded by **Gaill**; and Lann Léire and Cluain Mór were burnt by **Gaill**.
5. Lethlobar son of Loingsech, king of Dál nAraidi, routed **gennti** in battle.
6. **Gennti** were (also) routed in battle by Coirpre son of Cathal, king of the Uí Chennselaig, and by the community of Tech Munnu.
7. A slaughter of the Delbnae in Felle.
8. *The death of Muiredach son of Ruaidrí, king of the Leinstermen.*²
- [9. A **baccrad** in Múscraige Mittaine and they left Éladach son of Dúnlang and 170 {dead}. The community of Cork again assembled the Uí Echach and the Corcu Loígde and the Ciarraige Cuirche to attack Múscraige and they left two hundred {dead} with them again. AI]

The Vision of Mac Conglinne, ed. and trans. K. Meyer (London, 1892), 114, Crích Rois was just to the north of Taittiu, some twenty miles south of their original territory. The territory occupied by the Fir Rois shifted southwards with time. At the period of this annal, their most important church, and thus the location of the Móenach of this entry, may have been Cluain Caín (see Index of Places and Peoples).

¹ Lionard, 'Early Irish Grave-Slabs', 160, suggests that this was the person commemorated in an inscription at Clonmacnois, *CIIC* ii, no. 674.

² In AU placed first in the next annal.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

287

829

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. (Muiredach son of Ruaidrí, king of the Leinstermen, Áed son of Cellach, **princeps** of Kildare, Máel Doborchon, abbot of Cell Ausaile, Cináed son of Muigrón, king of the Uí Fhailgi, Cormac son of Muirgus, **princeps** of Sentrab), Cerball son of Fínsnechtae, king of Delbnae *Bethra*, *Áedán descendant of Condumae*, **scriba** of Durrow, (Máel Umai son of Cethernach, **equonimus** of Findubair, Drucán son of Tadg, king of the Uí Méith, all died).¹
2. The killing by treachery of Conaing son of Cellach by Eochu son of Cernach.
3. Diarmait, abbot of Iona, went to Albu with the relics of Colum Cille.²
4. The Connachta were routed by the men of Mide (so that many fell).

830

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. Óengus son of Donnchad, king of Telcha Midi, dies.³
2. Cormac son of Suibne, abbot of Clonard, (**scriba** and) bishop, rested in peace.
3. Cellach son of Cú Chathraige, **princeps** of Achad Crimthainn, dies.
4. The burning of Foire *in Delbnae* by Fedlimid.⁴
5. Folloman son of Donnchad was killed by the Munstermen.
6. The Southern Uí Briúin were demolished by Fedilmid.
7. Joseph son of Nechtan, abbot of Ross Commáin, rested.
8. Fínsnechtae son of Bodbchad, king of Cenél Maic Ercae, [died].

¹ All the places mentioned at the beginning of this entry are peculiar to AU and all belong to North Leinster or, in the case of Sentrab (probably Santry, now on the northern outskirts of Dublin), to a church close to the northern frontier of Leinster. None of the rest of the entry has to do with that area.

² On this see Clancy, 'Iona, Scotland, and the Céili Dé', 113–15.

³ CS has 'Óengus son of Dúinchad, king of Tethbae, was killed', showing scribal confusion of genitive plural *Telach* (or, perhaps more likely, genitive singular *Telcha* as in AFM) and *Tethba* and a common confusion of the names Donnchad and Dúinchad.

⁴ On entries 4–6 cf. AI 830: 'Fedlimid son of Crimthann defeated the Connachta and the Uí Néill, and Follamon son of Donnchad fell there.' In this entry, the reference to Delbnae is from AClon. Fedilmid's target is likely to have been Delbnae Bethra, in which lay the monastery of Clonmacnois; cf. 826.8.

9. Suibne son of Fairnech, abbot for two months at Armagh, died.¹
10. *Siadal son of Feradach, abbot of Kildare died.* (AClon, AFM)
11. *Mortcan of Kildare died.* (AClon)²

831

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. Diarmait came to Ireland with the relics of Colum Cille.
2. Muirenn, abbess of Kildare, fell asleep.
 3. Airmedach, **princeps** of Mag mBile, was drowned.
 4. Cernach son of Dúinchú, **scriba** and **sapiens** and **sacerdos** of Armagh, rested.³
 5. The **óenach** of Tailtiu was disturbed at the platforms around the shrine of Mac Cuilind and around the relics of Patrick so that many died as a result.
6. The **gennti** harried the Conailli, and Máel Brigte, their king, was taken prisoner, together with Canannán, his brother, and they were taken to the ships.
7. **Gennti** won a battle in Aignecha against the community of Armagh,

1 CS's 'abbot of Daiminis, rested at Armagh' might appear more plausible than AU's 'of Armagh for two months' (since *da* = 'two', *.ii. mensium* 'of two months' could be a misreading of *daiminis* or *vice versa*). In favour of CS, Suibne is not listed as head of the church of Armagh in the old list of abbots of Armagh, Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List', 323–4; moreover, Éogan Mainistrech was abbot and would not die until 834. Éogan's predecessor and rival, Artrí son of Conchobar, was also still alive (obit 833.2). On the other hand, the evidence of AClon supports AU, and this should be conclusive. Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List', 348–9, regard Suibne as having been abbot of Daiminis and then acquiring the abbacy of Armagh for two months: that is to say, they combine the evidence of AU and CS. The battle of Leth Cam was probably less decisive, so far as the abbacy was concerned, than was claimed by later evidence, well represented by CS's version of 827.3. In the Book of Leinster version of the list of Heirs of Patrick, Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List', 324, Artrí is said to have 'undergone martyrdom at the hands of Éogan and Niall and Suibne son of Fairnech'; yet here Suibne's death comes three years earlier than Artrí's (833.1).

2 Since AClon also have the obit of Muirenn, abbess of Kildare, 831.2, Mortcan is less likely to be an error for Muirenn.

3 For the exceptional combination of both **scriba** and **sapiens** see 846.1 (also Armagh) and 888.3 (Treóit but associated with Armagh). These are the only two examples in these annals. It is also noticeable that the only two examples of *fer léiginn* (leaving aside the later section of 827.3) are of teachers at Armagh. In the twelfth century Armagh had a leading position in clerical education in Ireland (and to some extent Scotland), as shown by the decrees of the Synod of Clane and the endowment of Ruaidrí Ua Conchobair (AU 1162, 1169); the ninth-century annals perhaps offer a clue that this pre-eminence was of long standing.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

289

so that very many were taken prisoner by them.

8. The death of Dúnochad son of Conaing, king of the Ciannacht.

9. Éugan Mainistrech was insulted in *foigiallnaigh*¹ by Conchobor son of Donnchad, so that his community was taken prisoner and his horses were removed.

10. Fedilmid son of Cremthann, with a host of Munstermen and Leinstermen, came to Fiambur to harry the men of Brega.²

11. Life was harried by Conchobor.³

[12. The killing of Dondubán son of Artrí, king of Glennamain. AI]⁴

832

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. The first plundering of Armagh by the **gennti** three times in one month.

2. The sacking of Mucsnám, Lugmad, Uí Méith and Druimm moccu Blaí and other churches.

3. The sacking by **gennti** of Dom Liacc *Cianáin* and of the kindred of the Ciannacht together with all their churches.

4. Ailill was taken prisoner by **gennti**.

5. Tuathal son of Feradach was taken by **gennti** and the shrine of Adomnán was removed from Domnach Maigen.⁵

6. The sacking of Ráith Lúraig and of Condairi by **gennti**.

¹ It is unclear whether this word is a placename or a derivative of *giall* 'hostage'.

² AFM *s.a.* 829 read Fionnabhair Breg in place of Fiambur, perhaps the same as Findubair Abae, Fennor; AClon *s.a.* 828 has ffynore. The entry is omitted by CS.

³ Life here has the earlier meaning, equivalent to Mag Lifi 'the Plain of Liffey', and does not refer to the river. This and the previous entry may perhaps be taken together, so that one may infer that Fedilmid now dominated Leinster, as he apparently did in 838 (see 838.7 n.) In the meantime, however, Niall Caille had restored Uí Néill overlordship in 835 (see 835.2).

⁴ This may mark a stage in the decline of Éoganacht Glendamnach, which, during the late seventh and eighth centuries, had been considerably more powerful than Éoganacht Chaisil, to which Fedilmid son of Crimthann belonged: cf. *ECI* 613 and 614. Dondubán's brother, Tuathal, is included as king of Munster in the list given in the Book of Leinster, *CGH* i.360 (but not in others: *ECI* 612) in between his father, Artrí, and Fedilmid son of Crimthann. On the other hand, there is no room for the reign of 14 years assigned to him except by supposing that he reigned jointly with Fedilmid, and for this the annals offer no support.

⁵ The mention of the shrine of Adomnán makes it likely that this Tuathal son of Feradach was the abbot of Durrow and Rechru whose obit is given in 850.1. Domnach Maigen may be assumed to be a very early church because of the use of the word *domnach* < Latin *dominicum*; it is also recorded in the Tripartite Life of Patrick, *VT*² 2131–41, as a church the patron-saint of which was Victor, which was episcopal, and which was the principal church of the Mugdornai.

7. Cináed son of Echaid, king of Dál nAraidi of the North, was treacherously killed by his companions.
8. Cináed son of Artrí, king of Cualu, and Diarmait son of Ruaidrí, king of Airther Lifi, died.
9. *Bethra*¹ was harried three times by Fedilmid.
10. *The **termann** of Ciarán's Clúain was burnt by Fedilmid son of Crimthann.*²
11. *Lismore was sacked by **gennti**.*
12. *The death of Conchobar son of Donnchad, king of Tara.*³
13. *The repose of Artrí son of Conchobor.*⁴
14. *Niall Caille reigns.*

833

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. Artrí son of Conchobor, abbot of Armagh, and Conchobor son of Donnchad, king of Tara, died in the one month.⁵
2. Ruaidrí son of Máel Fothartaig, **lethrí** of the Uí Chremthainn, dies.
3. Niall and Murchad routed **Gaill** in Daire Calgaid.
4. Cluain Dolcain was sacked by **gennti**.
5. The community of Kildare was routed in their church by Cellach son of Bran, where many were killed on the feast of St John in autumn.⁶
6. Fedilmid, king of Cashel, killed [some of] the community of Clonmacnois and burnt their **termonn** as far as the entrance to their church; similarly the community of Durrow as far as the entrance to their church.
7. The death of Diarmait son of Tomaltach, king of the Connachta.
8. The death of Cobthach son of Máel Dúin, king of Iarmumu.⁷
9. The burning of Lismore of Mo Chutu and a slaughter of [the people]

1 CS just has Bethra, but AClon have the full form of the name, anglicized as Deluyn Bethra; Delbnae Bethra was the kingdom in which Clonmacnois lay.

2 Ciarán's Cluain is Clonmacnois, the patron-saint and founder of which was St Ciarán. AClon combine 9 and 10 under 833. Cf. 833.6 (which was in the Chronicle of Ireland).

3 Under 833.1 in AU.

4 Under 833.1 in AU.

5 Artrí was not listed in Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List', except in the Book of Leinster version, where he is probably the Áed son of Conchobor who was one of 'the three **airchinnig** who took the abbacy by force and who are not listed in the mass' (LL i.200). According to Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List', 349, Artrí was a son of Conchobor son of Donnchad, king of Tara, but I do not know on what basis they made this claim.

6 29 August. This incident is also recorded in the regnal list of Leinster, LL i.182.

7 'King of Loch Léin', AI.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

291

of] Desmumu.

10. The burning of Druim Inasclaind by **gennti**.

11. The sacking of Loch mBricrenn against Congalach son of Echaid, and he was later killed at the ships.¹

12. Rechtabra, abbot of Cell Achaid, died.

13. Tipraite son of Ruamlus, **princeps** of Domnach Sechnaill, dies.

834

AU, CS, AClon, AR

1. The kalends of January.

2. Óengus son of Fergus, king of Fortriu, dies.²

3. Éugan of Mainister, abbot of Armagh and Clonard,³ and Affraic, abbes of Kildare, fell asleep.

4. Cellach son of Bran, king of the Leinstermen, and Cináed son of Conaing, king of Brega, and Diarmait son of Conaing, king of Tethbae, died.⁴

5. Suibne son of Artrí, king of all the Mugdornai, was killed by his kinsmen.

6. Conchobor son of Ailill was killed by his kinsmen.

7. Congalach son of Óengus, king of Cenél Lóegairi, dies.

8. Tuathchar, bishop and **scriba** of Kildare, died.

9. Dúnadach son of Scannlán, king of the Uí Fhídgenti, won a battle against **gennti**, where many of *them* fell.⁵

¹ Loch mBricrenn (Loughbrickland, Co. Down) contained a crannog, shown on the 1:50000 map at J 111 411. This was claimed to have been the residence of Bricriu, the legendary, and venomously malicious, Ulster warrior.

² Cf. 820.4, Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 193, and Broun, 'Pictish Kings'.

³ AU, AClon and AR include the abbacy of Clonard, so that, although it was omitted by CS it must have been in the Chronicle of Ireland. Moreover the Book of Leinster version of the List of the Coarbs of Patrick describes him as 'Heir of Patrick and of Finnián (namely the patron-saint of Clonard): LL i.200. The implication of this combined headship of Armagh and Clonard may be a temporary unification of the synods of the Northern and Southern Uí Néill after the accession of Niall Caille to the kingship of Tara and in the face of Fedilmid's attacks on the midlands; contrast 851.6. Éogan Mainistrech is no. 36 in Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List', 324.

⁴ Cináed son of Conaing, king of Brega, CS; Cináed son of Conaing, king of Tethbae, AU. The clue to what the original text had is given by AClon and AFM which have the text as given (allowing for differences of title, 'prince' and *tighearna*). CS simply omitted the second obit; AU skipped from one Conaing to the next.

⁵ According to *Cogadh Gaedél re Gallaibh*, ed. Todd, c. 8, this battle was at Senat(i), Shanid Castle, 1 ? m. SW of Shanagolden, tl. Shanid Lower, par. Kilmoylan, bar. Shanid, Co. Limerick, R 243 451 (*Onom.*)

10. Glenn dá Locha was sacked by **gennti**.
 11. Sláne and Findubair Abae were sacked by **gennti**.
 12. Clonmacnois was largely burnt from the centre outwards.¹
 13. Broccán son of Cendercán was mortally wounded in Aidne.
 14. *Cellach son of Fínsnechtae, abbot of Cell Achaid, died.*

835

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. Niall summoned a hosting to Leinster and a king was elevated over them, that is Bran son of Fáelán.²
2. Cináed son of Niall son of Áed was killed by the Ulstermen.³
3. Niall overran Mide and it was burnt as far as the house of Máel Conóc, *king of Delbnae Bethra [in Bodammair]*.⁴
4. Cumuscach son of Óengus, **secnap** of Clonmacnois, dies.⁵
5. Fernae Mór and Cluain Mór Máedóc were sacked by **gennti**.
 6. A change of abbots in Armagh, that is Forindán in place of Diarmait.⁶
 7. Echaid son of Cú Chongalt, king of the Uí Thuirtri, and Caínchomrac son of Siadal, **equonimus** of Kildare, and Bresal son of Cormac, **princeps** of Cell Dumai Glinn and of other **civitates**, die — and Muirchertach son of Gormgal — they all died.
 8. Fergus son of Bodbchad, king of Carraic Brachaide, was killed by the Munstermen.
 9. The death of Dúnadach, king of the Uí Fhigenti.⁷
 10. A third of Clonmacnois was burnt on the 6th of March.⁸

1 See 816.4 n. for a discussion of the translation of this entry.

2 The MS *corodigestar* is convincingly emended by D. Ó Corráin, 'King-Making in Leinster in 835', *Peritia*, 14 (2000), 431, to *coro ordigestar*.

3 Was he on circuit? Cf. the story of Brandub and the son of Áed mac Ainmirech.

4 The last detail is from AFM.

5 For **secnap**, AClon have abbot.

6 Forindán is no. 37 in Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List', 325, while Diarmait is no. 38. Cf. 839.9 and 848.9. An addition to the primary MS of AU by Cathal Mac Maghnusa says that Forindán came from Ráith Maic Malais, which has been identified with Rackwallace tl. in par. and bar. of Monaghan, H 72 30. If that is correct, Forindán probably came from the kingdom of the Uí Méith, which included Tyholland, Tech Talan, H 713 361.

7 Cf. 834.9; Dúnadach is described in AI and AFM as king of Gabair, namely of Uí Chonaill Gabra, the western branch of Uí Fhigenti. He is in the genealogy of Uí Chonaill Gabra at CGH i.388 (LL 327 a 10).

8 The term *trian* 'third' is elsewhere used for a precinct within a monastic town: see 816.4 n.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

293

11. The burning of Mungairit and of other churches in Irmumu by **gennti**.
12. The sacking of Druimm Iung by **Gaill**.
13. *Áedacán [son of Torbach] of Lugmad died in **ailithre** in Clonmacnois, [whose son, Éogan, remained in Clonmacnois, and from him descend the Sons of Conn na mBocht].¹*
14. *Cathal son of Ailill, king of the Uí Maini, insulted Clonmacnois by his action against the **secnap** of Munster, that is, Flann son of Flaithbertach of the Uí Fhorga, whom he put into the Shannon and drowned; an entitlement to seven churches in compensation for it.²*
15. *Cathal son of Ailill defeated Fedlimid son of Crimthann in Mag ní where many fell.*
- [16. Indrechtach son of Tomaltach, **lethrí** of the Ulaid. AI]

836

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. Suibne son of Joseph, abbot of Glenn dá Locha, Sóergus descendant of Cuinnid, abbot of Dairmag, (Forbusach, bishop and anchorite of Lusca, all completed their lives well).
2. Dúnlang son of Cathusach, **princeps** of Corcach Mór, died without communion in Cashel of the Kings.³
3. The oratory in Kildare was taken by Fedilmid with battle and weapons from Forindán, abbot of Armagh, accompanied by {members of} Patrick's congregation; and they were taken into captivity and were shown no consideration.⁴
4. Diarmait went to the Connachta with the law and the insignia of Patrick.

1 Cf. n. on 808.1. The additional material is in AClon and AFM; the family of Conn na mBocht was prominent in Clonmacnois in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, so that this is one of the few cases where one can be fairly certain that a later addition has been made to the common stock. After Conn na mBocht AClon add: '& Muintir Gorman, they are of the O'Kellys of Brey' (namely the later ruling lineage of Brega, an offshoot of the Uí Chonaing of North Brega).

2 This entry and the next are out of place in CS 823. Both are given *s.a.* 834 = 835 in AFM; the first, at least, ought to be after 827.12 (as pointed out by Hennessy in his edn. of CS and by Kelleher, 'Uí Maine in the Annals and Genealogies', 76–7).

3 Cf. AI 836: 'Fedlimid established himself in the abbacy of Cork.'

4 This entry is all in Irish, apparently contemporary with the date of the annal.

5. *The church of Glenn dá Locha was burnt and* Kildare was sacked by **gennti** from Inber nDeae and half of the church buildings were burnt.

6. Coirpre son of Máel Dúin, king of Loch nGabor, was killed by Máel Cernai, and Máel Cernai was killed by Coirpre at the same time;¹ and both died in the one night.

7. The first plunder taken from Southern Brega by the **gentiles**, that is, from Telcha Droman and from Dermag of the Britons, and they took very many captives; and they slew many and took off very many captive.

8. A great crop of mast, including both nuts and acorns; and it stopped up the streams so that they ceased flowing.

9. The battle of Drong among the Connachta, where fell Cellach son of Forbasach, **princeps** of Ross Caim, and Adomnán son of Alddail; and Connmach Mór was the victor.

10. *The sacking of Cluain Mór Máedóc by **gentes** on Christmas night; they put many to death, and very many they carried off.*²

11. A most cruel laying waste of every district of the Connachta by the **gentiles**.

12. The Déis Tuaiscirt were slaughtered in battle by the **gennti**.³

837

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January.

2. Flaithroa, abbot of Mainister Buiti, bishop and anchorite, Martan, bishop of Cluain Chaín, rested.

3. (Máel Dúin son of Sechnusach, king of the Fir Chúl, Tuathal son of Fiangelach, king of Cenél nArdgail,) Riacán son of Fínsnechtae, **lethrí** of the Leinstermen, died.

4. A fleet of three score ships of the **Nordmanni** on the Boyne; another fleet of three score ships on the river Liffey. These two fleets then plundered Mag Lifi and Mag mBreg, including churches and forts and farms.

5. The **Gaill** were routed by the men of Brega at Deoninne in Mugdornai

¹ If *iugulare* stands for the Irish verb *gonaid*, 'fatally wounds', there is no need to suppose that the Coirpre that killed Máel Cernai was other than the king of Lagore.

² AClon have an extra phrase: 'and there used manye cruelties, killed many of the clergy, & took many of them captives'; AFM agree with CS.

³ The Déis Tuaiscirt, 'Northern Déis', were the people of east Co. Clare, whose ruling kindred later reinvented itself as Dál Cais, supposed primitive equal of the Éoganachta, and whose most famous king was Brian Boru, 'emperor of the Irish', killed at the battle of Clontarf in 1014.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

295

Breg, and six score of them fell.

6. The **gennti** defeated the Uí Néill from the Shannon to the sea at Inber na mBárc, where there was a slaughter that has not been counted, but the chief kings escaped.¹

7. *Clonmacnois and Inis Celtrae* were burnt by **gennti**.

8. All the churches of Loch nÉirne including (Cluain Éois and) Daiminis were destroyed by **gennti**.

9. Cenél Coirpri Chruim were invaded by Fedilmid.

10. The Munstermen were routed by Cathal son of Muirgus.

11. The killing of Saxolb, the **toísech** of the **Gaill**, by the Ciannacht.

12. *A slaughter of **gennti** at Carn Feradaig.*

13. *The victory of the Fertae won by **gennti**.*

14. *A slaughter of **gennti** at Ess Ruaid.*

15. *The first taking of Áth Cliath by **gennti**.*

16. *Cormac son of Cuilennán was born.*

17. *Cathal son of Muirgus, king of the Connachta, dies.*

838

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January.

2. Cormac, bishop and **scriba** of Cell Fhoibrich, Bran of Finnglas, bishop and **scriba**, Tigernach son of Áed, abbot of Findubair Abae and of other **ciuitates**, fell asleep.

3. Domnall son of Áed, **princeps** of Druim Urchaille, dies.

4. Cellach son of Coscrach, **princeps** of the Airecal of Do Senchiaróc, and Cellach son of Coirpre, **princeps** of Áth Truim, died.

5. Congalach son of Móenach, king of the Uí Macc Cuais of Brega, ended his life with a sudden death.

6. Máel Crón, king of Loch Léin, that is, the son of Cobthach, dies.

7. A great **rígdál** between Fedilmid and Niall at Cluain Conairi Thommáin.²

¹ AU's *primi reges* translates Irish *prímríg*; CS has *optimi reges* 'the noblest kings'. In AClon the Irish are the victors.

² A different view of these proceedings is taken by AI: 'A great assembly of the men of Ireland in Cluain Ferta Brénaid, and Niall son of Áed submitted to the authority of Fedlimid son of Crimthann, so that on that day Fedlimid became full king of Ireland and he sat in the chair of the abbot of Cluain Ferta.' Part of the interest of the entry in AU is the site of the meeting: not, as in AI, Clonfert at the south-east corner of Connaught, but at Cloncurry, N 80 41, on the Leinster side of the border with Brega. The implication is that Fedlimid had gained

8. Do Chutu, a holy bishop and anchorite of Sláne, ended his life well in old age.¹

9. Ferddálach, **equonimus** of Armagh, died.

10. Ruaidrí son of Donnchad, **secundus abbas** of Clonard, **tánaise abb** of Clonmacnois, rested.²

11. The **gennti** won a battle against the Connachta in which Máel Dúin son of Muirgus and many others fell.

12. Bran son of Fáelán, king of the Leinstermen, dies.

839

AU, CS, AClon, AR

1. The kalends of January.

2. Máel Gaimrid, an excellent **scriba** and anchorite, abbot of Bangor, rested.³

3. (Colmán son of Robartach, abbot of Sláne,) Áedán, abbot of Ross Cré, (Cormac son of Conall, **princeps** of Treóit, Máel Ruanaid son of Cathusach, **secnap** of Lusca,) died.

a temporary authority over Leinster, an old Munster ambition. At the end of the annal there is an addition in AClon — namely that Fedilmid mac Crimthainn ‘went over all Ireland, and was like to depose the king and take the kingdom to himself’ — which is an interesting later comment.

1 Since the Rule of St Carthach, *alias* Mo Chutu, appears from linguistic criteria to belong to the early ninth century (‘at the latest’, J. Strachan, ‘History of the Deponent Verb in Irish’, *Trans. Philological Society* 1891–4, 516–17 n.), this Do Chutu might have been the author. He is probably the Mo Chutu mentioned as a kinsman of Colcu in *The Monastery of Tallaght*, ed. Gwynn and Purton, § 77: Colcu is there described as an ‘anchorite from Sláne’, while, in this annalistic entry, Do Chutu is ‘bishop and anchorite of Sláne’. The Rule is, however, ascribed in one MS (out of five) to Fothad na Canóine (*ob.* 819.9): Kenney, *Sources*, no. 267. The revival of earlier monastic naming patterns (pet-names prefixed by *Mo* and *Do* or *To*) is consistent with Céili Dé interest in early saints, as exemplified by the Martyrologies of Tallaght and Óengus the Culdee.

2 It may be conjectured that Ruaidrí, whose position at both Clonard and Clonmacnois smacks of a political appointment, was a son of Donnchad, king of Tara (*ob.* 797). Lionard, ‘Early Irish Grave-Slabs’, suggests that he is the person commemorated in an inscription at Clonmacnois, *CIIC* ii, no. 650. **Tánaise abb** is the form used in CS, but it may be an error for the normal **tánaise abbad** (see Glossary).

3 This man may be the person named in the Milan glosses on a commentary on the psalms, which was taken to Bobbio: *Thesaurus Palaeohibernicus*, ed. W. Stokes and J. Strachan (Cambridge, 1901–3), i.137 (46 b 12).

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

297

4. Cumuscach son of Congalach, king of Ciannacht, dies.
5. Muiredach son of Echaid, king of the **Cóiced** of Conchobor,¹ was killed by his kinsmen, that is, Áed and Óengus, and by (many) others; *and Áed son of Eochaid was killed by Matudán son of Muiredach.*²
6. Cennétig son of Congalach, king of the Uí Macc Cuais of Brega, was treacherously killed by his own kinsman, that is, Céile.
7. Crunnmáel son of Fiannamail, **equonimus** of Dairmag, was killed by Máel Sechnaill son of Máel Ruanaid.
8. The **Gaill** made an expedition on Loch nEchach, and from there they plundered the peoples and churches of the north of Ireland.
9. A change of abbots in Armagh, that is, Diarmait in place of Forindán.³
10. The **gennti** won a battle against the men of Fortriu in which Éuganán son of Óengus and Bran son of Óengus and Áed son of Boanta and an almost uncountable number of others fell.⁴
11. The burning of Fernae and of Corcach by **gennti**.
12. *Reaghlawra, abbot of Leih in Connaught, dyed.*⁵

1 'of the Ulstermen', CS; similarly AClon. It is usually held that the annals described kings of Ulster deriving from the Cruithni (Dál nAraidi and Uí Echach Cobo) as 'kings of the Province (cóiced)', because only Dál Fiatach were regarded as genuine Ulaid. This is a contrary case, since Muiredach belonged to Dál Fiatach. It is easier to suppose that the version of his title given by CS and AClon replaced the more elaborate version as in AU rather than the other way round. Conchobor was the legendary king of the Ulaid in the Ulster Cycle; he was already significant in the rhetoric of political legend by the end of the seventh century, as shown by 698.1.

2 Áed appears to have been Muiredach's brother and was thus killed by his nephew in revenge (note that ECI 625 should have shown no. 28, Matudán, as the son of Muiredach, not Áed).

3 Cf. 835.7 and 848.9. Lawlor and Best suggest that this exchange of abbots is a misplaced version of the later one in 848.9. This claim rests on the absence of any reference in the annals to Forindán recovering his position in between 839 and 848; yet to argue on the basis that the annals must represent a complete record of such changes would perhaps be unwise.

4 On some views, this defeat for the men of Fortriu is likely to have been crucial in the background to Cináed mac Alpín's rise to power in Pictland. Interpretations of the details, however, differ radically: Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 193–6; Hudson, *Kings of Celtic Scotland*, 34–6; Bannerman, 'The Scottish Takeover', 86–8; Broun, 'Pictish Kings', 78–80.

5 This seems to be the same as an obit in AFM: Rechtabra, abbot of Liath Mór Mo Chóemóc, died. But this is not in Connaught but in Munster, Leamakevogue, par. of Twomileborris, bar. of Eliogarty, Co. Tipperary, S 22 57. For the founder's obit, see 649.6; and for the same error in AClon see 751.2 above.

1. The kalends of January. Lugmad was sacked by the **gennti** from Loch nEchach, and they led away captive bishops and priests and **sapientes**, and they put others to death.
2. Floriacus, emperor of the Franks, dies.¹
3. Armagh was burnt together with its oratories and its stone church.²
4. Fedilmid, king of Munster, invaded Mide and Brega, and he stopped at Tara; and on the same occasion Niall son of Áed invaded Fir Chell and Delbnae Bethra.³
5. The death of Murchad son of Áed, king of the Connachta.
6. The fatal wounding of Cináed son of Coscrach, king of Bregmaine.
7. Joseph of Ross Mór, bishop and excellent **scriba**, abbot of Cluain Auis and of other **ciuitates**, fell asleep.⁴
8. *Orthanach, bishop of Kildare, died.*⁵
- [9. Berichtir of Tulach Léis died 6 December. AFM]⁶

1 Louis the Pious died 26 June, *Annals of St-Bertin*, trans. J. Nelson (Manchester, 1991), 49.

2 *Dom liac*, lit. 'house of stones', as in the placename Dom Liac, Duleek.

3 Both AU and CS refer to Fir Chell (alternatively Tír Cell, 'Land of Churches') simply as *Cella* 'Churches', and Delbnae Bethra as (gen. sg.) Beithri. The annal strongly suggests that Fir Chell and Delbnae Bethra, normally client kingdoms of the Cland Cholmáin kings of Mide, were now subject to Fedilmid, king of Munster. Much of Fedilmid's aggression appears to have been concentrated on the frontier area immediately to the north and north-west of Slieve Bloom. AI's version of the entry is different: 'Fedilmid harried Leth Cuind from Birra to Tara and he was halted at Tara; and Gormlaith daughter of Murchad, king of Leinster, was captured together with her company of women, and Indrechtach son of Máel Dúin was killed by him at Tara.' A later queen named Gormlaith (*ob.* AU 948.5), daughter of Flann Sinna, became the subject of legend and poetry, but it is possible that more than one historical Gormlaith was drawn on to create the fictional version; in 861.2 there is the obit of another Gormlaith, daughter of Donnchad.

4 CS has 6 and 7 in reverse order.

5 Only in AClon, AR and AFM (*s.a.* 839); he has been identified with Orthanach ua Coílláma, the poet, author, among others, of *A Chóicid chain Coirpri cruaid*, important for the history of Irish saga — see M. O Daly, 'A Chóicid caín Chairpri crúaid', *Éigse*, 10 (1961–3), 177–97 — and probably the author of *Hail Brigit*, ed. K. Meyer, *Hail Brigit: An Old Irish Poem on the Hill of Allen* (Halle, 1912); see F. J. Byrne, 'Church and Politics, c.750 – c.1100', in D. Ó Cróinín (ed.), *A New History of Ireland*, i, *Prehistoric and Early Ireland* (Oxford, 2005), 672.

6 This church is Tulach Léis na Sachsan, 'Tulach Léis of the English', Tullylease, close to the border between Co. Cork and Co. Limerick at R 34 18, to be distinguished from the Tulach Léis of 809.3 (now Tullylish, Co. Down). The reference to 6 December in AFM indicates that the person in question is the same as the Beridcheirt / Bercert / Beretchert of the Martyrologies of Gorman and Óengus (Notes), whose feast is assigned to that day. It also, for the same reason,

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

299

841

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. **Gennti** still on Loch nEchach.¹
 2. A coup against Máel Ruanaid son of Donnchad by Diarmait son of Conchobor, and Diarmait was killed by Máel Sechnaill later the same day, and Máel Ruanaid remained alive.
 3. Áed son of Dúinchad was treacherously killed by the companions of Conaing son of Flann in his presence.
4. A **longphort** at Linn Duachaill from which the peoples and churches of Tethbae were plundered.²
5. A **longphort** at Dublin from which the Leinstermen and the Uí Néill were plundered, both peoples and churches, as far as Sliab Bladma.³
 6. **Gennti** sacked *Cluain Ednech* and destroyed *Cluain Iraird* and *Cell Achaid*.
7. Fedilmid led an army as far as Carman; Niall led an army to oppose him as far as Mag nÓchtair.⁴

raises the question whether this entry was taken from a martyrology. If the original name was OE Berechthere, it shared the same first element, *ber(e)ht*, *briht*, as the Berechtwine for whom an inscription at Tullylease, perhaps of c.700, asks for prayers: I. Henderson and E. Okasha, 'The Early Christian Inscribed and Carved Stones of Tullylease, Co. Cork', *Cambridge Medieval Celtic Studies*, 24 (Winter 1992), 1–36.

1 'practizing their wonted courses', AClon.

2 This Viking settlement (close to a former monastery, see above, 757.7, 763.4 etc.) endured at least until 927 (AU 927.3). The site, by the modern Annagassan, is probably to be identified with the earthwork on a peninsula formed by the sea and the river (V. M. Buckley and P. D. Sweetman, *Archaeological Inventory of County Louth* (Dublin, 1986), no. 259 at O 0875 9382, whereas the church may be no. 947 at O 0824 9417).

3 This is the first Viking settlement at Dublin (already the site of a church: 790.2) which came to an end in 902; it was probably located at or near Islandbridge: E. O'Brien, 'The Location and Context of Burials at Kilmainham and Islandbridge', in H. B. Clarke *et al.* (eds.), *Ireland and Scandinavia in the Early Viking Age* (Dublin, 1998), 203–21. The refoundation of Dublin on its later site may be recorded at AU 917.4.

4 The site of Carman, the principal traditional assembly-place for the Leinstermen, is not known for certain' for a discussion and proposed identification with the parish of Carnalway (N 86 10), see D. Ó Murchadha, 'Carman, Site of Óenach Carmain: A Proposed Location', *Éigse*, 33 (2002), 57–70. This entry offers support to the evidence of *LL* iii.754 (line 22474) that Carman was in the Liffey plain. If it were further south, it is hard to see how Niall's expedition, which came as far as the northern frontier of the Liffey plain (and of Leinster), could be said to have offered credible opposition to Fedilmid, who evidently remained intent on asserting overlordship over Leinster. The entry at 590.3 above shows that Mag nÓchtair included or was adjacent to Cloncurry, N 80 41; cf. 838.7 n.

8. *Máel Díthraib, sapiens, anchorite of Tír dá Glas died.*¹

842

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January.
2. Muiredach son of Cernach, **equonimus** of Armagh, dies.
3. **Gennti** still at Dublin.
 4. Fínsnechtae son of Bresal, abbot of Cell Dumai Glinn, Cumsud son of Ruamlus, abbot of Domnach Sechnaill, all died.
 5. Bishop Fedilmid of Cell Mór Enir rested.
 6. Máel Dúin son of Conall, king of Calatruim, was captured by **gennti**.
7. Clonmacnois was sacked by **gennti** from Lind Duachaill.
8. Birra and Saiger were sacked by **gennti** from Dublin.
9. A fleet of **Nordmanni** on the Boyne, at Lind Roiss.
10. A fleet of **Nordmanni** at Lind Sailech among the Ulstermen,² and another at Linn Duachaill aforesaid.³
11. Mórán son of Indrechtach, abbot of Clochar Macc nDaiméni, was captured by the **Gaill** of Linn, and he then died while among them.⁴
12. Commán,⁵ abbot of Linn Duachaill, was wounded and burnt by **gennti** and by Irish.⁶
13. Dísert Diarmata was sacked by **gennti** from Cúel Uisci.
 14. Cellach son of Cathgen, abbot of Druimm Mór among the Uí Echach, fell asleep.
15. Dúngal son of Fergal, king of Osraige, dies.
 16. *Cenn Etig was sacked and Clonmacnois was burnt.*⁷
 17. *Mugrón son of Óengus, king of Uí Fhailgi, died.*⁸
 - [18. The law of Patrick was brought to Munster by Forannán and by Diarmait. AI]⁹

1 This is a reconstruction from AClon and AFM. Máel Díthraib is mentioned frequently as an authority on ascetic practice in *The Monastery of Tallaght*, ed. Gwynn and Purton, §§ 4, 8, 16 etc. See also O'Dwyer, *Céli Dé*, 39–40.

2 'At Linn Duachaill', CS, which ignores Lind Sailech.

3 AClon.

4 Mórán was bishop of Clochar according to AClon, but abbot according to AFM.

5 Cóemán, CS.

6 CS omits the reference to the Irish (*Goidil*); AClon has 'and some of the Irishmen'.

7 According to AClon both were destroyed and burnt.

8 Only in AClon, in which 'prince' normally corresponds to 'king' in AU.

9 The last reference to a *cáin* in the period covered by the Chronicle of Ireland. Cf. 845.1.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

301

843

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. The death of Máel Ruanaid son of Donnchad.
2. The death of Cathal son of Conchobar.
3. Artacán son of Domnall was treacherously killed by Ruarc son of Bróen.¹
4. Cináed son of Cú Roí, king of Cenél Lógairi, was killed by the Delbnae.²
5. Cumsud son of Dereir and Móenach son of Sothchadach, two bishops and two anchorites, died on the same night in Dísert Diarmata.
6. Fergus son of Fothad, king of the Connachta, dies.
7. Donnacán son of Máel Tuile, **scriba** and anchorite, rested in Italy.
8. Suibne son of Forannán, abbot of Imlech Fio, dies.
9. Colgu son of Fedach, an anchorite, rested.
10. Congalach son of Írgalach, **tánaise abbad** of Clonmacnois, rested.³

844

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January.
2. Máel Mithig son of Cináed was killed by **gentiles**.
3. Rónán, abbot of Clonmacnois, fell asleep. *He was of the Laigni of Ross Tethrach.*
4. Briccéne, abbot of Lothra, died.
5. The burning of Cluain Ferta Brendain by **gennti** from Loch Rí.
6. *Coirpre son of Cathal, king of the Leinstermen, dies.*⁴
7. *Tolorgg son of Allailed, lord of Felle, was killed by the Gaill of Loch Rí, and Finnacán son of Allailed escaped from them.*

1 Mac Airt and Mac Niocaill take g.sg. Broin here as 'of Bran', but in AU 862.6 (Ruarc's obit) they take the form Broen as being 'of Braen' (= Bróen). Byrne, *IKHK* 289, treats Ruarc as son of the Bran who died in 838 (838.12); this agrees with the regnal list, *LL* i.182, line 5445.

2 Presumably the Delbnae Assail, the closest of the Delbnai to Cenél Lógairi.

3 CS's order is 6 - 7 - 1 - 10; AClon's is 5 - 6 - 7 - 1.

4 He is no. 36 in Ó Corráin, 'Irish Regnal Succession', 14.

1. The kalends of January. Forindán, abbot of Armagh, was captured by **gennti** in Cluain Comardae together with his relics and his household, and he was taken to the ships of Limerick.
2. Dún Másc was sacked by **gennti**; there Áed son of Dub dá Chrích, abbot of Tír dá Glas and of Cluain Eidnech was killed; and there Ceithernach son of Cú Dínaisc,¹ *secnap of Kildare*, and many others were killed.²
3. *Turgéis and the Gaill* made a fortified camp on Loch Rí, and they plundered the Connachta and Mide, and they burnt Clonmacnois with its oratories, and Cluain Ferta Brendain and Tír dá Glas and Lothra and other **cathracha**.
4. Fiachna son of Máel Bresail, abbot of Findubair Abae, dies.
5. Gormgal son of Muiredach, bishop and anchorite of Lann Léire, rested.
6. Niall son of Áed routed **gennti** in battle in Mag nÍtha.
7. Donnchad son of Folloman and Flann son of Máel Ruanaid were killed by Máel Sechnaill son of Máel Ruanaid.
8. Turgéis was captured by Máel Sechnaill and Turgéis was subsequently drowned in Loch nUair.³
9. Labraid son of Ailill, abbot of Sláne, dies.
10. Robartach son of Bresal, abbot of Achad Bó Cainnig, dies.
11. Robartach son of Flann, abbot of Domnach Mór, dies.
12. The **Gaill** of Áth Cliath made a fortified encapment at Cluanai Andobur, and sacked *Cell Achaid* and martyred *Nuadu son of Ségène*.⁴
13. *Bresal son of Caingne, abbot of Cell na Manach, died*.⁵

1 'son of Condmarc', CS; 'son of Comasgag', which might well be for Cumuscach, AClon, but as AFM agree with AU the correct reading is likely to be Con Dínaisc.

2 I have not seen E. O'Leary, 'The Rock of Dunamase', *Journal of the Kildare Archaeological Society*, 6 (1909–11), 161–71. It appears to have been the centre of the small territory of the Uí Chremthannáin, to which Colum, founder and patron-saint of Tír dá Glas belonged (see *Onom* under Dún Masc). The connection explains the presence of Áed, the abbot of Tír dá Glas.

3 For this mode of execution, see 734.5; 851.1.

4 AClon's Lis Keilleachie is an error for AFM's *leis Cell Achaid*, 'by him Cell Achaid'. Cluanai Andobur was on the east side of the Barrow (N 64 01), opposite what may be the Viking settlement of *Longphort Rothlaib*, see R. Ó Floinn, 'The Archaeology of the Early Viking Age in Ireland', in Clarke *et al.* (eds.), *Ireland and Scandinavia*, 163, C. Doherty, 'The Vikings in Ireland: A Review', *ibid.*, 325–6; E. P. Kelly and J. Maas, 'Vikings on the Barrow', *Archaeology Ireland*, 9:3 (1995), 30–2.

5 AClon and AFM.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

303

846

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. Cathal son of Ailill, king of the Uí Maini, Ferdomnach, **sapiens** and the most excellent **scriba** of Armagh, Connmach Mór son of Coscrach, king of the Uí Briúin, fell asleep.¹
2. Baislec was sacked by **gennti**.
3. Niall *Caille* son of Áed, king of Tara, died by drowning *in the Calann*.²
4. Máel Dúin son of Conall, king of Calatruim, was killed by the Leinstermen.
5. Niall son of Cenn Fáelad, king of the Uí Fhigenti, dies.
6. **Gaill** defeated the Connachta in a battle in which Rígán son of Fergus and Múgrón son of Diarmait and Áed son of Cathrannach and many others fell.
7. Tigernach routed Máel Sechnaill and Ruarc, and many were slaughtered.
8. Muiredach son of Fland, abbot of Mainister Buiti, died.
9. Forindán, abbot of Armagh, came from the lands of Munster with the relics of Patrick.
10. Coirpre son of Colmán, abbot of Áth Truim, died.
11. Conaing son of Ferdomnach, abbot of Domnach Pátraic, died.
12. *Donnchad son of Amalgaid, king of the Uí Echdach, dies.*
13. *The **termann** of Ciarán was sacked by Fedilmid son of Crimthann; Ciarán, however, pursued him into Munster and gave him a thrust with his staff as punishment, so that he received an internal wound.*³
14. *Máel Sechnaill reigns.*⁴

¹ Ferdomnach is one of three cases in the period covered by the Chronicle of Ireland (the others are 831.4 and 888.3, both only in AU) of someone described in the same entry as both *sapiens* and *scriba*; in CS he is simply *sapiens* of Armagh, but AClon agree with AU. Earlier in his career he was the principal scribe of the Book of Armagh: see R. Sharpe, 'Palaeographical Considerations in the Study of the Patrician Documents in the Book of Armagh', *Scriptorium*, 36 (1982), 3–28.

² See the later story in *Cóir Anmann*, § 125, according to which Niall was trying to save a youth in his retinue from drowning.

³ The account of Ciarán's vengeance is placed by AClon under the next year, that of Feidlimid's death.

⁴ From this point until the death of Máel Sechnaill in 862 AClon, apparently deliberately, omitted almost everything.

847

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. Fedilmid, king of Munster, the best of the Irish, a **scriba** and an anchorite, rested.
2. Máel Sechnaill stormed Inis Muinnreimair against a great **fian**-force of the sons of death {**maicc báis**} of the Luigni and the Gailenga which had been raiding the peoples in the manner of **gentiles**.¹
3. Cerball son of Dúnlán inflicted a major defeat on Agonn² in which twelve hundred died.
4. Máel Goán son of Echaid, king of Cenél mBógaine, died.
5. Cellach son of Máel Pátraic, **secnap** of the Fir Rois south of the river, dies.
6. Connmach son of Cernach, **lethrí** of Ciarraige of the Connachta, died.
7. Artúr son of Muiredach, king of western Life, died.³
8. Cathal son of Coscrach, king of the Fothairt, was killed by the Uí Néill.
9. *The first sacking of Imlech nIbair by **gennti**.*
10. *Éogan son of Áedacán son of Torbach, an anchorite, rested at Clonmacnois.*⁴

848

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. A great snowfall on the 1st of February.
3. Fínsnechtae of Luibnech, an anchorite and previously king of the Connachta, died.⁵

1 On attitudes to the *fian*, see R. Sharpe, 'Hiberno-Latin *Laicus*, Irish *Láech* and the Devil's Men', *Ériu*, 30 (1979), 75–92; K. McCone, 'Werewolves, Cyclopes, *Díberga*, and *Fianna*: Juvenile Delinquency in Early Ireland', *Cambridge Medieval Celtic Studies*, 12 (Winter 1986), 1–22. Loch Muin(n)reimair is Lough Ramor, Co. Cavan. A crannóg marked at N 596 860 may be the site in question here.

2 Hákon? This battle marks the beginning of the long and warlike career of the king of Osraige whom later Norse texts were to remember as Kjarvalr, king of the Irish. His career received special attention in *The Fragmentary Annals*.

3 An early example of the name Arthur in Ireland, though an earlier example is a son of Áedán son of Gabrán, king of Dál Riata, named by Adomnán in his *Life of Columba*, i.9. Cf. A. S. Mac Shamhráin, *Church and Polity in Pre-Norman Ireland: The Case of Glendalough* (Maynooth, 1996), 85.

4 Grandson of the Torbach for whom the Book of Armagh was written.

5 On Luibnech see the note in CS.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

305

4. Tuathchar son of Cobthach, king of the Luigni, died.
5. Máel Sechnaill won a battle against **gennti** at Forach in which seven hundred fell.¹
6. Ólchobor, king of Munster, and Lorcán son of Cellach with the Leinstermen won a battle against **gennti** at Scé Nechtain in which fell Jarl Tomrair, **tánaise rí** of Laithlinn with twelve hundred around him.²
7. Tigernach, *king of Loch nGabar*, routed **gennti** in Daire Dísert Do Chonna and twelve hundred fell there.³
8. The Éoganacht of Cashel routed **gennti** at Dún Máele Tuile and five hundred fell there.
9. A change of abbots at Armagh, that is, Diarmait in place of Forindán.⁴
10. Diarmait of Cell Chan fell asleep.⁵
11. *Ólchobor made a fortified camp in order to storm the fort at Cork against gennti.*

849

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. Conaing son of Flann, king of Brega, dies.
2. Coirpre son of Cináed, king of the Uí Máil, dies.
3. *Niall son of Cináed, king of Umall, dies.*
4. *Óengus son of Algal, princeps of Domnach Pátraic*, Fínsnechtae son of Diarmait, abbot of Dom Liacc, Máel Fuataig, abbot of Ard mBrecáin, Onchú, bishop and anchorite of Sláne, die.
5. Ailill son of Cumuscach, king of Loch Cál, dies.
6. Flaithbertach son of Céilechar was killed by his own kinsmen.
7. *Dublin was plundered by Máel Sechnaill and Tigernach, king of Loch nGabar.*
8. *Flann son of Cuanu, princeps of Mainister, [rested].*

1 One or more of the entries, 5–8, may be what *The Annals of St-Bertin*, trans. Nelson, 66, describe as follows: ‘The Irish attacked the Northmen, won a victory with the aid of our Lord Jesus Christ, and drove them out of their land. Consequently the king of the Irish sent envoys bearing gifts to Charles to make a friendship-treaty and alliance with him; the Irish king also sought permission to travel through Charles’s kingdom on a pilgrimage to Rome.’

2 In AI a version of this entry is preceded by another: ‘Ólchobur son of Cináed, abbot of Imlech Íbair, took the kingship of Cashel.’

3 ‘Twelve score’, CS.

4 Cf. 835.6 and 839.9.

5 In AFM the name is given as Cell Chaisi, identified as Kilcash, an old church at S 325 273, in the barony of Iffa and Offa West, Co. Tipperary.

9. A naval expedition of seven score ships of the household of the king of the **Gaill** came to enforce his power over the **Gaill** who were there previously, and they threw the whole of Ireland into confusion.

10. Indrechtach, abbot of Iona, came to Ireland with the relics of Colum Cille.¹

11. Robartach son of Colgu, abbot of Sláne, went into exile.

12. Flannacán son of Echaid, king of the Northern Dál nAraidí, was killed by the Cenél nÉogain.

13. Máel Bresail son of Cernach, king of the Mugdornai, was killed by **gentiles** having become a cleric.

14. Airindán, abbot of Bangor, fell asleep.

15. *The cross in the **faithche** of Sláne was lifted up into the air and broken and scattered, and parts of its top reached Tailtiu and Findubair Abae.*

850

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. Céadach, abbot of Clonmacnois, *of the Uí Chormaic of Máenmag*, and Tuathal son of Feradach, abbot of Rechru and Durrow² (and Ferchar son of Muiredach, **princeps** of Lann Léire) died.

2. Óengus son of Suibne, king of Mugdorna, was killed by Garbith son of Máel Brigte.

3. Cináed son of Conaing, king of the Ciannacht, rebelled against Máel Sechnaill by virtue of the support of the **Gaill**. He plundered the Uí Néill from the Shannon to the sea, both churches and lay peoples. He also sacked the island of Loch nGabar by deceit so that it was level with the surface. Also he burnt the **derthach** of Treóit, with seventy people in it, *and the **derthach** of Nuarrach with sixty people in it.*³

1 On the context of this entry see J. Bannerman, 'Comarba Coluim Chille and the Relics of St Columba', *Innes Review*, 44 (1993), 29–32; Bannerman, 'The Scottish Takeover of Pictland and the Relics of St Columba', in Broun and Clancy (eds.), *Spes Scottorum*, 73–5. According to Bannerman, following an earlier suggestion by A. O. Anderson, this entry gives the Irish side of a split between one portion of the relics of Columba that went to Ireland and another which went to Dunkeld in Atholl.

2 For Tuathal see 832.5 n. This entry is important since a combined abbacy with Durrow is more likely with the Rechru identified as Lambay Island than with the Rechru or Rechrann identified as Rathlin Island (see Index of Places). It thus gives fairly solid grounds for thinking that Lambay Island was the site of a Columban monastery (the foundation is recorded at 635.3).

3 For this entry, and also 851.2, see D. Ó Corráin, 'High-Kings, Vikings and Other Kings', *Irish Historical Studies*, 21 (1979), 306–9.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

307

4. Bróen son of Ruaidrí, king of the Uí Chremthainn, and his two brothers, that is Fogertach and Bruatur, were killed by their own kinsmen.¹

5. *The death of Cobthach son of Máel Coba, king of Ciarraige Luachra.*

6. *Loch Laíg in the territory of Umall among the Connachta vanished away.*

851

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. (Colgu son of Cellach, **princeps** of Cell Thómmae, Scannal son of Tipraite, **princeps** of Domnach Sechnaill,) Ólchobor *son of Cináed*, king of Cashel,² died.

2. Cináed son of Conaing, king of Ciannacht, was drowned in a cruel lake³ by Máel Sechnaill and by Tigernach, in spite of his being guaranteed the protection of the nobles of Ireland and of the Heir of Patrick in particular.

3. The coming of the **Dubgennti** to Áth Cliath, and they made a great slaughter of the **Findgail** and plundered the **longphort**, both people and property.

4. The **Dubgennti** made a raid at Lind Duachaill and many of them were slaughtered.

5. Congalach son of Írgalach, king of Coílle Follamain, dies.

6. A royal assembly was held in Armagh, including Máel Sechnaill and the nobles of Leth Cuinn and Matodán and the nobles of Conchobor's **coiced**

1 Cf. 851.7. These men all belonged to the Uí Nad Sluaig branch of the Uí Chremthainn, rulers of Fernmag: *CGH* i.422.

2 'and abbot of Imlech nÍbair', AI. He appears to have been the last king of Munster to derive from the Éoganacht Locha Léin: Byrne, *IKHK* 214. It is also striking that he may have come to the kingship *via* the abbacy of Imlech nÍbair/Emly, since that was the principal monastery of Munster, situated in the territory of the Éoganacht Áine, while the main monastery associated with the Éoganacht Locha Léin was Ard Fertae/Ardfert, near Tralee in Co. Kerry (Q 78 21). To judge by (a) the opening of the *Navigatio S. Brendani*, ed. C. Selmer, § 1, and (b) the 'West Munster Synod' (ed. Meyer, 'The Laud Genealogies', 315–16), corroborated by the later *Life of Brendan*, ed. Plummer, *Vitae*, i.98, and (c) Adomnán, *Life of St Columba*, i.26; iii.17, the patron-saint of Ardfert belonged to a minor people called the Altraige but was claimed by more powerful neighbours, either the Éoganacht Locha Léin or (especially from the late eighth century) the Ciarraige Luachra.

3 Cf. AU 912.3 (disregard the translation), CS 911. These examples suggest that there was something entitled 'the cruel lake', namely a lake or pool used for executions (perhaps a practice imitated from the Vikings: see *IKHK* 263). The verse added in the lower margin of AU says that Cináed was taken 'in a halter to a pit'.

and Dermait and Féthgna with the congregation of Patrick and Suairlech with the clergy of Meath.¹

7. Cairell son of Ruaidrí, king of Loch nUaithne, was treacherously killed before the oratory of Tigernach in Cluain Éois by the Conailli of Fernmag.²

8. Echu son of Cernach, king of the Fir Rois, was killed by the **gentiles**.

9. Tipraite grandson of Báethenach, abbot of Lismore, fell asleep.

852

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. Two heirs of Patrick, that is Forindán, **scriba** and bishop and anchorite, and Diarmait, the most learned of all the **doctores** of Europe, rested.

1 Compare 859.3. The secular and ecclesiastical divisions implied by this entry do not coincide. 'Conchobor's Province' is a term for Ulster (east of the Bann, the modern counties of Antrim and Down). Leth Cuinn here excludes Ulster. On the other hand, the congregation of Patrick includes the clergy of Ulster, of Airgialla (approximately the counties of Armagh, Monaghan, Tyrone and much of Londonderry), and probably of Cenél nÉogain, while Mide here probably includes not just the lands of Cland Cholmáin but also those of the other Southern Uí Néill, of Brega and Tethbae. Suairlech was the abbot of Clonard, as shown by 859.3. The implication may be that the northern half of Ireland was divided between two ecclesiastical domains, probably corresponding to synods, over which the abbots of Armagh and Clonard presided. These domains normally corresponded to the spheres of authority of the Northern and Southern Uí Néill. Hence, to bring together such an assembly at Armagh was a notable assertion of authority by Máel Sechnaill, himself of the Southern Uí Néill dynasty of Cland Cholmáin. Although it was called a *rígdál*, 'royal meeting', it was not, as were some other examples, held on a provincial boundary (see *ECI* 279–80).

2 This event is likely to be related to 850.4. The entry is also an excellent illustration of the tensions arising from the interplay of ethnic, dynastic and territorial divisions. Loch nUaithne (Lough Ooney, H 560 300) was a crannóg and the royal seat of the kingdom of Fernmag, from approximately Monaghan Town to Upper Lough Erne west of Clones (the Cluain Éois of this entry). The rulers of Fernmag were the Uí Nad Sluaig branch of the Uí Chremthainn (the other branch, Síl nDaiméne, ruled the neighbouring kingdom to the north from their royal seat at Clogher). The principal territory of the Conailli was Mag Muirthemne, the plain around Dundalk; but the Conailli of Fernmag are also mentioned in the genealogies, *CGH* i.139 (140 b 52), where the ancestor of a cadet branch of the Uí Chremthainn, brother to the common ancestor of Síl nDaiméni and Uí Nad Sluaig, is said to be 'among the Conailli of Fernmag'; this may mean that the rulers of these Conailli was supplied, not by themselves, but by this cadet branch. There was also a group of Corcu Óche in Fernmag (they were mainly settled in the west of Co. Limerick), probably associated with the monastery of Druim Snechtae (Drumsnat, H 607 309), founded by Mo Lua moccu Óche (namely of the Corcu Óche): Heist, *Vitae*, 384 (*Vita II S. Lugidi*, § 11); Meyer, 'Laud Genealogies', 307.27.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

309

2. The laying waste of Armagh by the **Gaill** of Lind *Duachail* on the day of Summer-Easter.¹
3. The complement of 160 ships of **Findgennti** reached Snám Aigneoh to give battle with the **Dubgennti**; they were fighting for three days and three nights, but the victory was won by the **Dubgennti** so that their opponents left their ships in their hands. Stain escaped by flight and Iercne, having been beheaded, lay dead.
4. Móengal, abbot of Ardd Sratha, and Cenn Fáelad son of Ultán, **sapiens** of Both Conais, and Lergal **princeps** of Othan, fell asleep.
5. Fogertach son of Máel Bresail, king of the Airgialla, dies.
6. Cathal son of Dubán, king of the Uí Duach of Arcatros, dies.
7. Forbasach son of Máel Uidir, **princeps** of Cell Mór Cind Eich, dies.
8. A slaughter of **Gaill** at the islands of eastern Brega, and another slaughter at Ráith Aldáin among the Ciannacht in the same month.
9. *Colum son of Airechtach, abbot of Cork, rested.*
10. *Fechtgná became heir of Patrick.*
- [11. Áilgennán son of Donngal took the kingship of Cashel. AI]

853

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. Ailill son of Robartach, **princeps** of Lusca, and Flann son of Rechtabra, abbot of Liath Mancháin, and Ailgenán son of Donngal, king of Cashel, died.
3. Amláim, son of the king of Laithlind, came to Ireland, and the **Gaill** of Ireland gave hostages to him, and tribute was paid by the Irish.²
4. Echtigern son of Guaire, king of the Leinstermen Desgabair, was killed treacherously by Bruatar son of Áed and by Cerball son of Dúngal; and Bruatar son of Áed was killed treacherously by his companions on the eighth day after the killing of Echtigern.
5. Bishop Flaithnia, abbot of Birr, died.
6. Cernach son of Máel Bresail, king of Cuib, dies.

¹ Mac Airt and Mac Niocaill translate *die Samchasc* 'the day following Summer-Lent', but see note in CS: it was the first Sunday after 40 days from Whitsun.

² D. Ó Corráin, 'The Vikings in Scotland and Ireland in the Ninth Century', *Peritia*, 12 (1998), 296–339, at 300–20, argues that Laithlind (Lothlann, Lochlann) was the Viking kingdom in the Hebrides.

310

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

7. Cathmál¹ son of Tomaltach, **lethrí** of the Ulstermen, was killed by the **Nordmanni**.

854

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. Tuathal son of Máel Brigte, king of the Uí Dúnlainge, was treacherously killed by his kinsmen.²
3. Máel Sechnaill, king of Tara, went against the men of Munster to Indeúin of the Déissi and their hostages were handed over.
4. *Indrechtach descendant of Fínnachta*, the heir of Colum Cille, an excellent **sapiens**, on the 12th of March suffered martyrdom at the hands of the English.
5. Domnach Mór was plundered by both Tigernach and Fland son of Conaing, but it was Fland who won the victory.
6. *Muirgel, queen of the Leinstermen, died.*

855

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. Cathán,³ abbess of Kildare, dies.
2. Snow was up to men's belts on 23rd of April.
3. Áed son of Niall went on a raid among the Ulstermen; and he left Connecán son of Colmán and Flaithbertach son of Niall and many others behind [dead].
4. Fínsnechtae was killed by treachery, that is the son of Máel Brigte.
5. Ruidgus son of Macnia, abbot of Mainister Buíti, was drowned.
6. Ailill abbot of Achad Bó, (Robartach abbot of Inis Caín Dega, **scriba**, and Muiredach, king of Ardd Ciannachtae,) die.

856

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. There was much ice and frost so that the principal lakes and the chief rivers of Ireland could be crossed by those on foot and by

1 Cathal, CS.

2 Tuathal may have been son of Muiredach rather than Máel Brigte: this suggestion depends on a correction (*nó* Muridaig) in the *LL* regnal list of Leinster (*LL* i.182).

3 Catian, CS.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

311

horsemen from the 23 November until 7 January. A stormy (and harsh) year.

2. Máel Sechnaill son of Máel Ruanaid was in Cashel and he took the hostages of Munster.

3. A great war between the **gennti** and Máel Sechnaill together with **Gallgoidil**.

4. *The killing of Gormán son of Lonán, **rigdamnae** of Cashel, by **gennti**, in Loch Ceann.*¹

5. The oratory of Lusca was burnt by the **Nordmanni**.

6. A great rout was inflicted by Áed son of Niall on the **Gallgoidil** in Glenn Foichle, and a very great number of them were slaughtered by him.

7. Horm, leader of the **Dubgennti**, was killed by Ruaidrí son of Meirminn, king of the Britons.²

8. Suibne descendant of Roichlech, **scriba** and anchorite, abbot of Les Mór,³ Cormac of Láthrach Briúin, **scriba** and bishop, rested in peace.

9. Sodomna, bishop of Sláne, suffered a martyr's death.

10. *The death of Niall son of Gillán after being without food and without drink for thirty years.*

[11. Máel Guala son of Donngal took the kingship of Cashel. AI]

857

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. Ímar and Amlaíb routed Caittil the Fair with his **Gallgoidil** in the lands of Munster.

2. Móengal, abbot of Fobar, and Siadal of Dísert Ciaráin, rested.

3. Matudán son of Muiredach, king of the Ulstermen, dies.

4. Three persons were burnt in Tailtiu by fire from heaven.

5. A very great gale, and it caused destruction of trees and broke up islands in loughs.⁴

6. Cellach said:

Since the fair fateful synod
of Nicaea upon noble concerns,

1 A marginal addition in CS.

2 Rhodri son of Merfyn, king of Gwynedd.

3 This person may be the person commemorated as SUIBNE MAC CONHUIDIR in an inscription at Lismore, *CIIC* ii, no. 934 (Lionard, 'Early Irish Grave-Slabs', 161).

4 Presumably crannogs (usually in the annals 'the island of Loch . . .' refers to a crannog).

[it is] the third year — it is not for the sake of lies —
and thirty and five hundred.

7. *Bran son of Scannlán, king of Gabrán, [dies].*

858

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January.

2. Cumsuth, bishop and anchorite, **princeps** of Cluain Iraird, rested in peace.

3. Cináed son of Ailpín, king of the Picts, and Æthelwulf, king of the English, died.

4. Tipraite Bán, abbot of Tír dá Glas, [died].

5. Máel Sechnaill son of Máel Ruanaid, together with the men of Ireland, came into the lands of Munster and stopped for ten nights at the Neim, and he plundered them as far as the sea southwards,¹ having defeated their kings at Carn Lugdach; and a **lethrí** of the Déisi, Máelchrón son of Muiredach, was left there. Máel Sechnaill then took the hostages of Munster from Bélat Gabráin² to Inis Tarbnai off the west coast of Ireland, and from Dún Cermnai to Ára Airthir.³

6. A rainy autumn and very harmful to the crops.

7. *Cellach son of Guaire, king of the Leinstermen Dessgabair, dies.*

8. *In the territory of Araid Tíre Cerball and Ímar defeated Cenél Fiachach together with the **Gallgoidil** of Leth Cuinn, that is, 6,400 was their number.*

[9. The harrying of Leinster by Cerball son of Dúnlán, and he took their hostages including Cormac son of Dúnlán and Suithenán son of Artúr. AFM, FA]⁴

¹ 'A great hosting by which Munster was burnt in one day was led by Máel Sechnaill son of Máel Ruanaid with the men of Ireland', CS.

² Comar Tri nUisce, 'the Confluence of the Three Waters', namely of the Barrow, the Nore and the Siur near Waterford, CS. Cf. 'The Laud Genealogies', ed. Meyer, 314.27.

³ From the Pass of Gowran to Dursey Island (E to W) and from Kinsale Head to Inisheer in the Aran Islands (S to N).

⁴ Suithenen, AFM, Suitheman FA.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

313

859

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. Suairlech, abbot of Achad Bó, (Ailill of Banbán, abbot of Birra, Máel Coba descendant of Fáelán, abbot of Cluain Uama,) Fáelgus, abbot of Ross Cré, fell asleep in peace.

2. Amlaíb and Ímar and Cerball led a great army into Mide.¹

3. A royal meeting of the nobles of Ireland was held at the Ráith of Áed son of Brecc², including Máel Sechnaill, king of Tara, and Féthgna, **comarbae** of Patrick, and Suairlech, **comarbae** of Finnio, in order to establish peace and harmony among the men of Ireland; and, as a result of that meeting, Cerball, king of Osraige, granted full authority to Patrick's **samad** and to his **comarbae**; and it was then that Osraige was alienated to Leth Cuinn, and Máel Guala, king of Munster, appointed sureties for its alienation.³

4. Máel Guala, king of Munster, was killed by **Nordmanni** by *stoning*.

5. Sechonnán son of Conaing, king of Carraic Brachaide, dies.

860

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January.⁴ Máel Sechnaill, king of Tara, led a hosting of the Leinstermen and Munster and the Connachta and the Southern Uí Néill into the North, and they stopped at Mag nDumai close to Armagh. Áed son of Niall and Flann son of Conaing attacked their fortified camp in the night, and

1 AI: 'Cerball son of Donngal (*recte* Dúnlán) with the Munstermen went on a hosting among the Uí Néill from Martinmas to the Feast of (. . .) and harried them as far as Sliab Fuait and the North gave hostages to him.' By substituting Donngal in place of Dúnlán, the Munster annalist makes it appear as if Cerball were the brother of the king of Munster; he also omits any mention of Vikings. This expedition was presumably the precipitating cause of the cession of Osraige to Leth Cuinn, recorded in the next entry.

2 The monastery of Rahugh (< Ráith Áeda).

3 The last clause uses the language of the law of contract: see *Berrad Airechta*, transl. R. Chapman Stacey, § 51, d., in T. M. Charles-Edwards *et al.* (eds.), *Lawyers and Laymen* (Cardiff, 1986), 218. The passage envisages two legal acts: the first is by Cerball, acknowledging the authority of Armagh over Osraige; the second is by Máel Gualai alienating Osraige to Leth Cuinn and thus to the overlordship of Máel Sechnaill. Although the agents are different, the ecclesiastical authority of Armagh may have been seen as a corollary of the secular authority of the ruler of Leth Cuinn.

4 In AFM two obits are prefixed: Óengus, abbot of Cluain Fertae Mo Lua, a notable scholar, and Colmán, abbot of Dom Liacc.

they slew people in the midst of the camp; and Áed was then defeated and left many behind dead (while Máel Sechnaill's army remained in its position).¹

2. Áed son of Dub dá Bairenn, king of the Uí Fhigenti, dies.

3. Flannacán son of Colmán dies.

4. Niall son of Iallán, who had suffered paralysis for thirty-four years, and who was moved by frequent visions both false and true, rested in Christ.²

[5. The fleet of Port Láirge was defeated by Cerball at Achad Meic Erclaighe. AFM]³

861

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. Áed son of Niall, together with **Gaill**, plundered Mide.

2. Gormlaith daughter of Donnchad, the most delightful queen of the Irish, died after undergoing penance.⁴

3. *Máel Sechnaill son of Máel Ruanaid won the battle of Druim dá Maige against the **Gaill** of Áth Cliath.*

[4. Cenn Fáelad son of Muchthigern took the kingship of Cashel. AI]

[5. The renewal of the **óenach** of Roigne by Cerball. AFM, FA]⁵

862

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. Domnall son of Ailpín, king of the Picts, died.

2. Áed son of Niall, *the king of Ailech*, (with the kings of the **Gaill**) entered Mide — and with Flann son of Conaing — in order to plunder Mide.

1 A fuller version is in FA § 279.

2 On Niall see D. Whitelock, 'Bishop Ecgrid, Pehtréd and Niall', in D. Whitelock *et al.* (eds.), *Ireland and Mediaeval Europe: Studies in Memory of Kathleen Hughes* (Cambridge, 1982), 47–52.

3 A much longer and more entertaining account of Cerball's victory is in FA § 277.

4 In the *Banshenchas*, ed. Dobbs, *RC* 48 (1931), 186, she is described as the mother of Áed Findliath (king of Tara, *ob.* 879.1), which implies that she was the wife of Niall (Caille) son of Áed, king of Tara, *ob.* 846.3.

5 FA says only that Cerball held the *óenach* rather than that he renewed it. Roigne (also Mag Roigni) was probably the ancient heart of Osraige to judge by the mentions of it in *Tírechán*, *Collectanea*, c. 51, and *VT*² 2279. It included the land from Kilkenny south-west to the Co. Tipperary border. Domnach Mór Roigni, *Vita S. Caimnechi*, c. 47 (ed. Heist, *Vitae*, 194), may be identified with Donaghmore townland, two miles south-west of Kilkenny, S 496 534.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

315

3. Fínán of Cluain Chaín, bishop and anchorite, Muirgus, anchorite of Armagh, completed their lives in peace.
4. *Dálach son of Máel Ráitte, abbot of Cluain Iraird, rested.*
5. Máel Sechnaill son of Máel Ruanaid, king of all Ireland, died on the 30th of November, a Tuesday, in the sixteenth year of his reign.¹
6. Ruarc son of Bróen, king of the Uí Dúnlainge, was killed by the Uí Néill.²
 7. Máel Odor descendant of Tindred, the most expert in medicine of the Irish, dies.
 8. *Áed Finnliath son of Niall begins to rule.*
 - [9. The destruction of the **longphort** of Rothlaib by Cennétig son of Gáethín, ruler of Loígsi; and Conall Ultach and Luirgnén, with many others of his company, were killed. AFM, FA]³

863

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. Áed son of Cumscach, king of the Uí Niallín, died.

1 The 30 November was a Monday in 862 but a Tuesday in 863 (cf. p. 42). The title, 'king of Ireland', is confirmed by part of an inscription on the high cross of Kinnitty which reads (italicized capitals extend abbreviations): *OROIT DO RIG MAELSECHNAILL MAC MAELRUANAID / OROIT AR RIG HERENN*, 'A prayer for King Mael Sechnaill son of Mael Ruanaid, / a prayer on behalf of the king of Ireland' (L. de Paor, 'The High Crosses of Tech Theille (Tihilly), Kinnitty, and Related Sculpture', in E. Rynne (ed.), *Figures from the Past* [Dublin, 1987], 140–1). Similarly, a fragmentary inscription on the north panel of the West Cross at Durrow reads (letters in square brackets are no longer legible): *OROIT DO M[AEL] / SECHNA[ILL] / RIG HERE[NN]*, 'A prayer for Máel Sechnaill, king of Ireland': D. Ó Murchadha and G. Ó Murchú, 'Fragmentary Inscriptions from the West Cross at Durrow, the South Cross at Clonmacnois, and the Cross of Kinnitty', *JRSAI* 118 (1988), 57–61.

2 Or possibly Ruarc son of Bran: see 843.3 n. In AFM Ruarc has two obits: one (s.a. 859 = 861) is an entry from an Osraige standpoint: 'An army was led by Cerball into Mide to come to the aid of Máel Sechnaill against Áed son of Niall and Amlaíb; there Ruarc son of Bráen fell at the hands of the Uí Néill.' The implication appears to be that Ruarc was involved with the campaign recorded in 862.2, and that he was subject to Amlaíb (Óláfr), based at Dublin. In this entry he is son of Bróen; but in the following year there is another obit, in which the father's name is Bran.

3 *The Fragmentary Annals*, ed. Radner, § 308, add that Rothlaib's fleet had shortly before come from Lochlann; and they also claim that the victory was won by Cerball son of Dúnlang, king of Osraige, as well as Cennétig son of Gáithíne. The *longphort* of this group of Vikings has been identified with Dunrally, N 63 01, on the west side of the Barrow opposite Clonai Andobur, for which see 845.12: Kelly and Maas, 'Vikings on the Barrow', 30–2; see also R. Ó Floinn, 'The Archaeology of the Early Viking Age in Ireland', in Clarke *et al.* (eds.), *Ireland and Scandinavia in the Early Viking Age*, 163.

3. Muiredach son of Máel Dúin, **secnap** of Armagh and king of the Airthir, was killed by Domnall son of Áed son of Niall.¹

4. *Máel Pátraic son of Fínchú, bishop and **adbar abbad** of Armagh, rested.*

5. Muirecán son of Diarmait, king of Náss and of Eastern Life, was killed by **Nordmanni**.²

6. The **Gaill** searched the cave of Achad Alddai and of Cnodbae, and the cave of Fert Boadán above Dubad, and the cave of the Wife of Angoba, something which had not been done before; on this expedition three kings of the **Gaill** plundered the land of Flann son of Conaing, that is, Amlaíb and Ímar and Auisle; and Lorcán son of Cathal, king of Mide, accompanied them.³

7. *Daniél descendant of Luaithide, abbot of Corcach and Lis Mór, was killed.*⁴

8. *The Connachta were plundered by Áed son of Niall.*

[9. The killing of the Gaill in Fertae na Caírech by Cerball; and forty heads were left to him, and he expelled them from the territory. AFM]

864

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. Lorcán son of Cathal, king of Mide, was blinded by Áed son of Niall, king of Tara.⁵

2. Conchobor son of Donnchad, **lethrí** of Mide, was put to death in water at Cluain Iraird by Amlaíb, king of the **Gaill**.

3. A great defeat was inflicted by Áed son of Niall and Flann son of Conaing on Anfíd son of Áed together with the Ulstermen in the land of Conailli Cerd.

1 He may be the son of the Máel Dúin son of Donngal in the genealogy of the Uí Bresail, a branch of the Airthir, *CGH* i.182 (146 f 2). If so, his grandfather Donngal's obit is at 791.1. His father, Máel Dúin son of Donngal, may be the steward of Armagh, whose obit is at 810.1.

2 In some regnal lists Muirecán is reckoned to have been a king of Leinster: E. Bhreathnach, 'Kings, the Kingship of Leinster and the Regnal Poems of *Laidshenchas Laigen: A Reflection of Dynastic Politics in Leinster, 650–1150*', in A. P. Smyth (ed.), *Seanchas*, 306.

3 Lorcán son of Cathal was of the Luigni of Mide; cf. 901.1.

4 'The repose of Dainél abbot of Lismore and Cork' (AI), suggesting a non-violent death. In AFM he is described as descendant of Liaithide. A notable poem is ascribed to him: G. Murphy, *Early Irish Lyrics*, no. 7, where, in the introductory prose, he is similarly 'descendant of Liathaite'.

5 Lorcán was of the Luigni: see 901.1 for the death of his son.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

317

- [4. Cerball made a raid on the Leinstermen; and the Leinstermen raided the men of Osraige a fortnight later. AFM]
5. Muiredach son of Niall, abbot of Lugmad and other churches, dies.
6. Áedgen the Briton, bishop of Kildare, and also a **scriba** and an anchorite and an old man of about 116 years, rested.
7. *Cermud son of Catharnach*,¹ **toisech** of Corcu Baiscinn, was killed by **gentes**.
- [8. The harrying of the Éoganacht by Cerball; and he reached Fir Maige Féne; and he took the hostages of the **aithechthuatha** of Munster; and the Uí Óengusa of the South were all harried by him in the one year. AFM]²

865

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. An eclipse of the sun on the 1st of January and an eclipse of the moon in the same month.³
2. Cellach son of Ailill, abbot of Kildare and abbot of Iona, fell asleep in the land of the Picts.⁴
- [3. Luchairén — namely the father of Écertach — son of Éogan son of Áedacán son of Torbach, **scriba** and anchorite in Clonmacnois, died. AFM]
4. Tigernach son of Fócarta, king of Loch nGabor and **lethrí** of Brega, died.
5. The Britons were expelled from their land by the English, and they were made captive in Maen Conain.⁵
6. Tadgg son of Diarmait, king of the Uí Chennselaig, was (treacherously)

1 Cathasach AClon.

2 By the Uí Óengusa of the South is probably meant all those in South Munster descended from Óengus son of Nad Froích, in particular the Éoganacht Glendamnach, overlords of Fir Maige Féne (around Fermoy, Co. Cork). The Éoganacht Chaisil, also descended from Óengus, were not in South but in East Munster.

3 Schöve, *Chronology of Eclipses and Comets*. 192–3.

4 Herbert, *Iona, Kells, and Derry*, 73 n. 24, suggests that this Kildare was in Scotland, but cf. the Leinster links with Scotland indicated by AU 913.1. It is questionable whether an Irish annalist would have placed an obscure Scottish Cell Dara before Iona.

5 Mac Airt and Mac Niocaill take *i mMaen Chonain* as *i mMóin Chonáin*, ‘in the Bog of Conán’, but *Maen* may be Brittonic *maen* ‘stone’. In the *Fragmentary Annals*, § 314, there is a different entry on this event which relates it to Gwynedd in particular: ‘In this year, that is, the third year of the reign of Áed Findliath, the English came among the Britons of Gwynedd, and the English expelled the Britons from the land.’

killed by his kinsmen and his people.

7. Conmal, **equonimus** of Tamlachtae, and Tuathal son of Artgus, chief bishop of Fortriu and abbot of Dún Caillenn, fell asleep.¹

8. *Colmán son of Dúnlang, king of the Fothairt Tíre, was killed by his own kindred.*

9. *Manchéne, bishop of Leithglenn, died.*²

866

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. Amlaíb and Auisle went into Fortriu with the **Gaill** of Ireland and of Britain, and they plundered the entire Pictish people³ and took their hostages.⁴

2. Colcu and Áed, two abbots of Mainister Buiti, died in the same year.

3. Cernachán son of Cumuscach, king of Ráith Airthir, was treacherously killed by Móracán son of Áedacán.

4. Áed son of Niall plundered all the **longphuirt**⁵ of the **Gaill**, that is, the coastland of the North,⁶ both⁷ Cenél nÉogain and Dál nAraidi, and he took their heads⁸ and the flocks and herds of their **longphuirt**⁹ after battle.

5. The **Gaill** were defeated in battle at Loch Febail by Áed son of Niall and by Cenél nÉogain, and (from there) twelve score of their heads were taken

1 For Tuathal, see Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 174: since Dunkeld was in Atholl, his two offices represent a major accumulation of power; Anderson infers that Dunkeld, and therefore part of Atholl, was at this date reckoned to be part of Fortriu, but this seems to me an unnecessary interpretation; compare 875.1, where the monasteries of which the two bishops of Kildare were superiors were at some distance from Kildare itself, one in Uí Fhailgi, the other in Uí Chennselaig. Bannerman, 'The Scottish Takeover of Pictland', 79, follows Anderson.

2 AClon; AFM has it at the beginning of its corresponding annal (863).

3 *Cruithentuath*.

4 According to AClon the hostages were 'brought from thence . . . in sign of subjection A.D. 871'; the hostage-bringing is thus identified as that mentioned below s.a. 871.2. CS omits this entry. The Scottish Chronicle's chronology for the reign of Custantin son of Cináed is not entirely clear, but it records successive attacks by Vikings on the Picts (ed. Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 250; also ed. Hudson, 'The Scottish Chronicle', *SHR* 77 (1998), 129–61, at 148). Cf. 875.3.

5 'a fort' AClon.

6 'that is, the coastland of the North' is added by the main scribe of AU above the line, but it seems to be a correction required by syntax and sense rather than a gloss; it is in AClon.

7 'between' AClon.

8 *cennlai*, transl. 'jewels' AClon.

9 'from thence' AClon.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

319

to the one place.¹

[6. Sruthar and Sléibte and Achad Arglais were plundered by the men of Osraige. AFM]

7. Loch Léibinn was turned into blood so that there were clots of blood like little lungs around its edge.²

[8. Jarl Tomair plundered Cluain Ferta Brénainn and Brénainn killed him on the third day after he had reached his **longphort**. AI]

[9. Cernachán son of Cumuscach, lord of Ráith Airthir, was killed by Muirecán son of Áedacán. AFM]

[10. The fleet of Eochail was defeated by the Déssi and their **longphort** was destroyed. AFM]

[11. A slaughter of the **Gaill** by the north of Osraige, [and] by Cennétig son of Gáethín at Men Droichet. AFM]

867

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. Máel Dúin son of Áed, king of Ailech, rested in clerical status after prolonged suffering.

2. Robartach, bishop and **scriba** of Findglas, and Conall, bishop of Cell Scíre, and Coscrach of Tech Taille, **scriba** and anchorite, and Ógedchar abbot of Condairi and Lann Ela,³ and Cormacc, descendant of Liathán, (**scriba** and) bishop and anchorite, all slept in Christ.⁴

3. Máel Tuile, abbot of Ára Airthir, rested.

4. Guaire son of Dub dá Boirenn dies.

5. Abán son of Cináed, **rigdamnae** of the Connachta is slain by fire by Sochlachán son of Diarmait.⁵

6. Ausle, one of three kings of the heathens, was killed by his brothers (through trickery and kin-slaying).

1 In AU this entry is an appendage of the previous one. A longer version appears in AFM; in FA there is a later addition stating that the learned declared that the person who incited Áed against the Vikings was his wife Land, sister of Cerball son of Dúngal, formerly wife of Máel Sechnaill and also mother of Cennétig son of Gáethíne.

2 Loch Léibinn is Loch Leane, near Fore in Co. Westmeath; hence this entry is separate from the previous ones.

3 'and Lann Ela' only in AClon and in an interlinear addition by the main hand in AU. Cf. Doherty, 'The Cult of St Patrick', 89–90, *ECI* 61–5.

4 Normally a **scriba** would be ascribed to a church; this may have been assumed, since Cloyne was within the kingdom of the Uí Liatháin (or their branch the Uí Maic Caille).

5 This entry in AU is in Irish.

7. A battle won by the **Dubgail** against the English of the North in York, in which fell Ælli, king of the Northern English.¹

8. The burning of Amlaíb's fort at Cluain Dolcain by the son of Gaíthíne and by Máel Ciarán son of Rónán, and the aforesaid **duces** slew a hundred leaders from among the nobles of the **Gaill** on the same day around Cluain Dolcain.²

9. Muiredach son of Cathal, king of the Uí Chremthainn, died of a prolonged paralysis.

868

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. Cellach son of Cumuscach, abbot of Fobar, a young man, **sapiens** and of outstanding ability, died.

2. Connmach, abbot of Clonmacnois, fell asleep in Christ on the night of the 1st of January; *he was of Cenél Echach of the Gaill*.³

3. Daniel, abbot of Glenn dá Locha and of Tamlachtae, and Coímán son of Dálach, abbot of Dom Liacc, *rested*.

4. *Fergus of Ross Ailithre, scriba, rested.*

5. *On the 6th of September, Áed son of Niall, king of Tara, and Conchobor son of Tadc, king of the Connachta, won a battle at Cell of the Uí Daigri over the Uí Néill of Brega and the Leinstermen and a great army of the Gaill, that is, three hundred or more, and five thousand of Flann son of Conaing, and one thousand of Áed Finnliath, in which Flann son of Conaing, king of all Brega, and Diarmait son of Eterscéle, king of Loch nGabor, fell; and in this battle very many of the gentiles were slain; and Fachtna son of Máel Dúin, rígdamnae of the North, fell in the counter-attack of the battle, and also many others.*

6. Congal son of Fedach, abbot of Cell Delga, **scriba**, *rested*.

7. An unprecedented eruption of water from Sliab Cualann with small black fishes.

8. A gale at Martinmas [11th of November].

9. Rechtabra son of Murchad, abbot of Corcach Mór, fell asleep.

1 Cf. ASC, AC 867 and Asser's Life of King Alfred, cc. 26–7, trans. S. Keynes and M. Lapidge, *Alfred the Great: Asser's Life of King Alfred and Other Contemporary Sources*, Penguin Classics (Harmondsworth, 1983), p. 76.

2 See Doherty, 'The Vikings in Ireland: A Review', in Clarke *et al.* (eds.), *Ireland and Scandinavia in the Early Viking Age*, 307–8.

3 *do Cinel Echach Gall dó*, CS. Presumably Cenél nEchach was an Irish kindred within territory controlled by the *Gaill* (which might include the Insi Gall, 'Islands of the Foreigners', namely the Hebrides).

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

321

869

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. Martan *of the Dartraige of Daiminis*, abbot of Clonmacnois and of Daiminis, **scriba**, Niallán, bishop of Sláne, fell asleep.¹
2. Cormac son of Éladach, abbot of Saiger, bishop and **scriba**, completed his life in old age.
3. *Dúnlang son of Muiredach, king of North and South Leinster*,² dies.
4. Flann son of Ferchar, **equonimus** of Armagh (and **princeps** of Lann Léire), completed — alas! — a short life.³
5. Máel Ciaráin son of Rónán, royal champion of eastern Ireland and a warrior engaged in fighting the **Gaill**, was killed.
6. Cernach son of Eochu, **toísech** of the Mugdornai of Brega, Ruadacán son of Niall, **toísech** of the Uí Fhorindáin, died.
7. Amlaíb sacked Armagh and burnt it together with its oratories; 1,000 were either taken away or killed, and much plunder was also taken.
8. Donnócán son of Cétfaid, king of the Uí Chennselaig, was treacherously slain by a companion.
9. Ailill of Clochar, **scriba** and bishop, abbot of Clochar of the Sons of Daiméne, fell asleep.
10. Dubthach son of Máel Tuile, the most learned Latinist of all Europe, fell asleep in Christ.
11. Máel Brigte son of Spelán, king of the Conailli, died after taking clerical status.

870

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. Suairlech of Ind Eidnén, bishop and anchorite and abbot of Cluain Iraird, the best teacher of religion in all Ireland, rested.

1 On this entry, see Byrne, 'Chiasmus and Hyperbaton in the Annals of Ulster', 60–1. This may be the person commemorated as MARTHINE, a variant form of the name, in an inscription at Clonmacnois, *CIIC* 692 (Lionard, 'Early Irish Grave-Slabs', 161).

2 *debulaigen*, CS, for *Diabul-Laigen*, literally 'of the Double Leinstermen'; he ruled over southern Leinster, dominated by the Uí Chennselaig, as well as over northern Leinster, the home of the Uí Dúnlainge, to which he belonged.

3 CS says only that he died. His father may have been the Ferchar son of Muiredach, **princeps** of Lann Léire, whose obit is at 850.1.

2. Áed son of Niall overran the Leinstermen from Áth Cliath to Gabrán;¹ (Cerball son of Dúngal, with the number he could collect, invaded them as far as Dún mBolc. The Leinstermen attacked Cerball's fortified camp, and they killed the son of Gaíthíne and others, and they were thrown back in flight together with their king, that is, Muiredach son of Bran, and some of them were killed.)

3. Dálach son of Muirchertach, **dux** of Cenél Conaill, was killed by his own kindred.

4. Diarmait son of Diarmait slew a man in Armagh, in front of the door of the house of Áed, king of Tara.

5. *Gérán son of Díchoisc,*² *abbot of Saiger, Diarmait, abbot of Fernae, Dub dá Thuile, abbot of Liath Mór Mo Chóemóc, and the anchorite Máelodor, abbot of Daiminis*³ (and the abbot of Dísert Ciaráin Belaig Dúin, that is, Cumscuth, **scriba** and bishop, Comgán the Tall, anchorite of Tamlachtae, foster-son of Máel Ruain, Condla, anchorite of Druim Cara of Ard Ciannachtae — all completed their lives in Christ).

6. The siege of Ail Chluathe by the **Nordmanni**, that is, Amlaíb and Ímar, two kings of the **Nordmanni**; they besieged that fortress and destroyed it at the end of four months and they sacked it.⁴

7. Máel Sechnaill son of Niall, **lethrí** of Southern Brega, was killed treacherously by Ulf **Dubgall**.

8. Cobthach son of Muiredach, **princeps** of Kildare, fell asleep.

871

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January.⁵ Cathalán son of Indrechtach, **lethrí** of the Ulstermen, was treacherously killed at the instigation of Áed.

2. Amlaíb and Ímar returned to Áth Cliath from Britain with two hundred ships, and very great plunder of men, of English and Britons (and Picts) was brought with them to Ireland in captivity.

3. The storming of Dún Sobairche, which had not been achieved before: **Gaill** were at it together with Cenél nÉogain.

1 Gabruan, AU.

2 The Irish form of the name recorded in AClon is elucidated by AFM.

3 In AFM he is also entitled a bishop.

4 In 872.5 the king of the Britons is no longer entitled king of Ail Chluathe, Dumbarton, but king of Srath Cluathe, in Welsh Ystrad Glud, Strathclyde.

5 There is a gap in AClon from 871 to 883 inclusive.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

323

4. Ailill son of Dúnlang, king of the Leinstermen, was killed by the **Nordmanni**.
5. Bishop Ailill, abbot of Fobar, fell asleep in Christ.
 6. Cú Roí son of Aldnia, of Inis Clothrann and Fochlaid of Mide, abbot, **sapiens**, and the most learned in the histories of the Irish, fell asleep in Christ.
 7. Colcu son of Máel Tuile, **sacerdos** and anchorite, abbot of Cluain Conairi Thommáin, rested.
 8. The **ailithir** Móengal, abbot of Bangor, completed his life well in old age.
 9. Máel Mide son of Cumuscach, **secnap** of Clonmacnois, dies.
 - [10. The Connachta were ravaged by Cerball and by Dúnchad, and Buachail son of Dúnadach fell at their hands. AFM, FA]¹
 - [11. Munster to the west of Luachair was also ravaged by Cerball. AFM, FA]²

872

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. Gnia, **princeps** of Dom Liacc, (anchorite) and bishop (and excellent **scriba**), *died in the 88th year of his life*.
2. Máel Ruanaid son of Máel Caurarda, **dux** of the Uí Macc Cuais of the North, died.
3. Cenn Fáelad descendant of Mochtigern, king of Cashel, rested in peace after prolonged illness.³
4. Ferdomnach, *that is, of the Mugdornai*, **princeps** of Clonmacnois, fell asleep.

¹ This may be the same campaign as that reported at 873.9, the latter perhaps being the version of the Chronicle of Ireland, if it was omitted in AU, and this entry, with the extra information about Buachail son of Dúnadach, coming from the Osraige source used by AFM and FA.

² After this entry there are two further ones in FA, which are not in AFM, which give the name of the father of Amlaíb and Ímar as Gothfráid. The second gives a genealogy of Ímar son of Gothfráid going back three further generations (FA, § 401). On this see D. Ó Corráin, 'The Vikings in Scotland and Ireland in the Ninth Century', 332–3.

³ In AI he is 'descendant of Muchtigern' but in 861.4 and in the Munster king-list (*CGH* i.360) he is son of Mochtigern, and in the king-list is said to have been abbot of Imlech nIbair (Emly); the likelihood is that Muchtigern / Mochtigern is the Mugthigern/Mochthigern of the Éoganacht Airthir Chliach, neighbours of Imlech nIbair, in *CGH* i.209 (150 a 9). If this is correct, 'descendant' must be the correct reading.

5. Artgal, king of the Britons of Srath Cluade, was killed at the instigation of Cusantín son of Cináed.¹
6. Bishop Máel Tuile descendant of Dúnán, **princeps**² of Tuilián, fell asleep (in Christ). *This man was the Máel Tuile who stirred up a battle between the men of Tethbae and the Gailenga and the Fir Chúil, who were disputing Tulén; and the Gailenga and the Fir Chúil were defeated, and the slaughter took place on the **faithche** of the settlement; and Coind[e]r of the Battle was the name given to the place from that day onwards.*
7. Loingsech son of Foillén, **princeps** of Cell Ausaili, dies.
8. Robartach of Dairmag, an excellent **scriba**, rested.
9. Mugrón son of Máel Cothaid, **lethrí** of the Connachta, died.

873

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. (Flaithbertach son of Dub Roip, king of Corcu Mo Druad Ninais,)³ Uathmarán son of Brocán, king of the Uí Fhiachrach Aidne, (Dúnadach son of Rogailnech, king of Cenél Coirpri Móir,) die.
2. Lethlabur son of Loingsech, king of the **Cóiced**, completed his life in old age.
3. Ímar, king of the **Nordmanni** of all Ireland and Britain, completed his life.⁴
4. Dúngal son of Móenach, **princeps** of Inis Caín Dega, rested in peace.
5. Donn Cuan son of Flannacán was killed by Conaing son of Fland by treachery.
6. The **óenach** of Tailtiu was not held, although there was no just or worthy reason, something of which we have not heard since ancient times.
7. Colmán, bishop and **scriba**, abbot of Nóendruim, rested.
8. Flaithbertach son of Muirchertach, **princeps** of Dún Caillden, died.
9. *Dúnchad, king of Cashel, and Cerball with the men of Osraige, harried*

1 In the South Welsh collection, of tenth-century date, known as the Harleian Genealogies, the pedigree given for Strathclyde is that of Artgal's son, Rhun: *Early Welsh Genealogical Tracts*, ed. Bartrum, p. 10, § 5.

2 bishop, CS.

3 Ninais, AFM, Ininis AU; AFM's reading is likely to be correct: see F. J. Byrne, 'Éoganacht Ninussa', *Éigse*, 9 (1958), 18–19.

4 This Ímar (Ívarr) was the ancestor of the main royal line of the Hiberno-Norse, the Uí Ímair.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

325

*the Connachta.*¹

10. The **Gaill** of Áth Cliath harried Munster.²

874

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. Áed son of Fiangus, **princeps** of Ross Comáin, bishop (and an excellent **scriba**, Máel Mórda son of Diarmait, bishop and **scriba**.) *rested*.

2. Torpaid, **princeps** of Tamlachtae, bishop and excellent **scriba**, fell asleep in Christ.

3. Bishop Féthgna, heir of Patrick and the head of religion of all Ireland, rested in peace on the 6th of October.³

4. A hosting by Áed son of Niall against the Leinstermen; and they profaned Cell Ausaili, and other churches were burnt together with their oratories.

5. Cell Mór Maige Ainir was sacked by **Gaill**.

[6. The harrying of the Déisi by Cerball as far as Belach Eochaille. AFM]

875

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. Móengal, **tánaise** of Clonmacnois, and Robartach son of the craftsman,⁴ bishop of Kildare (and an excellent **scriba** and **princeps** of Cell Achaid), (and Lachtnán son of Mochtigern, bishop of Kildare and **princeps** of Fernae).⁵

1 Dúnchad is described as son of Dub dá Bairenn in AFM; AI omit mention of Cerball and Osraige. It is, however, notable that Cerball has, temporarily at least, reverted to the old attachment of Osraige to Munster.

2 AI 873: 'Bárid went with a great fleet from Áth Cliath by sea to the west, where he plundered Ciarraige Luachra under ground, that is, the raid of the caves.' The meaning may be that they plundered treasure placed in souterrains.

3 He is no. 39 in Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List', 326. He may be the Féthgna mentioned in a legal gloss, *Corpus Iuris Hibernici*, ed. D. A. Binchy (Dublin, 1979), ii.421.4–6, as suffering from epilepsy.

4 Robartach m. na Cerda, AU; Robartach m. mc. Cerda, CS; mac Ua Cerda, AFM. *Cerd* 'craftsman (usually silver- and goldsmith), craft'.

5 The appearance of two bishops of Kildare, one the head of a church, Cell Achaid, in the north-west of Leinster, and the other, Fernae, the principal church of the Uí Chennselaig of southern Leinster, illustrates Kildare's pre-eminence in the province. Cf. 787.1 n.

2. Muiredach son of Bran, with the army of the Leinstermen, harried as far as Sliab Monduirn¹ and returned to his own land before evening.
3. The Picts met the **Dubgail** in battle and there was a great slaughter of the Picts.
4. Oistín son of the king of the Nordmanni, Amlaíb, was killed by Albann by treachery.²
5. Macc Óige, **princeps** of Tamlachtae, and Bennachta, bishop of Lusca, fell asleep in peace.
6. Fechnach, abbot of Glenn dá Locha, died.

876

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. Cusantín son of Cináed, king of the Picts, (Cináed, abbot of Achad Bó Cainnig,) Congalach, son of Fínsnechtae, king of the Airgialla, (Fedach, **princeps** of Dísert Diarmata,) die.
2. Coirpre son of Diarmait, king of the Uí Chennselaig, was killed by his kinsmen.
3. The **óenach** of Tailtiu was not held, although there was no just and worthy reason.
4. Domnall, bishop of Corcach, an excellent **scriba**, died a sudden death.³
5. *Rechtabra son of Finnbran, king of the Déisi, rested.*
6. *Éogan of a Well — he was of the Uí Chrimthainn — abbot of Clonmacnois, rested.*

¹ Instead of Sliab Monduirn, AI has Sliab Fuait ('the Few's' Co. Armagh), probably a substitute for a less familiar name. Sliab Monduirn is named in *Táin Bó Cuailnge, Recension I*, ed. C. O'Rahilly (Dublin, 1976), p. 22, as the hill from which the seven-year-old Cú Chulainn, coming from the north past Sliab Fuait, looked out over Brega. To judge by the reference in the Laud Genealogies, ZCP 8 (1912), 307.26–8, it must have been in Cúla Breg. Slieve na Calliagh (N 58 77) has been suggested (F. J. Byrne and P. Francis, 'Two Lives of St Patrick', *JRSAI* 124 (1994), 100) but this seems rather too far west to have been in Cúla Breg; another possibility is Mullagh Hill at N 67 86.

² The Old Norse forms may be Eysteinn son of Óláfr killed by Hálfðanr, probably the Albann killed in 877.5.

³ The bishop of Cork is called Donngal in CS, but AFM and AU agree on Domnall.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

327

877

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. Éugan and Máel Tuile descendant of Cuanu, two abbots of Clonmacnois, fell asleep in peace.¹
2. Donnchad son of Áedacán son of Conchobor² was killed by Flann son of Máel Sechnaill by treachery.
3. Ruaidrí son of Muirminn,³ king of the Britons, came to Ireland in flight from **Dubgaill**.
4. Máel Brigte, bishop of Sláne, fell asleep in peace.
5. There was a skirmish⁴ at Loch Cuan between the **Findgennti** and the **Dubgennti**, in which Albann, **dux** of the **Dubgennti**, was killed.
6. Sochartach son of Brocán, **dux** of the Uí Chormaicc, died.
7. A change of abbots at Armagh, that is, Ainmuire in place of Máel Coba.⁵
8. Cathalán son of Cernach, king of the Fir Chúl, dies.

878

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. Ruaidrí son of Muirminn, king of the Britons, was killed by the English.⁶

1 CS only has the one obit for this entry: Máel Tuile descendant of Cuanu, abbot of Clonmacnois, rested; he was of the Luigni of the Connachta, that is of the Greccraigi Arda. The other abbot's obit is given at 876. 6; AFM give both under 874 = 876.

2 The point of giving three generations was that the grandfather was Conchobor mac Donnchada maic Domnaill, ob. 833 as king of Tara; this Donnchad would thus be the second cousin of Flann, his killer. The victim is presumably the person recorded as Dondchad mac Eochacáin H. Conchobuir, in the regnal list of Mide, *LL* i.198 (lines 5955–6). By this treacherous killing, therefore, Flann gained the kingship of Mide.

3 Rhodri Mawr ap Merfyn, king of Gwynedd.

4 'Battle', CS.

5 Cf. 879.5, 10; 888.1. In the list of Heirs of Patrick, ed. Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List', 326, Ainmuire is no. 40, while Máel Coba is no. 41; it gives Máel Cobo an abbacy of five years and says that he came from the community of Cell Mór. The most likely Cell Mór in question is Cell Mór Enir, c. 5 miles to the NE of Armagh, in the territory of the Uí Nialláin branch of the Airthir. Ainmuire, on the other hand, is described as having an abbacy of only one year; the Book of Leinster version (*LL* i.200) adds that he was simultaneously 'in the kingship of the Uí Nialláin and in the office of **sacerdos** of Armagh'.

6 Cf. *Annales Cambriae*, s.a. 877, where it is said that Rhodri and his son Gwriad were killed by the English (almost certainly of Mercia, then ruled by Ceolwulf under Viking overlordship).

3. Áed son of Cináed, king of the Picts, was killed by his companions.¹
4. Garfíth son of Máel Brigte, king of the Conailli, was beheaded by the Uí Echach.
5. Cumuscach son of Muiredach, king of the Uí Chremthainn, was killed by the Ulstermen.
6. Máel Pátraic son of Cellach, **princeps** of Mainister Buiti, died a sudden death.
7. A gale and lightning. A shower of blood rained down and clots of gore and blood were found in cultivated areas *in Ciannacht, at Duma na nDéisi in particular*.²
8. The **óenach** of Tailtiu was not held, although there was no just and worthy reason.
9. (There was an eclipse of the moon on the 15th of October, the 14th day of the lunar month, about the third watch; and) a solar eclipse, *that is, a dark noon*, (on the 29th of October, the 28th day of the lunar month, around the seventh hour of the day, a Thursday, fifteen solar days having intervened.)³
10. The shrine of Colum Cille and his other relics came to Ireland in flight before the **Gaill**.⁴
- [11. The harrying of the Uí Chennselaig by Cennétig son of Gáethín, ruler of Loígsi. AFM]
12. *Flann son of Máel Sechnaill began to reign*.⁵

What seems to be a contemporary poem is added by *H*¹ in the upper margin of the primary MS of AU. The first stanza is: 'Ruaidrí of Man, splendid diadem,/ Áed from the lands of Kintyre,/ Donnchad, fair material of a ruler,/ Garbsith, diadem of smooth Macha.' The names correspond to 877.2; 878.2–4. Rhodri is called 'of Man' because his dynasty came from the Isle of Man to take the kingship of Gwynedd, which his father Merfyn Frych acquired in 825: P. Sims-Williams, 'Heroic Need and Literary Narrative: A Caveat from Ninth-Century Wales', *Welsh History Review*, 17 (1994–5), 11–20.

1 The Scottish Chronicle says that he was killed in the *ciuitas* (in Irish sources usually meaning a large monastery, but in this text also used for royal centres, such as Scone) called Nrurim, which is unidentified: Anderson, *Kings and Kingship*, 250, Hudson, 'The Scottish Chronicle', 149, trans. 154.

2 Presumably Saharan sand. CS places the gale and lightning after the shower of blood.

3 Schöve, *Chronology of Eclipses and Comets*, 196–200.

4 See D. Broun, 'Dunkeld and the Origin of Scottish Identity', in Broun and Clancy (eds.), *Spes Scottorum*, 108, for references to different views on where these relics came from (Dunkeld: Bannerman and Broun; Iona: Dumville and Herbert).

5 Displaced from the next annal; *H*⁴ in AU has added it after the notice of Áed son of Niall's death (879.1).

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

329

879

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. Áed *Findliath* son of Niall *Caille*, king of Tara, fell asleep on the 20th of November, a Friday, at Druim Inasclaind in the land of the Conailli.¹
2. Bishop Tigernach son of Muiredach, **princeps** of Druim Inasclaind, rested after a prolonged illness.²
3. Fergil son of Cumsad, abbot of Domnach Sechnaill, was secretly murdered.
4. Óengus son of Cináed, **dux** of the Fir Ardae Ciannachtae, dies.
5. Máel Cobo son of Crunnmáel, **princeps** of Armagh, was taken captive by **Gaill**, and also the **fer léiginn**, that is, Mochta.³
6. There was a great scarcity of food for animals in the spring; a great profusion in the autumn.
7. Máel Caere, **dux** of the Uí Chremthainn, was killed.
8. Ualgarg son of Flaithbertach, **rígdamnae** of the North, dies.
9. Fínsnechtae son of Máel Corcraí, king of the Luigni of the Connachta, dies.
10. Ainmire, **princeps** for nine months at Armagh, fell asleep.⁴
11. Dúngal, **princeps** of Lethglenn, dies.
- [12. The Leinstermen were defeated at Uachta Dara, where Bolg Odar son of Máel Céir fell. AFM]
- [13. The Leinstermen Dessgabair were heavily defeated at Fulachta by the men of Osraige; there Dúnóc son of Anmchad and Dub Toirtnig son of Máel Dúin fell, as well as two hundred men who were either killed or drowned. AFM]
- [14. The men of Munster were defeated by Cerball son of Dúngal⁵ and

1 A good example of two things: the placing first of an event which occurred late in the year but was deemed exceptionally important by the annalist; the use of the term 'fell asleep' for a king not distinguished for any pacific tendencies suggests partiality.

2 He was the first attested member of the Uí Chrítáin kindred to rule the church of Druim Inasclainn: see Thornton, 'Early Medieval Louth', 146: his brother's son, Cormac son of Fianamail was **princeps** (*ob.* 891.5); Cormac's son Muiredach died in 912 (AU 912.4). They claimed to be kinsmen of the patron saint, Rónán son of Berach (*ob.* 665.3 and cf. 801.1), that is they were *fine érlama*, 'patron saint's kin'.

3 For Máel Cobo see 877.7. This entry provides the first example in the main text of the annals of the vernacular term **fer léiginn**. The example in 827.3 only occurs in CS and is unlikely to be contemporary. Mochta has the equivalent Latin title **scriba** in his obit, 893.1.

4 See 877.7.

5 *Recte* Dúnlán.

330

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

by the Déisi at Inéoin, where Flannabra, ruler of Gabair and also many others fell. AFM]

880

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. Feradach son of Cormac, abbot of Iona, rested.
2. Máel Ciaráin son of Conaing, king of Tethbae, completed his life an old man and as a cleric.¹
3. Dublitter, **princeps** of Cluain Auis and of Tech nAirindáin, died.²
4. Muirecán son of Cormac, **princeps** of Sentrab, dies.
5. Máel Mithig son of Dub Indrecht, was killed.
6. *Domnall son of Muirecán in the kingship of Leinster.*³
7. *The Munstermen invaded Mide as far as Loch nAindinn and Loch Semdile.*⁴
8. *Flann son of Máel Sechnaill invaded the Leinstermen and their **aitiri** were given to him.*⁵
- [9. A harrying of Munster from Bóraime to Corcach by Flann son of Máel Sechnaill. AFM]

881

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. Ferchar, abbot of Bangor, died.
3. Crunnmáel of Cluain Chaín, bishop and anchorite, fell asleep.
4. The oratory of Ciannán was destroyed by **Gaill**, and all the people⁶ in it were taken away; and subsequently, Barith, a great tyrant of the **Nordmanni**,

1 Cf. 834.4 for a predecessor who may have been his brother.

2 This Dublitter has been identified with the person of that name commemorated in an inscription at Galloon (Gabal-lúin, H 391 227), *CHC* ii, no. 956; since Galloon and Clones were both said to be foundations of St Tigernach (see above, 716.6 n.), this is possible.

3 Cf. 884.4 and the regnal list of Leinster (*LL* i.182), according to which he reigned for three years.

4 In AFM this is under 876 = 879.

5 On the **aitire** as a special type of surety used to guarantee, through their personal honour, agreements between kingdoms, especially those which did not entail quasi-servile subjection or 'base-clientship', see Stacey, *The Road to Judgment*, 92–111.

6 'the wealth', CS.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

331

was killed by *a miracle of Ciannán and God*.¹

5. Máel Sinchill son of Muigrón, king of the Uí Fhailgi, dies.
6. Óengus son of Máel Caurardae, **princeps** of Ard Sratha,² Óenacán son of Ruaidrí, **princeps** of Lusca, Flaitheman son of Cellach, king of the Uí Briúin of Cualu, die.
7. Suibne, bishop of Kildare, rested.
8. Bishop Ruidgel, abbot of Imlech nIbair, rested.
9. Máel Fabail son of Loingsech, king of Carraic Brachaide, dies.

882

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. A hosting by Flann son of Máel Sechnaill with **Gaill** and Irishmen into the North, and he stopped at Mag iter dí Glais, and Armagh was invaded by him, *and he took the hostages of Cenél nÉogain and of Cenél Conaill on that expedition.*
2. Muirchertach son of Niall, abbot of Daire Calcaid and of other **ciuitates**, rested.
3. Lorcán son of Coscrach, king of the Uí Nialláin, and Donnócán son of Fogartach, king of Fernmag, fell at one another's hands.
4. A skirmish³ between the Conailli Muirthemne and the Ulstermen, in which fell Anfíth son of Áed, king of the Ulstermen, and Conallán son of Máel Dúin, king of Cuib, and other nobles; (the Conailli were the victors).
5. Scannlán, **princeps** of Dún Lethglaisse, was killed by the Ulstermen.
6. Cormac son of Ciarán, **secnap** of Cluain Ferta Brendain and **princeps** of Tuaim dá Gualann, dies.
7. Conchobor son of Tadg, king of the Three Connachta, completed his life in old age.
8. Áedán, **princeps** of Cluain Iraird, rested in peace.
9. Dub Innse, **princeps** of Inis Caín Dega, dies.
10. *Flann son of Máel Sechnaill invaded Munster and took their hostages with him.*

1 Ciannán's church was Dom Liacc (Duleek).

2 Probably a brother of Máel Ruanaid son of Máel Caurardae, **dux** of the Uí Macc Cuais of the North, 872.2, and of Máel Pátraic son of Máel Caurardae, king of the Airgialla, 885.4, all belonging to the Uí Fhiachrach Arda Sratha, namely the local dynasty of the kingdom whose principal church was Ard Sratha / Ardstraw.

3 'A battle', CS.

883

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. Máel Ruain, bishop of Lusca, fell asleep in peace.
2. Cumuscach son of Domnall, king of Cenél Lóegairi, dies.
 3. Bráen son of Tigernach was killed by Anfíth son of Gairbíth.
4. The death of Ausle's son at the hands of *Otír* son of Iergne and *Muirgel* daughter of Máel Sechnaill.¹
5. Anfíth son of Mugrón, **dux** of the Mugdornai of Brega, was killed.
6. Eochacán son of Áed, **lethrí** of the Ulstermen, was killed by the sons of Anfíth son of Áed.
7. Cathasach son of Robartach, **princeps** and *bishop* of Armagh, rested in peace.²
8. Óengus son of Máel Dúin, **rígdamnae** of the North, was beheaded by the Dál nAraidi.

884

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January.
 2. Ailbrenn son of Maithach, **princeps** of Cluain Iraird, fell asleep after a prolonged illness.
 3. Suairlech, **princeps** of Ard mBrecáin, completed his life in old age.
4. Domnall son of Muirecán, king of the Leinstermen, was killed by his companions.
 5. Coirpre son of Dúnlach, king of Western Life, died.
 6. Conaing son of Flann, **rígdamnae** of the Ciannacht, was beheaded by the Leinstermen.
 7. Donn Cuan son of Condálach, king of the Ciannacht of Glenn Gaimin, dies.
 8. Dúnacán son of Tuathchar, **dux** of the Gailenga Collumrach, was killed by the Gailenga Móra.

¹ For Otir son of Iergne, cf. 852.3 and 886.1; the suggested marriage alliance would have been between Máel Sechnaill and **Findgennti**; his attested alliance was with **Gallgoídil**, 856.3.

² He is no. 42 in Lawlor and Best, 'The Ancient List', 327. In the Book of Leinster version it is added that he belonged to Cland Shuibni (perhapos the descendants of Suibne son of Crundmáel of the Uí Niallái, *CGH* i.183) and that he died in **ailithre**, ascetic exile, on an island whose name is too rubbed to be legible.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

333

9. Cormac son of Ceithernach, **secnap** of Tír dá Glas and of Cluain Ferta Brendain, rested.¹
10. Rogailnech, abbot of Bangor, Dúnacán son of Cormac, abbot of Mainister Buiti, Conallán son of Máel Teimin, **princeps** of Inis Caín Dega, fell asleep.

885

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. Tuilefhlaith, abbess of Kildare, fell asleep *on the 10th of January, the 10th day of the lunar month*, and Scannal, bishop of Kildare, dies.²
 2. Domnall son of Cináed, king of Cenél Lógairi, died as a cleric.
 3. Máel Tuile son of Fechnach, **princeps** of Glass Noíde, dies.
 4. *Máel Pátraic, that is, of the Uí Maini, that is, from Tech Ingine Lingaig,*³ *abbot of Clonmacnois, rested.*⁴
5. Máel Pátraic son of Máel Caurardae, king of the Airgialla, was killed by his companions.
6. An eclipse of the sun, and stars were seen in the sky.⁵
 7. Máel Dúin son of Óengus, king of Coílle Follamain, dies.
8. Cormac, (**princeps** of Cluain Iraird and) bishop of Dom Liacc, rests after prolonged illness.
9. A child at Cróeb Laisre spoke⁶ two months after birth, something unheard of since ancient times.
10. Muiredach son of Bran, king of the Leinstermen (and **princeps** of Kildare), fell asleep.
 11. Secret murder was committed in Kildare.
 12. Muigrón son of Cenn Fáelad, **princeps** of Cluain Ferta Brendain, dies.

1 AFM add that he was one of two lords of Loch Riach.

2 AFM gives Tuilefhlaith's father's name as Uargalach; he may be the person of that name whose pedigree is given *CGH* i. 83 (126 a 24); CS and AClon place Scannal's obit under the previous year.

3 This is only in CS and is a conjectural emendation of 'oocig .i. li-ngaig'. In the same position the phrase 'he was of the Uí Maini' occurs in AFM.

4 Two inscriptions bearing this name occur in the collection at Clonmacnois: *CIIC* ii.670 and 697.

5 Schove, *Chronology of Eclipses and Comets*, 203–4.

6 'who was heard to call upon God by distinct wordes saying good God in Irish', AClon.

886

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. Éiremón son of Áed, **lethrí** of the Ulstermen, was killed by Eloir son of Iergne.¹
2. Clothobar son of Máel Tuile, **secnap** of Cluain Iraird, and Robartach son of Colcu, **princeps** of Cell Tómae, fell asleep.
3. Fiachna son of Anfíth, king of the Ulstermen, was killed by his companions.
4. Scannal son of Fergil, **princeps** of Domnach Sechnaill, was killed by his kinsmen.²
5. *Kildare was sacked by **gennti**; 280 people were taken from it, including the **secnap**,³ that is, Suibne son of Dub dá Bairenn.*

887

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January.
2. Murchad son of Máel Dúin, **rigdamnae** of the North, was killed by Flannacán son of Fogertach, king of Fernmag.
3. Tigernach son of Tolarg, **rigdamnae** of Southern Brega, was killed by his companions.
4. A letter⁴ came with the **ailithir** to Ireland containing the 'Law of Sunday' and other good teachings.⁵

1 It is uncertain whether the first name is Éiremón or, as it appears in the regnal list of Ulster, Auromun son of Áed (*LL* i.193), whose son's obit is given at 893.7. The second name is given as Eolair m. Ergní, AU, or as Eloir m. Iargni, CS. The father was probably the Ierne killed in 852 (852.3), a leader of **Findgennti** in conflict with **Dubgennti**. The entry at 877.5 shows that these tensions had not disappeared; and this is borne out by 883.4, in which a probable brother of Eloir, Otir, was involved. For a different Eloir / Elair, son of Barith, presumably the son of Barith 'a great tyrant of the **Nordmanni**', 881.4, see 891.12.

2 Scannal's father, Fergil son of Cumsud, abbot of Domnach Sechnaill, was murdered, 879.3. For this clerical lineage, see above, 801.5, Hughes, *The Church in Early Irish Society*, 189, and the Index of Places under Domnach Sechnaill. The kinsmen mentioned here may have come from the other branch of the lineage, for which see 833.13 and 851.1.

3 AClon's 'the old abbot' is presumably due to a misreading of *secnap* as *senap*.

4 'The leaf which was given from heaven', CS.

5 This entry is placed after 5 by CS. It is not in AClon. AFM calls the pilgrim Ananloen and says that the letter was given from heaven in Jerusalem. See D. Whitelock, 'Bishop Egred, Pehtréd and Niall', 47–68, esp. 65.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

335

5. Bishop Echaid son of Comgán of Lann¹ completed his life in old age.
6. Máel Muru, royal poet of Ireland,² died.
 7. *Máel Ruain, abbot of Dísert Diarmata, of Cell Achaid and of Tech Telle, rested.*³
 8. *Cú cen Máthair, abbot of Imlech Ibair, rested.*⁴
 9. *Áedán son of Rechtaid, abbot of Ross Cré, rested.*
 10. *A slaughter of the **Gaill** of Limerick at the hands of the Connachta.*
 11. *Colcu son of Connacán, abbot of Cenn Éitig, 'the best and elegantest Poet in the kingedome, and their cheefest chronicler,' died.*⁵
 - [12. Tresach son of Béccán, lord of the Uí Bairrche Maige, was killed by Áed son of Ilguine. AFM]

888

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. Máel Coba, abbot of Armagh, completed his life in old age.⁶
 2. Máel Tuile son of Cilén, **princeps** of Cluain Ferta Brendain, rested.
 3. Máel Pátraic, **scriba** and an excellent **sapiens**, **princeps** of Treóit and **máer** of the community of Patrick on the south side of the mountain, rested.⁷
 4. *Cú Chongalt, abbot of Cluain Iraird, died.*⁸
5. Dúnchad⁹ son of Dub dá Bairenn, king of Cashel, dies.
6. Flann son of Máel Sechnaill was routed by the **Gaill** in a battle in which fell Áed son of Conchobor, king of the Connachta, and Lergus son of

1 Lann Ela, AFM.

2 'the learned poet of the Irish', CS; 'a learned poett and the best historiographer of Ireland', AClon; usually known as Máel Muru Othna, Máel Muru of Fahan, Co. Donegal. The important poem *Can a mbunadas na nGáedel* ('Whence the origin of the Irish?'), LL iii.516–23, is attributed to him: see J. Carey, *The Irish National Origin-Legend: Synthetic Pseudohistory*, Quiggin Lecture (Cambridge, 1994), 14–16.

3 AClon adds, 'he prophesied many things'.

4 This entry is under the following year in AU.

5 Text as in AClon; '**ollamh** of eloquence and the best **senchaidh** that existed in Ireland in his time', AFM *s.a.* 884.

6 See 877.7 and 879.5.

7 For his sphere of authority as **máer** cf. 894.2. On the combination of the titles **scriba** and **sapiens**, see note on 831.4, 846.1, and ECI 268.

8 Only AClon.

9 Donnchad, CS.

Cruinnén, bishop of Kildare, and Donnchad son of Máel Dúin, **princeps** of Cell Delga and of other **ciuitates**.

7. The **sapiens** Snédgius of *Dísert Diarmata*, foster-father of Cormac son of Cuilennán, rested.
8. Cerball son of Dúngal, king of Osraige, died a sudden death.
9. Cú cen Máthair, **princeps** of Imlech Ibair, rested.¹
10. Tolarg son of Cellach, **lethrí** of Southern Brega, completed his life in old age.
11. Sichfrith son of Ímar, king of the **Nordmanni**, was treacherously killed by his kinsman.
12. The **óenach** of Tailtiu was not held.
- [13. Dobailén son of Gormgus, ruler of Luigni Chonnacht, died; he was of the Corcu Fhir Thrí by descent, and the Uí Dobailén are descended from him. AFM]²

889

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. A hosting by Domnall son of Áed with the men of the north of Ireland and with the **Gaill** against the Southern Uí Néill.
2. Máel Martain, **comarbae** of Cainnech, died.
3. Móenach, **princeps** of Cell Achaid Dromma Fota, died.
4. The **óenach** of Tailtiu was not held.
5. *Dub Lachtna son of Máel Gualai in the kingship of Cashel.*
6. *Tuadchar, bishop of Clonmacnois, rested.*

890

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. The sky appeared to be on fire on the night of the 1st of January.³
2. Máel Pátraic son of Niall, **princeps** of Sláne, fell asleep happily.
3. Éugan son of Cenn Fáelad, **princeps** of Imlech Ibair, was killed.
4. Giblechán son of Máel Brigte, king of the Conailli Muirthemne, dies.
5. Flann daughter of Dúngal, queen of the king of Tara, fell asleep as a

1 This entry is under the previous year in CS.

2 For the Corcu Fhir Thrí see *ECI* 466 and the references given there.

3 The Northern Lights.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

337

penitent.¹6. Airmedach, **princeps** of Mag mBile, fell asleep.7. Máelodar, *bishop of Clonmacnois, rested.*

891

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. Flann son of Máel Dúin, abbot of Iona, rested in peace.²

2. Conchobor son of Flannacán, king of the Uí Fhailgi, was killed by fire in Cluain Fota Maic Fini; the [Scriptures of Finnio] were profaned in the church and the relics of Finnio were profaned in his possession and were burnt.³

3. Máel Mórda son of Gairbíth, that is, the king of Conailli Muirthemne,

1 According to the *Banshenchas*, ed. Dobbs, *RC* 48 (1931), 186, she was called Land and was the daughter of Dúngal son of Fergal, king of Osraige and the mother of Flann (Sinna) son of Máel Sechnaill (Máel Sechnaill *ob.* 862.5). She was thus the sister of the famous Cerball son of Dúngal, king of Osraige (*ob.* 888.8).

2 He appears to have been the last 'heir of Columba' to be abbot of Iona; he was succeeded by Máel Brigte mac Tornáin, who was of Cenél Conaill but was already, since 888, abbot of Armagh; after Máel Brigte's death in 927 the headship of the **familia** of Columba appears to have been based at Kells: Herbert, *Iona, Kells, and Derry*, 78–81. This Flann may also be the person commemorated in an inscription on Iona, *CIIC* ii, no. 1071 (Lionard, 'Early Irish Grave-Slabs', 162; The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, *Argyll*, 4, *Iona*, p. 187, no. 46).

3 The text of AU has what would be the usual abbreviation of *maic* 'of a son' or 'sons' followed by Fini. Fine is attested as a female name (805.4) and a man may be named as 'Son of (female name)', as with Mac Lasre, Mac Nisse, Mac Ercae; the spelling with a final *-i* is entirely possible from Middle Irish onwards. The name Mac Fine is attested once in a variant reading in *CGH* i.11 (117 b 23, addition in BB), but another MS has Mael Finne (*ibid.* LL²). The confusion there between Máel and Mac might suggest that this person may have been named Máel Finnio 'devotee of Finnio', namely of the patron-saint of Clonard and thus the saint whose relics were profaned in Conchobar's possession. On the other hand, in AFM (*s.a.* 887) the entry goes: 'Conchobar son of Flannacán, ruler of the Uí Fhailgi, was slain by fire in Cluain Fota Mic Fini, in the church, and the relics of Finnian were violated by the Fir Thulach, when he was on his way to speak with Flann son of Máel Sechnaill, king of Ireland.' The church is identified by O'Donovan (*ibid.*) as Cluain Foda Libráin, now Clonfad in the barony of Fertullagh and country of Westmeath, namely what is elsewhere called Cluain Fota Ainmirech, N 407 405, Swan, 'Early Ecclesiastical Sites', no. 27. The version in the regnal list of the Uí Fhailgi (*LL* i.187) is the source of the words in square brackets; it provides a probable solution to the other aspect of the difficulty, namely that two holy things were profaned in the one incident. A copyist probably jumped from Fini to Finnio ('eye-skip') and thus produced the text in AU.

was beheaded by Cellach son of Flannacán.

4. Cormac, **princeps** of Fobar and **tánaise abad** of Clonmacnois, dies.
 5. Cormac son of Fianamail, **princeps** of Druim Inasclainn, fell asleep.
 6. Sechnusach, bishop of Lusca, fell asleep.
 7. Fothuth, **princeps** of Mainister Buiti, dies.
8. Suibne son of Máel Umai, anchorite and excellent **scriba** of Clonmacnois, fell asleep.¹
 9. *Kildare and Cluain Iraird were sacked by **gennti**.*
 10. *Máel Fabaill son of Clérech, king of Aidne, rested.*
 11. *The **óenach** of Tailtiu was held by Flann son of Máel Sechnaill.*
 12. *A slaughter of **Gaill** by the Uí Amalgaid, and Elair son of Bairid fell there.*

892

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. Máel Brigte *na Gamnaide, from Gabar, that is Cell Ula — he was of the men of Umall* — abbot of Clonmacnois, fell asleep in peace.²
2. There was a gale on Martinmas, and it destroyed many trees in the woods and moved the oratories from their foundations and also other houses.
3. Máel Corgis, **princeps** of Lothra, dies.
4. Tigernán son of Sellachán, king of Bréifne, dies.

893

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. Mochta, the fosterling of Féthgna, bishop, anchorite, and most excellent **scriba** of Armagh, rested in peace.
2. There was a disturbance at Whitsun in Armagh between Cenél nÉogain and the Ulstermen, *that is, between Aidéid son of Laigne and Flaithbertach son of Murchad*, in which many fell, *until Máel Tuile parted them. Máel Tuile then gave his judgement and [decreed compensation for] the honour of Patrick from the provinces of Ireland, together with the taking of their **aitiri**: 210*

¹ Cf. the notice of his death in ASC *s.a.* 891. He is very probably the person commemorated in *CIIC* ii, no. 776.

² Either *CIIC* ii, no. 736 or no. 775 may commemorate him. See also C. Swift, 'Sculptors and their Customers: A Study of the Grave-Slabs of Clonmacnoise', in H. King (ed.), *Clonmacnoise Studies*, 2 (Dublin, 2003), 105–23, at 109.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

339

cumala, and four of the Ulstermen were to be hanged, apart from [grants of] churches and monks.¹

3. The English won a battle against the **Dubgaill** in which an uncountable number fell.²

4. A major dissension among the **Gaill** of Áth Cliath, so that they dispersed, one section of them with the son of Ímar, the other with Jarl Sichfrith.

5. Congalach son of Flannacán, **rígdamnae** of Brega, rested in peace.

6. *Riacán son of Echtigern, king of the Uí Chennselaig, dies.*

7. *Bécc son of Ermán, king of the Ulstermen, was killed by Aithéid.*

894

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January.

2. Máel Odar son of Forbasach, **máer** of the community of Patrick from the mountain southwards, rested.³

3. Lachtnán son of Máel Ciaráin, king of Tethbae, dies.

4. Fergus son of Máel Míchíl, **equonimus** of Clonmacnois, fell asleep.

5. The son of Ímar returned to Ireland.

6. *Niall son of Lóegaire, king of the Déisi, dies.*

7. *Fáelán son of Guaire, king of the Uí Chennselaig, dies.*

895

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. Dub Lachtnai son of Máel Guala, king of Cashel, dies.

2. Bishop Máel Petair son of Cuán, **princeps**⁴ of Tír dá Glas, **comarbae** of Brendan, dies.

1 Máel Tuile was not abbot of Armagh: by this date this position was held by Máel Brigte mac Tornáin: Herbert, *Iona, Kells, and Derry*, 74–7. The latter, however, was exceptional in that he came of Cenél Conaill and became heir of Columba, as well as of Patrick, in 891 (hence his description in the Book of Leinster version of the List of Heirs of Patrick as ‘of the union’, *óentu*). Máel Tuile may have been the **sacerdos**.

2 Cf. ASC 893.

3 See note on 814.

4 ‘bishop’, CS.

3. Cellach son of Flannacán, **rígdamnae**¹ of all Brega, was treacherously killed by Fogartach son of Tolarg.
4. Muiredach son of Eochacán **lethrí** of the Ulstermen, was killed by Aidéid son of Laigne.
5. A heavy snowfall and great scarcity.
6. Armagh was sacked by the **Gaill** of Áth Cliath, that is, by Glún Iarainn, and they took away 710 people into captivity.
7. *Máel Aichen, bishop of Armagh, rested.*

896

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. Blamacc **princeps** of Clonmacnois, *that is, the son of Tairchedach of the Bregmaini*, (Mórán descendant of Buide, **princeps** of Birra,) completed their lives in old age.²
2. Cináed son of Flannacán, **rígdamnae** of Brega, dies.
3. Sitriucc son of Ímar was killed by other **Nordmanni**.
4. Máel Mochéirgi son of Indrechtach, **lethrí** of the Ulstermen, was killed by his companions.
5. Cumuscach son of Muiredach, king of the Fir Ardae Ciannachtae, was killed by the Ulstermen.
6. A slaughter of the Éoganachta by the Osraige.
7. A slaughter of the **Gaill** by the Conailli and by *Aithéid* son of Laigne, in which fell Amlaíb descendant of Ímar *and Glún Tradna son of Glún Iarainn together with 800 men.*
8. *Scolaige son of Macán, king of the Delbnae Bethra, was killed by the community of Clonmacnois; and it was in return for that that Máel Achaid was killed.*
9. Máel Achaid, **tánaise** of Clonmacnois and **princeps** of Daiminis — *who declared at the point of death that he was guiltless of the death of Scolaige* — was martyred by the Delbnae *Bethra* in revenge for Scolaige.
10. Flannacán son of Cellach, king of Brega, was killed by the **Nordmanni**.
11. *Sóerbrethach son of Conad, sapiens and bishop, and princeps of Corcach, rested.*

¹ 'king', CS.

² 'rested', CS. Blamacc, or, in its fuller form, Blaímac, may well be the person commemorated in an inscription at Clonmacnois, *CIIC* ii, no. 641 (Lionard, 'Early Irish Grave-Slabs', 162).

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

341

12. Flann son of Lonán, (descendant of Guaire,) *the Virgil of the Irish, that is, the chief poet of the Irish*, was killed by *the Uí Chuirrbuide, that is by the Uí Fhothaid, at Loch dá Cháech among the Déisi Muman.*

13. *Flaithbertach son of Murchad, king of Ailech, was killed by the Uí Bresail.*

897

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. Cathusach son of Fergus, **tánaise abbad** of Armagh, a devout young man, died.

2. Máel Finnia son of Flannacán defeated the Ulaid and Dál nAraidi in battle; there many fell including the king of Dál nAraidi, namely Muiredach son of Mac Étig, and including the son of Máel Mochéirgi son of Indrechtach, *that is, Andiaraid*, king of Leth Cathail.¹ Aidéith son of Laigne, though wounded, escaped.

3. Uathmurán son of Conchobar, king of the Uí Fhailgi was killed by his companions by treachery.²

4. *The Connachta were invaded by Flann son of Máel Sechlainn and their hostages were taken.*

898

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. Aidéith son of Laigne, king of Ulaid, was killed by his companions by treachery.

2. A shower of blood fell in Ard Ciannachtae.

3. *The Ailithir left Ireland.*

¹ The translation of AU by Mac Airt and Mac Niocaill misses the *m.* (*mac* 'son') before Máel Mochéirgi and thus makes the latter die twice (cf. 896.4). Leth Cathail, 'Cathal's Half', so named after Máel Mochéirgi's great-grandfather, Cathal son of Muiredach, is represented by the modern barony of Lecale in the south of Co. Down (including Downpatrick). The other branch of the dynasty acquired a new 'seat of kingship' further north at Dún nEchdach, Duneight, J 279 615, to the south of Lisburn, perhaps named after Eochaid son of Fiachna (obit. 810.1): see Byrne, *IKHK* 119. Up to this point (as in 896.4), the rulers of Leth Cathail have frequently been named **lethrig** of the Ulstermen. The appearance of the name Leth Cathail in the royal title may mark a political decline of the southern branch of the dynasty.

² In AFM (*s.a.* 892 = 897) there is more detail: 'Uathmarán, ruler of Uí Fhailgi, was treacherously killed by Coscrach son of Rechtabra; and Coscrach son of Rechtabra, **tánaise** of Uí Fhailgi was killed to revenge him.'

4. Coirpre son of Suibne, **airchinnech** of Lann Léire, fell asleep.
5. *Armagh was plundered by the Gaill of Lough Foyle, and Cummuscach was taken by them, and his son, that is Áed son of Cummuscach, was slain.*
6. *Ruarc son of Tigernán, king of Bréifne, dies.*¹
7. *Áedacán son of Conchobar, king of Tebtha, dies.*
8. *War between Flann son of Máel Sechlainn and his son, namely Máel Ruanaid, in which many fell.*

899

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. (Mescell, abbot of Imlech Ibair), Artacán, abbot of Cork, (and Bresal, **fer léind** of Armagh), die.
2. *A rainy year.*
3. *Shortage of bread.*
4. *The Connachta made a raid on the west of Mide.*
5. *Inis Aingin was insulted and people were killed within its ground, and the shrine of Ciarán was there, and a venerable synod including Cairpre Crom, bishop of Clonmacnois.*
6. *The Connachta were routed at Athlone by the (men of) the west of Mide on the same day, and they lost many men.*

¹ The man after whom the later Uí Ruairc kings of Bréifne were named.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

343

900

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January.
2. A rainy year.
3. Mac Étig son of Lethlabar, king of Dál nAraidi, dies.
4. A great scarcity for the animals.
5. Móenach son of Cóemán, abbot of Dom Liacc, dies.
6. Tadg son of Conchobor, king of the Three Connachta, rested after a prolonged illness.
7. *Kildare was sacked by **gennti**.*
8. *The repose of Máel Brigte son of Proilech, **ardepscop** of Munster.¹*
9. Domnall son of Caustantín, king of Alba,² dies.
10. *The sea cast up a large woman in Alba: her length was 192 feet; six feet between her two paps; the length of her hair was fifteen feet; a finger of her hand was six feet in length; the length of her nose was seven feet; each of her fingers was as white as a swan or as the foam of a wave.³*

901

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. Máel Ruanaid son of Flann son of Máel Sechnaill, **rígdamnae** of Ireland, was killed by the Luigni, that is, by the sons of Cernachán son of Tadc and by the son of Lorcán son of Cathal; many nobles fell there, that is, Máel Crón son of Domnall, king of Cenél Lóegairi, and the **princeps** of Ross Ech, that is, Dub Cuilind, and many others. They were all killed by fire.⁴

1 For this position see Etchingham, *Church Organization in Ireland*, 181–3, and *ECI* 259–61.

2 The first example of Albu (> *Alba*), previously 'Britain', as the kingdom of the heirs of Cináed mac Ailpín; contrast 862.1; 866.1; 876.1; 878.3. Alba was a term of variable extent in the period from 900 to the thirteenth century. Its minimum extent was between the Forth, the Spey and the mountains dividing Argyll from Perthshire: see D. Broun, 'The Origins of Scottish Identity', in Claus Bjørn, A. Grant, and K. J. Stringer (eds.), *Nations, Nationalism and Patriotism in the European Past* (Copenhagen, 1994), 33–55, esp. 46–7; D. Broun, 'Dunkeld and the Origin of Scottish Identity', in Broun and Clancy (eds.), *Spes Scottorum*, 95–111. Similarly, the Scottish Chronicle uses Pictaui until the reign of Domnall mac Caustantín.

3 A very similar version of this marvel is added by the second hand to AU s.a. 891.

4 'They were burnt in a house set on fire', CS, which places this observation before the list of the killers.

2. Tipraite son of Nuadu, **airchinnech** of Condaire and of other **ciuitates**, that is, of Lann Ela and Láthrach Briúin, [died].
3. *A change of abbots in Clonmacnois, that is, Joseph in place of Didymus.*
4. A change of kings in Cashel, that is, Cormac son of Cuilennán in place of Cenn Gécán.
5. *Máel Bresail son of Máel Doraid, king of Cenél Conaill, was killed in the battle of Sailten by Murchad son of Máel Dúin, king of Cenél nÉogain.*

902

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. Finngúine, king of Cashel, was (treacherously) killed by his companions.
2. The expulsion of the **gennti** from Ireland: that is, the **longphort** of Áth Cliath [was cleared] by Máel Finnia son of Flannacán with the men of Brega and by Cербal son of Muirecán with the Leinstermen; and they abandoned a large part of their ships (and escaped half dead after being wounded and broken).
3. Fogartach son of Flann, **princeps** of Láthrach Briúin, died.

903

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. Caínchomrac, bishop and **princeps** of Lugmad, (Máel Ciaráin, abbot of Tír dá Glas and of Cluain Eidnech,) Cellach son of Sóergus, anchorite and bishop of Armagh, fell asleep in peace.
2. Máel Finnia¹ son of Flannacán, king of Brega, (a religious layman,) died.
 3. Cennétig son of Gaithíne, king of Loíchsi, Andiarid son of Máel Muire, king of Turbe, died.²
 4. A killing at Treóit by Máel Mithig son of Flannacán and by Óengus grandson of Máel Sechnaill, instigated by Flann son of Máel Sechnaill.
 5. *Dubgilla son of Eterscél, king of the Uí Chennselaig, dies.*³

1 Maol Finnian, CS.

2 Is there a connection between the appearance of a king of Turbe (cf. later castle at O 212 509) and the expulsion of the Dublin Norse in 903?

3 No. 46 in Ó Corráin, 'Irish Regnal Succession', 15; *CGH* i.347 (Lec.)

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

345

[6. Coscrach, who was called 'Wretched', anchorite of Inis Celtrae, died. AFM]¹

[7. Rechtabra of Ross Cré died. AFM]²

904

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. Joseph, *that is, of Loch Con, of the Northern Uí Fhiachrach*, abbot of Clonmacnois, rested in peace.
2. Kells was profaned by Flann son of Máel Sechnaill by an attack on Donnchad, that is, his own son, and many others were beheaded around the oratory.
3. Bishop Dúngal *son of Báithíne*, **princeps** and bishop of Glenn dá Locho, completed his life in Christ as an old man.
4. Ímar grandson of Ímar was killed by the men of Fortriu, and many were killed around him.
5. Flann son of Conall, abbot of Imlech nIbair, [died].
6. *Fogartach son of Máel Ruanaid, king of Cenél Conaill, dies.*
7. *Coirpre Crom, bishop of Clonmacnois, rested. It was to him that the spirit of Máel Sechnaill son of Máel Ruanaid raised its head.*³
8. *Áed, king of the Cruithentuath, fell in battle against the two grandsons of Ímar and against Catol; two hundred fell with him.*⁴
9. *Ailech was sacked by Gaill.*

905

AU⁵

1. The kalends of January. Máel Cíaráin son of Fortchern, bishop of Lann Léire, rested in peace.

1 Lionard, 'Early Irish Grave-Slabs', 162, identifies this person with the one commemorated in an inscription on Inis Celtra, *CIIC* ii, no. 891, COSCRACH LAIGNECH, 'Coscrach the Leinsterman'.

2 Lionard, *ibid.* 162, identifies this Rechtabra with the person of that name commemorated in an inscription at Ross Cré / Roscrea, *CIIC* ii, no. 929.

3 Here CS gives Coirpre's epithet as Cam, 'Crooked', but as Crom in 899.5. In AFM it is Crom, and this is put beyond doubt by a lost inscription at Clonmacnois, *CIIC* ii, no. 778: *OROI DO CORBRIV CHRVM* (Lionard, 'Early Irish Grave-Slabs', 162). See also Swift, 'Sculptors and Their Customers: A Study of Clonmacnoise Grave-Slabs', 109.

4 Are entries 4 and 8 two views of the same event?

5 This annal was omitted by CS.

346

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

2. A hosting by Flann son of Máel Sechnaill against Osraige.
3. Lachtnán, abbot of Ferna, died.

906

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. Flann son of Domnall, **rígdamnae** of the North, died.
2. Éicnechán son of Dálach, king of Cenél Conaill, died.
3. A hosting by Flann son of Máel Sechnaill against the men of Munster, and it was overrun by him from Gabrán to Limerick.
4. Ciarmac, king of the Uí Fhidgenti, [died].
5. Indrechtach, abbot of Bangor, died.

907

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. Colmán, (**scriba**,) bishop of Dom Liacc and of Lusca, rested in peace.
2. Fergil, bishop of Findubair Abae (and **princeps** of Int Eidnén,) completed his life in Christ in old age.
3. *A hosting of the men of Munster led by Cormac son of Cuilennán and by Flaithbertach to Mag Léna; and Leth Cuinn assembled to meet them there, led by Flann son of Máel Sechnaill; and Leth Cuinn was defeated.*
4. A year of an epidemic.
5. Dub Sinna son of Eilge, king of Mag nÍtha, died.
6. *Another hosting by Cormac and Flaithbertach against the Uí Néill and the Connachta; and they took the hostages of the Connachta and, by means of their fleet, sacked the islands of Loch Rí.*
7. *A cáin was promulgated by Céile Cléirech.*

908

AU, CS

1. The kalends of January. A hosting by Cenél nÉogain, that is, by Domnall son of Áed and Niall son of Áed, and Tlachtga was burnt by them.
2. Máel Martain, **princeps** of Lugmad, rested.
3. The battle of *Belach Mugnai* between the men of Munster and Leth Cuinn and the Leinstermen, in which Cormac son of Cuilennán, king of Cashel, *an*

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

347

excellent *scriba*, a bishop and an anchorite, and the best *sapiens* of the Irish, was killed, that is, by *Fiachu* descendant of *Ugfaðán* from *Dennlis*, together with other distinguished kings. The latter were: *Fogartach* son of *Suibne*, king of *Ciarraige*, *Cellach* son of *Cerball*, king of *Osraige*, *Ailill* son of *Éugan*, **princeps** of the *Trián* of *Corcach*, *Máel Mórda*, king of *Ráith Linne*, and *Máel Gorm*, king of *Ciarraige Luachra*, and many [others] — six thousand — fell there; *Colmán*, **princeps** of *Cenn Étig* and king of *Corcu Duibne*,¹ and many other nobles who cannot be enumerated here. *Flann* son of *Máel Sechnaill*, king of *Tara*, *Cerball* son of *Muirecán*, king of the *Leinstermen*, *Cathal* son of *Conchobor*, king of the *Connachta*, were the victors.

4. *Diarmait*, **princeps** of *Daire Calcaid*, rested in peace.

5. *Cormac*, an anchorite, **princeps** of *Druim Mór*, dies.

6. *Máel Ograi* son of *Congalach*, king of *Loch nGabor*, was treacherously killed by *Fogartach* son of *Tolarg*.

909

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. *Cerball* son of *Muirecán*, a most excellent king of the *Leinstermen*, died of an illness.²

2. *Mugrón* son of *Sochlacán*,³ king of the *Uí Maini*, dies.

3. *Béc* grandson of *Lethlabar*, king of *Dál nAraidi*, died.

4. A murrain of cows.

5. *Amalgaid* son of *Congalach*, **rígdamnae** of *Brega*, and *Indéirge* son of *Máel Teimin*, a religious layman, were beheaded by the *Conailli Muirthemne*.

6. *Cumuscach* son of *Ailill*, **equonimus** of *Armagh*, rested.⁴

1 Although this church, *Kinnitty*, was on the boundary between *Munster* and *Leth Cuinn*, the patron-saint, *Fínán Cam*, belonged to the *Corcu Duibne*. This obit demonstrates that the connection with *Corcu Duibne* had endured even though more than a hundred miles separated monastery and kingdom and even though the monastery had a connection with *Máel Sechnaill* son of *Máel Ruanaid*, as shown by the inscription on its high cross, for which see 862.5 n.

2 'was treacherously killed', CS; 'and *Cathal* son of *Conchobor* were deceitfully killed', AClon.

3 *Sochlán*, CS.

4 This person is likely to be the *Cumascach mac Aillello* commemorated in an inscription on a bronze bell, which, according to *Macalister*, came from *Aughlish*, bar. of *Lower Orior*, Co. *Armagh* (J 05 43), *CIIC* ii, no. 945: *OROI AR CHUMUSCACH MAC AILELLO*, 'A prayer for *Cumuscach* son of *Ailill*'. According to *C. Bourke*, 'Early Irish Hand-Bells', *JRSAI* 110 (1980), 57–8, it came from *Terryhoogan*, immediately to the north of *Aughlish* (J 05 44). As

7. *Ruadán, bishop of Lusca, died.*¹
 8. *Caitell son of Ruaidrí, king of the Britons, dies.*²
 9. *The stone church*³ *of Clonmacnois was built by Flann son of Máel Sechnaill and by Colmán Conaillach.*

910

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. Flann son of Máel Sechnaill and his sons defeated the men of Bréifne in battle;⁴ there Flann son of Tigernán, *king of Bréifne, and his son* fell, and many other nobles⁵ were killed, *that is, three thousand men.*
 2. Áed son of Máel Pátraic, king of the Uí Fhiachrach,⁶ was killed by Niall son of Áed.
 3. *Domnall grandson of Máel Sechnaill and Indrechtach son of Conchobor took a fleet over [Loch] Dergdeirc, and they defeated the Munster fleet and slew many men.*
 4. *Uallachán son of Cathal, prince of the Uí Fhailgi, was killed.*⁷

Bourke points out, Cummascach son of Ailill appears in the Uí Nialláin genealogy (*CGH* i.183): his father, Ailill was king of Loch Cál, the royal seat of the Uí Nialláin (849.5), his grandfather, also called Cummascach was, like his grandson, *equonimus* of Armagh (817.4), as was his great-grandfather, Cernach son of Suibne (784.2).

1 AClon.

2 Cadell ap Rhodri: AC *s.a.* 909, Catell (filius Rotri, MS *B*) rex moritur. Cadell was probably king of Dyfed.

3 *Dam Liac*, literally 'house of stones'; AClon adds 'called the church of the kings'. An inscription on the eastern face of a high-cross at Clonmacnois, perhaps already known as 'the Cross of the Scriptures' by 957, *CIIC* ii, no. 849, declares that 'Colmán made this cross for the king, Fland' (Peter Harbison's rendering, *The High Crosses of Ireland*, 3 vols. [Bonn, 1992], i.356–7, 'on Fland', takes no account of Old Irish idiom); and on the western face there was a further inscription, now illegible to the naked eye, which, to judge by rubbings, included 'A prayer for Fland son of Máel Sechnaill, a prayer for the king of Ireland': D. Ó Murchadha, 'Rubbings taken of the Inscriptions on the Cross of the Scriptures, Clonmacnois', *JRSAI* 110 (1980), 47–51.

4 According to AFM *s.a.* 905=910, it was called 'the battle of Mag Cumma' (not located: see *Onom.* under Mag Cummai).

5 CS omits 'nobles'.

6 The Uí Fhiachrach Arda Sratha: for the father, see 885.5.

7 AClon.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND

349

911

AU, CS, AClon

1. The kalends of January. Fogartach son of Céle, king of the Uí Macc Cuais, dies.
2. Éithigen son of Fíngen, **princeps** of Treóit, completed his life in old age.
3. Two suns ran together on the one day, that is, on the 6th of May.¹
- [4. Áed son of Dubgilla, ruler of the Uí Dróna of the Three Plains, **tánaise** of the Uí Chennselaig, was killed by the Uí Bairrche. AFM]²
5. *Dúnlang son of Coirpre, **rígdamnae**³ of the Leinstermen, dies.*
6. *Domnall son of Áed took the staff.*⁴
7. *The end of a cycle.*⁵

1 CS, AFM and AClon place this entry under the previous year. Grabowski, in Grabowski and Dumville, *Chronicles and Annals*, 55, suggests that it was a marginal entry in the Chronicle of Ireland.

2 Son of the Dubgilla of 903.5, he belonged to the Síl Cormaic branch of the Uí Chennselaig. The current king of the Uí Chennselaig was Tadc son of Fáelán, *ob.* 922, who belonged to the Síl nÉladaig branch.

3 'king', AClon, but AFM agree with CS. He may have been a son of the Coirpre son of Diarmait of 876.2 (Síl nOnchon).

4 'Donnell sonn of King Hugh prince of Aileagh, died', AClon.

5 For the significance of this entry, see Grabowski and Dumville, *Chronicles and Annals*, 56.

Translated Texts for Historians

This series is designed to meet the needs of students of ancient and medieval history and others who wish to broaden their study by reading source material, but whose knowledge of ancient languages is not sufficient to allow them to do so in the original language. Many important Late Imperial and Dark Age texts are currently unavailable in translation and it is hoped that TTH will help to fill this gap and to complement the secondary literature in English which already exists. The series relates principally to the period 300–800 AD and includes Late Imperial, Greek, Byzantine and Syriac texts as well as source books illustrating a particular period or theme. Each volume is a self-contained scholarly translation with an introductory essay on the text and its author and notes on the text indicating major problems of interpretation, including textual difficulties.

Editorial Committee

Sebastian Brock, Oriental Institute, University of Oxford

Averil Cameron, Keble College, Oxford

Henry Chadwick, Oxford

Marios Costambeys, University of Liverpool

John Davies, University of Liverpool

Carlotta Dionisotti, King's College, London

Peter Heather, Worcester College, Oxford

William E. Klingshirn, The Catholic University of America

Michael Lapidge, Clare College, Cambridge

Robert Markus, University of Nottingham

John Matthews, Yale University

Claudia Rapp, University of California, Los Angeles

Raymond Van Dam, University of Michigan

Michael Whitby, University of Warwick

Ian Wood, University of Leeds

General Editors

Gillian Clark, University of Bristol

Mark Humphries, National University of Ireland, Maynooth

Mary Whitby, University of Liverpool

A full list of published titles in the Translated Texts for Historians series is available on request. The most recently published are shown below.

Antioch as a Centre of Hellenic Culture, as Observed by Libanius

Translated with an introduction and notes by A. F. NORMAN

Volume 34: 224pp., 2000, ISBN 0-85323-595-3

Neoplatonic Saints: The Lives of Plotinus and Proclus by their Students

Translated with an introduction and notes by MARK EDWARDS

Volume 35: 224pp., 2000, ISBN 0-85323-615-1

Politics, Philosophy and Empire in the Fourth Century: Select Orations of Themistius

Translated with an introduction by PETER HEATHER and DAVID MONCUR

Volume 36: 384pp., 2001, ISBN 0-85323-106-0

A Christian's Guide to Greek Culture: The Pseudo-Nonnus *Commentaries* on Sermons 4, 5, 39 and 43 of Gregory of Nazianzus

Translated with an introduction and notes by JENNIFER NIMMO SMITH

Volume 37: 208pp., 2001, ISBN 0-85323-917-7

Avitus of Vienne: Letters and Selected Prose

Translated with introduction and notes by DANUTA SHANZER and IAN WOOD

Volume 38: 472 pp., 2002, ISBN 0-85323-588-0

Constantine and Christendom: The Oration to the Saints, The Greek and Latin accounts of the Discovery of the Cross, The Edict of Constantine to Pope Silvester

Translated with introduction and notes by MARK EDWARDS

Volume 39: 192pp., 2003, ISBN 0-85323-648-8

Lactantius: Divine Institutes

Translated with introduction and notes by ANTHONY BOWEN and PETER GARNSEY

Volume 40: 488pp., 2003, ISBN 0-85323-988-6

Selected Letters of Libanius from the Age of Constantius and Julian

Translated with introduction and notes by SCOTT BRADBURY

Volume 41: 308 pp., 2004, ISBN 0-85323-509-0

Cassiodorus: Institutions of Divine and Secular Learning and On the Soul

Translated by JAMES W. HALPORN with introduction by MARK VESSEY

Volume 42: 328 pp., 2004, ISBN 0-85323-998-3

Ambrose of Milan: Political Letters and Speeches

Translated with an introduction and notes by J.H.W.G. LIEBESCHUETZ and CAROLE HILL

Volume 43: 432 pp., 2005, ISBN 0-85323-829-4

For full details of Translated Texts for Historians, including prices and ordering information, please contact the following:

All countries, except North America: Liverpool University Press, 4 Cambridge Street, Liverpool, L69 7ZU, UK (*tel* +44 [0]151 794 2233, *fax* +44 [0]151 794 2235, *email* J.M. Smith@liv.ac.uk, <http://www.liverpool-unipress.co.uk>).

North America: University of Chicago Press, 1427 E. 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637 USA (*tel* +1 [773] 702 7700, *fax* +1 [773] 702 9756, *email* custserv@press.uchicago.edu, www.press.uchicago.edu).

Translated Texts for Historians
Volume 44

The Chronicle of Ireland

Translated with an introduction and notes by
T. M. CHARLES-EDWARDS

Volume Two

Glossary

Bibliography

Indexes

Liverpool
University
Press



First published 2006 by
Liverpool University Press
4 Cambridge Street
Liverpool L69 7ZU

Copyright © 2006 T. M. Charles-Edwards

The right of T. M. Charles-Edwards to be identified as the author
of this work has been asserted by him in accordance with the
Copyright, Designs and Patents Act, 1988

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced,
stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any
means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or
otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

British Library Cataloguing-in-Publication data
A British Library CIP record is available

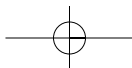
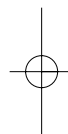
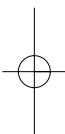
ISBN 0-85323-959-2
ISBN-13 978-0-85323-959-8

Typeset by XL Publishing Services, Tiverton
Printed and bound in the European Union by Bell and Bain Ltd, Glasgow

CONTENTS

VOLUME TWO

Glossary	1
Bibliography	13
Index of Persons	27
Index of Places and Peoples	112
General Index	182
Maps	189



GLOSSARY

to words in bold type in the text

The first example is given, where further discussion and references will often be found. Unless indicated by (Ir.) the terms are Latin.

adbar abbad (Ir.), 863.4, ‘material of an abbot’, ‘abbot-material’, namely a person considered worthy to be abbot. This term is modelled on *adbar rīg*, ‘material of a king’, a variant on *damnae rīg* (see **rígdamnae**).

aduentus, 784.9, here the ceremonial ‘arrival’ of relics in a church. For a description of such a ceremony, see Gregory of Tours, *Hist.* ix.40.

ailithir (Ir.), 871.8, equivalent to Lat. **peregrinus** (*q.v.*).

ailithre (Ir.), 835.13, equivalent to Lat. **peregrinatio** (*q.v.*).

airchinnech (Ir.), 605.2, equivalent to Lat. **princeps** when used for the head of a church.

aithechthuath (Ir.), **aithechthuatha** (pl.), [864.8], ‘base-client-people(s)’.

aitire (Ir.), **aitiri** (pl.), 880.8, a surety who guaranteed public agreements with his honour.

ardepscop (Ir.), ‘high-bishop’, 900.8 (CS). In this instance, the term is used of the chief bishop of the province of Munster. Other terms, such as ‘bishop of bishops’, echoing ‘king of kings’, are used in other texts for bishops whose authority was wider than a single minor kingdom. Since the term ‘high-king’, *ardrí*, is old and ecclesiastical titles sometimes followed secular ones, it is not certain that *ardepscop* was modelled on *archiepiscopus*.

armarium, 811.1, in this instance a relic-chest or reliquary, but more generally any kind of chest or cupboard.

baccach (Ir.), 709.6. Perhaps poliomyelitis.

baccrad (Ir.), [828.9], perhaps *bacc* ‘mattock’ with a collective suffix *-rad* as a contemptuous term for a disorganized mêlée, as if it were a scuffle between peasants.

banairchinnech (Ir.), 794.3. Probably equivalent to Lat. **dominatrix** (*q.v.*).

bléfed (Ir.), 545.1. Probably the Justinianic plague.

bolgach (Ir.), 680.10. A disease whose characteristic symptom was blisters (*bolg* ‘blister’), probably smallpox.

cáin (Ir.), 907.7. Equivalent here to Lat. **lex**.

cathair, cathraig (pl.) (Ir.), 845.3. Probably equivalent to Lat. **ciuitas** in the sense of a major church.

Cena Temro, 558.2, equivalent to Irish **Feis Temro**, ‘The Feast of Tara’.

This appears to have been a ceremonial marriage between the king and his country (or, in more explicitly pre-Christian terms, with the goddess who represented the sovereignty of that country). However, it does not seem always to have occurred at the beginning of a king’s reign.

cimbid, cimbidi (pl.) (Ir.), 746.11, ‘person in bonds’.

This was a bound captive who had been sentenced to death; it was also used for collective punishment whereby only some of the **cimbidi** were actually executed.

ciuitas, 716.4, ‘city’ but here in the sense of a major church.

cóiced (Ir.), 839.5, ‘fifth’, ‘province’.

The term was used by annalists in particular for Ulster as one of the five traditional provinces of Ireland. Accounts identifying the five differ, and in our period the effective provinces were seven in number: Ulster, ‘The North’ (excluding Ulster), Brega, Mide, Connachta, Leinster, and Munster (with Tethbae to the north-west of Mide as a less important eighth). Of these, the North, Brega, Mide, Tethbae and Mumu were territorial terms from the start; Laigin, however, properly means ‘Leinstermen’, and similarly Ulaid ‘Ulstermen’. Connachta is another plural noun, standing primarily for the ruling lineages of the province and also, up to the mid-seventh century, including the Uí Néill of the North, Mide and Brega. To catch the flavour of the term it is important to use the plural Connachta rather than the modern singular term Connacht. The consciously archaic flavour of the term **cóiced** is accentuated when, as usual, it is used in the phrase ‘Conchobor’s Fifth’, since Conchobor was the king of Ulster in the tales of the ‘Ulster Cycle’ set in prehistoric Ireland.

comarbae (Ir.), 859.3, ‘heir’, corresponds to Latin *heres*.

In this entry it is the heir of the patron-saint of a church (sometimes anglicized as ‘coarb’).

comes, comites (pl.), 719.7, ‘companion, companions’.

It probably translates Old Irish *aire* ‘noble’; *céle*, ‘companion, client’, seems to be rendered by *socius*; alternatively *comes* may merely be equivalent to *socius*.

GLOSSARY

3

cumal (Ir.), **cumala** (pl.), 893.2, ‘female slave’ or equivalent in value.

derthach, dairthech, durthach (Ir.), 735.2, ‘oratory’.

The church itself as opposed to a complex church settlement (*cell* usually refers to the whole settlement). The literal meaning of **derthach** is ‘oak-house’ and it may be distinguished from the *domliac* ‘house of stones’, namely stone church. The **derthach** was the normal church, stone churches being exceptional.

doctor, 759.1, ‘teacher’.

It is uncertain what was the distinction between the **doctor**, the **lector** and the **scriba**. These may have been different aspects of what was usually a single office, the **scriba** being the ecclesiastical judge in a particular church, while the **lector** or **fer léigind** (Ir.) was the person charged with teaching in a church. This leaves the status of the **doctor** unclear, but the latter term is much rarer than the other two in the annals, suggesting that it was used of an exceptional person, the **scriba** or **lector** being the normal teacher. Similarly, **lector** is much rarer than **scriba** and not attested until the ninth century; this probably means that normal usage made the **scriba** both judge and teacher. In the phrase, **religionis doctor**, 731.8, **religio** probably stands for *crábud*, ‘piety, religious devotion’.

dominatrix, 732.14, ‘lady’, ‘abbess’.

This term literally means ‘lady’ but is, in practice, used for the abbess, most commonly, but not exclusively, of the great church of Kildare/Cell Dara.

dominatus, 782.1, ‘lordship’, ‘headship (of a church)’.

Dubgaill (Ir. pl.), 867.7, ‘Dark Foreigners’, a group among the Vikings, traditionally explained as Danes as opposed to Norwegians, **Findgaill**, ‘Fair Foreigners’.

Dubgennti (Ir. pl.), 851.3, ‘Dark Heathens’ — equivalent to **Dubgaill**.

durthach, *see* **derthach**.

dux, 703.2, ‘leader’.

equonimus, 781.5, ‘steward (of a church)’.

This word was borrowed from Latin *oeconomus*, itself derived from Greek. Since the *equonimus* had a responsibility for the material resources of a church, the office of *equonimus* in the major churches came to be competed for by local royal dynasties.

Eufania, Eumania, 577.8.

Apparently the Isle of Man (Bede’s *Meuania*, *HE* ii.5, from Orosius, is presumably, in origin, a mistake for *Manauia*), Ir. *Manu*, Welsh *Manaw*.

Compare *Historia Brittonum*, ed. Faral, c. 8, 'Eubonia, that is, Manaw'.

faithche (Ir.), 849.15, 'infield, green'.

This term is discussed by F. Kelly, *Early Irish Farming* (Dublin, 1997), 369–70, according to whom some uses of the term refer to an area of grass adjacent to a dwelling (hence 'green') while others refer to the whole area around the dwelling including tilled fields (hence 'infield').

familia, 719.9, 'household, community'.

Sometimes this term is used literally for the household (in the annals always of a great man); but it is also used metaphorically for the entire community attached to a church or the patron-saint of a church, even though it was dispersed (hence 'the *familia* of Iona' or 'the *familia* of Columba'; compare **samad**).

Feis Temro (Ir.), 454. See **Cena Temro**.

fer léigind (Ir.), 827.3, 'man of (ecclesiastical) learning' in contrast with *macc léigind* 'child of learning'. See **Doctor**.

fian (Ir.), 847.2, 'warband': *ECI* 113 (with references to major discussions).

Membership of a *fian* was regarded by churchmen as incompatible with Christian belief. Members of a *fian* apparently took an oath that they would kill someone and bore on their heads a mark of their profession.

Findgaill (Ir. pl.), 851.3, 'Fair Foreigners' in contrast with **Dubgaill**, *q. v.*

Findgennti (Ir. pl.), 852.3, 'Fair Heathens' in contrast with **Dubgennti**, *q. v.*

Gaill (Ir. pl.), 827.4, 'Foreigners', especially 'Scandinavian Foreigners'.

Gall (sg.) presumably initially meant 'Gaul'; but just as *Albanach* 'Briton' came to be used in Ireland of a foreigner from overseas before it was used for an Irish person in Alba, so also *Gall*. It is thus used in opposition to *Goídel*, pl. *Goídil* (also *Góedil*, *Gáedil*) 'Irish', as in 853.3; this opposition explains the particular flavour of **Gallgoídil** 'Foreign Irish', 'Scandinavianized Irish' (*q. v.*). In the annals **Gaill** is used for Scandinavian foreigners as in *Insi Gall*, 'Islands of (Scandinavian) Foreigners', namely the Hebrides (later attested in opposition to *Airer Gáedel*, 'Coastland of the Irish', the name which is anglicized as Argyll or Argyle).

Gallgoídil (Ir. pl.), 856.3 'Foreign Irish', 'Scandinavianized Irish' (see **Gaill**).

In the Chronicle of Ireland this term is used for military forces, sometimes in conflict with the ordinary Irish (as in 856.6), sometimes in conflict with ordinary Scandinavian forces (as in 857.1) and thus sometimes in alliance with Irish kings (as in 856.3). In 857.1 their leader bears a Scandinavian name. After a flurry of entries naming **Gallgoídil** in 856, 857 and 858

GLOSSARY

5

nothing further is heard of them in the Chronicle of Ireland. Later they would, however, give their name to Galloway in south-west Scotland: this is likely to be the people referred to in AU 1034.10, recording the death of Suibne son of Cináed ‘king of the Gallgáedil’. The latter were Gaelic speakers into the early modern period but maintained a distinctive body of customs into the later Middle Ages. The Gallgoídil of the 850s have been seen as military forces composed of men of mixed descent, deriving from the Hebrides: Ó Corráin, ‘The Vikings in Scotland and Ireland in the Ninth Century’, 326–7.

geilt (Ir.), **geltai** (pl.), *see uolatilis*.

gens, 501.4.

Here the term is used, as it is by Adomnán, for a group designated in Irish by one of the following terms: *dál*, *corcu*, *-rige* (in composition), and the suffix *-acht*. The nature of this group is not fully understood: *EIWK* 141–65.

gennti (Ir. pl.), 795.3, ‘heathens’.

Gennti is from Latin *gentes* (but with different inflexion) in the sense of ‘gentiles’ and then ‘heathens’: in meaning it thus corresponds to Latin *gentiles*, which is also used in the annals. The contrast between Christians and **gennti** was modelled on that between the Jews and the gentiles. In the annals the term is used for Scandinavian heathens, initially alongside **Gaill** (cf. **Dubgaill** and **Dubgennti**), but later giving way to **Gaill** when the Hiberno-Norse were converted to Christianity. Similarly Welsh used *gynt* pl. *gynhon* for Scandinavian heathens.

gentiles (pl.), 794.3, *see gennti*.

kathedra, 713.5; 716.5, ‘seat’.

In both of these examples it is used of the office of abbot of Iona. In the first example, the person concerned was Dorbéne, the scribe of the Schaffhausen MS of the Life of St Columba, probably an ‘Hibernian’, that is someone following the so-called Celtic Easter; the second person to be placed in the **kathedra**, however, received the office shortly after Iona had adopted the Roman Easter. A further complication is that in this period there were sometimes two abbots, one adhering to the Roman party, the other to the Hibernians.

láech (Ir.), 643.10.

A layman, especially in his role as one who is armed, namely a warrior, sometimes even a member of a *fian*, ‘warband’, who had taken a vow to kill a man.

lector, 805.3, ‘teacher’. See **doctor**.

lethrí (Ir.), 758.1. Literally ‘half-king’ but used for one of a pair of kings ruling jointly.

Lex Innocentium, 697.3 ‘The Law of the Innocents’.

This is the term used in the Chronicle of Ireland in 697 for the Law of Adomnán, abbot of Iona. In the early eighth-century legal tract, *Críth Gablach*, it was called *recht Adamnáin*, the Law of Adomnán, equivalent to the title given in the surviving text, *Cáin Adomnáin*, § 28. The title ‘Law of the Innocents’ names the law by its beneficiaries, women, children, and clerics, namely those, apart from slaves, who did not bear arms.

longphort (Ir.), **longphuirt** (pl.), 841.4, ‘ship-port’, used of the two great Viking bases established in that year, Dublin and Lind Duachaill.

máer (Ir.), 814.1.

In the attested annalistic examples, an officer acting on behalf of Armagh in a particular region. Since the interests of great churches in regions other than the one in which they were situated had a large economic component, it is likely that the *máer* of a church was expected to collect its dues. The word is a loan from Lat. *maior* and is common to the Irish and the Britons; it is later attested in Ireland in the compound *ardmáer* ‘high *máer*’ (AU 924.5) and in Scotland in the compound *mormáer*, ‘great *máer*’.

maicc báis (Ir. pl.), 847.2, ‘sons of death’, used, in this instance of Irishmen raiding in the manner then associated with the Vikings, but earlier with Irish members of a *fian* ‘warband’ (see under **láech**). The opposite term *macc bethad*, ‘son of life’, gave rise to a personal name, borne by, among others, Macbeth.

nepotes Cuinn (pl.), 738.4 ‘descendants of Conn’.

This term was used instead of *nepotes Néill*, ‘descendants of Niall’, so as to include the northern allies of the victorious king of Tara Áed Allán, the Airgialla, whose (false) claim to be descendants of Conn and thus kinsmen of the Uí Néill and the Connachta had recently been accepted. Áed Allán was of Cenél nÉogain, whose rise to power in his reign was based on an alliance with Armagh and with the Airgialla. Although this phrase occurs only once in the Chronicle of Ireland, the same conception is contained in Leth Cuinn, ‘Conn’s Half’, and Dál Cuinn, ‘Conn’s Division’.

Nordmanni (pl.), 837.4, ‘Northmen, Vikings’.

óenach (Ir.), 772.4, ‘assembly, fair’.

GLOSSARY

7

This was a combination of entertainment, notably horse-racing, and serious business, such as the promulgation of a Law (*rechtge, cáin*). The most famous **óenach** was held at Tailtiu (Teltown by the Meath Blackwater) at Lugnasad, 1 August, the feast at the beginning of autumn named after the god Lug. To hold the **óenach** of Tailtiu was one of the prerogatives of the king of Tara. Columba was tried in a synod held at Tailtiu, perhaps, although this is not stated, on the occasion of an **óenach**.

ollam, 887.11 n. Usually a term for the top rank of poet, but in origin a word meaning 'most elevated' and applicable to other persons than poets: an eighth-century legal tract from Munster, *Uraicecht Becc*, describes the king of Munster as being '**ollam** over other kings', that is, over the other kings of the province.

oppidum, 780.12, 'town, fortress'.

This term is only used once in the Chronicle of Ireland (whereas *civitas* 'city' is quite often used for major churches). Also in this one example it designates a secular and monumental site, Tara, even though the occasion was an ecclesiastical gathering. The precise meaning given to the term in this entry is unclear (perhaps 'fortress', since Tara was certainly regarded as having been a fortress by this period).

ordinatio, 793.3, 'elevation'.

It has been claimed that this was an ecclesiastical inauguration, perhaps in imitation of Pippin III's anointing (Byrne, *IKHK* 159), but it is not clear that the term *ordinatio* for Irish writers of Latin carried any such implication. The vernacular term *oirnded* is derived from the Latin *ordinare*, but its primary meaning is based on a particular meaning of Latin *ordo*, namely 'rank, class'. In Old Irish *oirnded* is to give someone higher status or rank than they previously had. It may involve some ecclesiastical ritual, but need not do so. For a discussion, see Jaski, *Early Irish Kingship and Succession*, 60.

paruchia, parochia, 787.5, 'dependent territory', 'group of dependent churches'.

The background of this (originally Greek) term is that it was used of the territory attached to a city; hence *urbs* 'city' and *parochia* 'dependent territory' made a pair. In post-Roman Gaul, a **parochia** was typically a major church in the countryside staffed by a clerical community but subject to the *ecclesia*, the cathedral church of the bishop, situated in the *urbs*. In Ireland, *urbs* and *civitas* were used of major churches (monastic as well as episcopal), while **parochia** was used collectively for those lands and

churches, not necessarily all in one block, subject to a major church. The terminology thus preserved the primary contrast between city and attached territory, but in a form different from that found in Gaul. Irish usage, however, was similar to that found in Celtic Britain. In the annalistic example, it stands for those lands and churches within the province of Munster that were subject to Clonard; in the seventh century, however, it was used both by Cogitosus, in his *Life of Brigit*, and by the *Book of the Angel* (from Armagh), in the context of their claims to a jurisdiction over the whole of Ireland. Although, therefore, it is first found in First Synod of St Patrick for a diocesan territory attached to an episcopal church, the term was fluid enough to be used for the territory claimed to be subject to an archbishop.

peregrinatio, 595.1, 'living in another country than one's own'.

The corresponding Irish term is *ailithre*, literally 'other-land-ship'. Both the Latin and the vernacular terms were used in Irish texts for both ordinary and ascetic exile (the latter being the meaning in 595.1).

peregrinus, 714.8, 'someone who lives in another country than his own'.

The corresponding term in Irish is *ailithir* '(someone living in) another land'.

periculum, 577.8.

In this entry the meaning seems not to be the usual 'danger' but something like 'risky expedition'. It may perhaps be influenced by Ir. *báegul* in the sense of an action which exposes the agent to failure.

primatus, 713.5, 'headship'.

This term, like also **kathedra** (*q.v.*), with which it is coupled in this entry, is used only for the headship of the monastery of Iona (and its dependencies) in the final period of the dispute over the date of Easter and the tonsure. During part at least of this period the community of St Columba was sufficiently divided that there were two abbots, one for the 'Hibernians' and another for the 'Romans' (*Hibernenses* and *Romani*). The person who was the subject of this entry was Dorbéne, whose brief **primatus** occurred during the period when Dúnchad was the abbot for those of 'Roman' sympathies.

princeps, 473, 'ruler', 'emperor' (only at 473), 'head of a church'.

In the 'Irish Collection of Canons', *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis* (of which the A Recension may be dated between 716 and 725), **princeps** and **principatus** are used for a leader and leadership in general, both lay or ecclesiastical. In the annals, however, it almost always refers to the head of a church and corresponds to Ir. **airchinnech** (*q.v.*). See W. Davies,

GLOSSARY

9

‘Clerics as Rulers: Some Implications of the Terminology of Ecclesiastical Authority in Early Medieval Ireland’, in N. Brooks (ed.), *Latin and the Vernacular Languages in Early Medieval Britain* (Leicester, 1982), 82–97. There is only one example of the meaning ‘head of a church’ before 740, and that is not in AU; examples in both AU and AT begin after the probable end of the Iona annals c. 740, indicating that it was introduced by the Brega annalist. The term occurs relatively rarely in CS from 806.10, where it restarts, up to 911; but since the usage in AT before the gap at 766.3 corresponds closely to that of AU, this probably indicates innovation by CS rather than AU.

principatus, 570.2. See **princeps**.

religionis doctor, 731.8. See under **doctor**.

religiosus, 721.9, ‘pious’.

This Latin word appears to have been equivalent to Old Irish *cráibdech* in the sense of a holy man.

rígdál (Ir.), 827.11, ‘royal meeting’.

A meeting in which two or more kings took part, often on or near the boundary of their territories. It seems to have been an occasional occurrence, decided *ad hoc*, as opposed to the **óenach** (Latin *agon*), the ‘Fair’, which was a regular event and had a popular as well as a royal character.

rígdamnae (Ir.), 629.1 ‘royal material’, ‘someone worthy to be king’.

Genealogical eligibility to be king was not sufficient to make someone **rígdamnae**; the term could be used in argument about the respective merits of possible candidates for the kingship, but it could also be used to mark the worthiness of a contendant who had little prospect of succession. The word *damnae* ‘material’ was also used in similar phrases, such as *damnae n-epscaip*, ‘material of a bishop’, namely ‘someone worthy to be a bishop’, *damnae n-abbad*, ‘someone worthy to be an abbot’.

sacerdos, 759.2 ‘priest’.

Normally, in both Ireland and Wales, used for the chief resident priest in charge of a church, and especially perhaps its liturgical life (the abbot or bishop were mobile and were thus less fitted to maintain the daily liturgical round). This explanation does not exclude the possibility that the office may sometimes have become a perquisite of a dynasty and may have become more or less non-residential. In the early eighth-century *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis* an explanation is borrowed from Isidore of Seville according to which **sacerdos** embraced both the bishop and the ordinary

priest, *presbyter*.

samad (Ir.), 859.3, ‘community’.

The term is commonly used of the complex of churches and ‘monastic tenants’ owing allegiance to the patron-saint of a major church, for example the **samad** of Patrick. It is the normal word for what some modern historians of early-medieval Ireland have called a *paruchia* (see **parochia**).

Samain (Ir.), 781.4, perhaps literally ‘summer setting’.

The end of summer in the sense of the six months from 1 May to 1 November; the feast which ended summer and began winter.

sapiens, 661.4, ‘wise man’, ‘scholar’.

This term was probably one of status, referring to a person enjoying the position of a *sui litre* ‘person learned in the written word’ (*liter*, ‘letter’, ‘written text’) or *ecnae* ‘ecclesiastical scholar’. In the early eighth-century *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis* the term is used of an ecclesiastical scholar but also of a *mundialis sapiens* ‘worldly’ (i.e. ‘secular’) ‘scholar’. In the Chronicle of Ireland, however, it is probably always ecclesiastical. Early Irish synods appear to have included **sapientes**, which thus gave scholars a position of power in the Church. See *ECI* 264–81.

scamach (Ir.), 783.8.

A disease of the lung (*scam*), sometimes of animals, sometimes of humans, perhaps influenzal pneumonia or, in animals, pleuropneumonia or bovine tuberculosis (Kelly, *Early Irish Farming*, 197).

scriba, 687.11, ‘scribe’ as in the New Testament phrase ‘the scribes and the Pharisees’.

An ecclesiastical teacher and judge. See also **doctor**.

secnap (Ir.), 796.4, see **secundus abbas**.

secnapóte (Ir.), 827.12, ‘office of second abbot’; see **secundus abbas**.

secretarium, 593.2. Probably the precinct around the shrine of St Peter.

secundus abbas, 760.9, ‘second abbot’, ‘prior with right of succession’.

This Latin term was borrowed into Irish as *secnap* and into Welsh as *segynnab*. It derives from fourth-century monasticism (*ECI* 287). In formation it must be distinguished from **tánaise abbad** (*q.v.*), in which the word for abbot is in the genitive and the entire phrase is formed on the model of **tánaise ríg**; contrast the variant *tánaise ab*, where *ab* is in the nominative and the whole phrase thus imitates **secundus abbas**.

senchaid, 887.11 n. See **Senchas Már**. The expert in old things — *sen* is ‘old’ — and thus the historian; a **senchaid** was quite likely also to be described as a poet. A good example of the type is Máel Muru, 887.6 (note *AClon*’s description, given in the note *ad loc.*)

GLOSSARY

11

Senchas Már (Ir.), 438.3, ‘The Great Antiquity’.

Senchas, ‘antiquity’, was used for ‘ancient tradition’ or ‘history’, while a *senchaid* was someone who possessed such knowledge. In Hiberno-Latin it seems often to be rendered by *peritia* and a *senchaid* would then be a *peritus*. The **Senchas Már** was, however, the original name of the most extensive early Irish lawbook, a great collection of law-tracts arranged in three parts and probably to be dated to the first half of the eighth century. Only some of the original text survives. From the start attempts were made to link the **Senchas Már** with Patrick and so shelter the native law of the Irish under the wing of the apostle of the Irish. The entry at 438.3 was part of this construction.

socius, 662.2, ‘companion, ally’.

The normal use in the annals is for the companion of a king; this indicates that it was the Latin equivalent of Ir. *céle*, ‘companion, client’.

tánaise (Ir.), 875.1, ‘heir-apparent’.

Tánaise was, in origin, a past passive participle, ‘awaited’, but came to mean ‘second’ by the Old Irish period.

tánaise abbad (Ir.), 823.6, ‘heir-apparent of an abbot’, ‘second to an abbot’.

This term was constructed on the model of **tánaise rí**, but perhaps only when the latter had come to be understood as ‘second of a king’. In that case, it may be compared with the Latin **secundus abbas**, *q. v.* **Tánaise ab** (838.10, CS) seems to be directly modelled on **secundus abbas**, which occurs in the same entry. It may well be the case that some of the attested **tánaise abbad** did not have the right of succession (Jaski, *Early Irish Kingship and Succession*, 255–6), but this may have been a consequence of the tendency to multiply titles and offices in the great churches which could then be distributed among members of local dynasties or others with a close interest in the church.

tánaise rí (Ir.), 848.6, ‘heir-apparent of a king’, literally ‘the awaited one of a king’.

Later, it seems to have been understood as ‘second of a king’. It may be contrasted with **rígdamnae**, ‘royal material’, which could be used for someone seen as worthy to be king, even if there was no serious prospect that he would succeed.

termonn (Ir.), 811.2, a borrowing from Lat. *terminus* in the sense of boundary.

The precinct around a church settlement, outside the enclosure but within an area close to the church and under its protection; sometimes apparently equivalent to **faithche** (*q. v.*), but a wider area in *Cáin Adomnáin*, trans. M.

Ní Dhonnchadha, § 36, ‘half-*díre* to it [a church ‘in proper discipline’] for [offences] in its confines [*termonn*] beyond the *faithche*’.

tigernae (Ir.), 740.3, ‘ruler’.

This was a term used for a king, *rí*, but perhaps also for leaders of sub-royal status.

toísech (Ir.), 837.11, ‘leader’, the Irish equivalent of **dux** (*q.v.*).

uolatilis, uolatiles (pl.), ‘person(s) who take to flight’, 722.8.

This term is here used only in the AT/CS version of the entry on the Battle of Allen, which appears to derive from the Clonmacnois chronicle of the tenth century. At that period Clonmacnois appears to have been taking an interest in sagas about former kings, especially if they had some relationship, real or claimed, with the monastery. The **geilt**, ‘wild man’ (Welsh *gwyllt*), Latin **uolatilis** was a character of saga, a person who was so shocked by a battle that he not only took to flight but became a wild man of the woods, with a capacity to leap, squirrel-like, from tree to tree. The best-known such **geilt** was Suibne son of Colmán, king of Dál nAraidí, who went mad at the battle of Mag Roth in 637 and whose tale survives in a twelfth-century text, *Buile Shuibne*, translated by Seamus Heaney as *Sweeney Astray*.

THE IRISH ANNALS: A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

TEXTS

(a) *Irish, Welsh, Frankish and English annals*

Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, trans. D. Whitelock, *EHD* i.

Annales Cambriae, ed. E. Phillimore, 'The *Annales Cambriae* and the Old Welsh Genealogies from Harleian MS. 3859', *Y Cymmrodor*, 9 (1888), 141–83.

Annales Cambriae, A.D. 682–954: Texts A–C in Parallel, ed. and trans. D. N. Dumville (Cambridge, 2002).

The Annals of Clonmacnoise (AClon), ed. D. Murphy, *The Annals of Clonmacnoise, being Annals of Ireland from the Earliest Period to A.D. 1408, translated into English, A.D. 1627 by Conell Mageoghagan* (Dublin, 1896).

The Annals of the Four Masters (AFM), ed. J. O'Donovan, *Annála Ríoghachta Éireann: Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland by the Four Masters from the Earliest Times to the Year 1616*, 7 vols. (Dublin, 1851).

The Annals of Inisfallen (AI),

(1) facsimile: *The Annals of Inisfallen, reproduced in Facsimile from the Original Manuscript (Rawlinson MS. 503) in the Bodleian Library*, ed. R. I. Best and E. Mac Neill (Dublin, 1933).

(2) ed. S. Mac Airt, *The Annals of Inisfallen (MS. Rawlinson B 503)* (Dublin, 1951).

The Annals of Roscrea (AR), ed. D. Gleeson and S. Mac Airt, *PRIA* 59, C (1957–9), 137–80.

The Annals of St-Bertin, ed. and trans. R. Rau, *Quellen zur Karolingischen Reichsgeschichte*, 3 vols (Darmstadt, 1968–75), ii. 11–187; trans. J. L. Nelson, *The Annals of St-Bertin* (Manchester, 1991).

The Annals of Tigernach (AT), ed. W. Stokes, *Revue Celtique*, 16 (1895), 374–419; 17 (1896), 6–33, 119–263, 337–420; 18 (1897), 9–59, 150–97, 267–303; reprinted in two vols. (Felinfach, 1993).

The Annals of Ulster (AU),

- (1) *Annála Uladh: Annals of Ulster*, ed. W. M. Hennessy and B. MacCarthy, 4 vols. (Dublin, 1887–1901).
 - (2) *The Annals of Ulster (to A.D. 1131)*, ed. S. Mac Airt and G. Mac Niocaill, Part I. Text and Translation (Dublin, 1983).
- Chronicum Scottorum* (CS), ed. W. M. Hennessy (London, 1866).
- Continuation of Bede, ed. and trans. B. Colgrave and R. Mynors, *Bede's Ecclesiastical History of the English People* (Oxford Medieval Texts, 1969), 572–77.
- Cottonian Annals (Annals of Boyle) (Cott.), ed. A. M. Freeman, 'The Annals in Cotton MS Titus A xxv', *Revue Celtique*, 41 (1924), 301–30; 42 (1925), 283–385; 43 (1926), 358–84; 44 (1927), 336–61.
- Fragmentary Annals of Ireland* (FA), ed. J. Radner (Dublin, 1978).
- Frankish Royal Annals (*Annales Regni Francorum*), ed. and trans. R. Rau, *Quellen zur Karolingischen Reichsgeschichte*, 3 vols (Darmstadt, 1968–75), i. 10–155; trans. B. W. Scholz with B. Rogers, *Carolingian Chronicles* (Ann Arbor, 1970; pbk1972).
- Simeon of Durham, northern English annals within his *Historia Regum: Symeonis Monachi Opera Omnia*, ed. T. Arnold, 2 vols., Rolls Ser. (London, 1885), ii.3–283, trans. D. Whitelock, *EHD* i, No. 3.
- (b) *Sources used by Irish annalists*
- Bede, *Chronica Maiora*, ed. Th. Mommsen, *Chronica Minora Saec. IV. V. VI. VII.*, iii MGH AA 13 (1898), 223–354.
- Eusebius-Jerome: *Eusebii Pamphili Chronici Canones latine vertit, adauxit, ad sua tempora produxit S. Hieronymus*, ed. J. K. Fotheringham (London, 1923).
- Isidore, *Chronica Maiora*, ed. Th. Mommsen, *Chronica Minora Saec. IV. V. VI. VII.*, ii, MGH AA 11 (1894), 391–506.
- Liber Pontificalis*, ed. L. Duchesne, *Le Liber Pontificalis: Texte, introduction et commentaire*, 2 vols. reissued with a 3rd vol. by C. Vogel (Paris, 1955–7); trans. R. Davis, *The Book of Pontiffs (Liber Pontificalis)* (Liverpool, 1989), *id.*, *The Lives of the Eighth-Century Popes (Liber Pontificalis)* (Liverpool, 1992), *id.*, *The Lives of the Ninth-Century Popes (Liber Pontificalis)* (Liverpool, 1995).
- Marcellinus, *Chronicon*, ed. Th. Mommsen, *Chronica Minora Saec. IV. V. VI. VII.*, ii, MGH AA 11 (1894), 39–108.
- Prosper, *Epitoma Chronicon*, ed. Th. Mommsen, *Chronica Minora*, i, MGH, AA 9 (Berlin, 1892), 341–485.

THE IRISH ANNALS: A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

15

(c) Sources used in association with the annals (genealogies, regnal lists):

(i) Genealogies:

Banshenchas, ed. M. Dobbs, *Revue Celtique*, 47 (1930), 283–339; 48 (1931), 163–234; 49 (1932), 437–89 (on the mothers of distinguished men).

Corpus Genealogiarum Hiberniae, i, ed. M. A. O'Brien (Dublin, 1962) [the only vol. published so far].

Corpus Genealogiarum Sanctorum Hiberniae, ed. P. Ó Riain (Dublin, 1985).

Early Welsh Genealogical Tracts, ed. P. C. Bartrum (Cardiff, 1966).

'The Laud Genealogies and Tribal Histories', ed. K. Meyer, *ZCP* 8 (1912), 291–338.

(ii) Regnal and abbatial lists: the most accessible set is *The Book of Leinster*, formerly *Lebar na Núachongbála*, ed. O. J. Bergin, R. I. Best, M. A. O'Brien and A. O'Sullivan, 6 vols. (Dublin, 1954–1983), i.180–201.

Clann Ollaman Uaisle Emna, ed. and trans. F. J. Byrne, *Studia Hibernica*, 4 (1964), 54–94 [regnal list of Ulster in verse].

Comarbada Pátraic, ed. and trans. H. J. Lawlor and R. I. Best, 'The Ancient List of the Coarbs of Patrick', *PRIA* 35 C (1919), No. 9, 316–62 (includes a comparison between the list and the annalistic references to the heads of the church of Armagh).

'The Laud Synchronisms', ed. K. Meyer, *ZCP* 9 (1913), 471–85.

Marianus Scottus, Regnal List, ed. B. Mac Carthy, *The Codex Palatino-Vaticanus*, No 830 (Dublin, 1892), 93–6.

'The Synchronisms of Irish Kings', ed. R. Thurneysen, 'Synchronismen der irischen Könige', *ZCP* 19 (1931–2), 81–99; ed. A. Boyle, 'The Edinburgh Synchronisms of Irish Kings', *Celtica*, 9 (1971), 169–79 (shorter and probably secondary version).

(iii) Inscriptions: *Corpus Inscriptionum Insularum Celticarum*, ed. R. A. S. Macalister, 2 vols., Irish Manuscripts Commission (Dublin, 1945–49; 1st vol. repr. Blackrock, Co. Dublin, 1996).

SECONDARY LITERATURE ON THE ANNALS

Anderson, M. O., *Kings and Kingship in Early Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1973; 2nd edn. 1980), esp. chaps. 1 and 2 and the appendix on Tigernach's ferial dating).

Bannerman, J., 'Notes on the Scottish Entries in the Early Irish Annals', in

- his *Studies in the History of Dalriada* (Edinburgh, 1974), 9–26.
- Best, R. I., ‘Palaeographical Notes: I. The Bodleian B. 502 Tigernach’, *Ériu*, 7 (1913), 114–20.
- ‘The Yellow Book of Lecan’, *Journal of Celtic Studies*, 1, part 2 (1950), 190–92 [on Oxford, Bodleian Library, Rawl. B. 488, the main MS of AT, and its relationship to the Yellow Book of Lecan].
- Byrne, F. J., ‘Chiasmus and Hyperbaton in the Annals of Ulster’, in M. Richter and J.-M. Picard (eds.), *Ogma: Essays in Celtic Studies in Honour of Próinséas Ní Chatháin* (Dublin, 2002), 54–64.
- ‘*Ut Beda boat*: Cuanu’s Signature?’, in P. Ní Chatháin and M. Richter (eds.), *Ireland and Europe in the Early Middle Ages: Texts and Transmission* (Dublin, 2002), 45–67.
- Dumville, D. N., ‘Latin and Irish in the Annals of Ulster, A.D. 431–1050’, in *Ireland in Early Mediaeval Europe: Studies in Memory of Kathleen Hughes*, ed. D. Whitelock, R. McKitterick and D. N. Dumville (Cambridge, 1982), 320–41.
- ‘On Editing and Translating Medieval Irish Chronicles: The *Annals of Ulster*’ [review of Mac Airt and Mac Niocaill’s edn. of AU], *CMCS* 10 (Winter 1985), 67–86.
- *Histories and Pseudo-Histories of the Insular Middle Ages*, Variorum (Aldershot, 1990); reprints the previous two items.
- Grabowski, K., and Dumville, D. N., *Chronicles and Annals of Mediaeval Ireland and Wales: The Clonmacnoise-Group Texts*, Studies in Celtic History 4 (Woodbridge, 1984).
- Gwynn, A., ‘Cathal Mac Maghnusa and the Annals of Ulster’, *The Clogher Record*, 2 (1958–9), 230–43, 370–84.
- ‘Were the “Annals of Inisfallen” written at Killaloe?’, *North Munster Antiquarian Journal*, 8 (1958–61), 20–33.
- Harrison, K., ‘Epacts in Irish Chronicles’, *Studia Celtica*, 12–13 (1977–8), 19–32.
- Henderson, I., ‘North Pictland’, in E. Meldrum (ed.), *The Dark Ages in the Highlands* (Inverness, 1971), 37–52, esp. 43–9.
- Hughes, K. W., *Early Christian Ireland: Introduction to the Sources* (London, 1972), chap. 4.
- Jaski, B., ‘Additional Notes to the *Annals of Ulster*’, *Ériu*, 48 (1997), 103–52.
- McCarthy, D., ‘Easter Principles and a Lunar Cycle used by Fifth-Century Christian Communities in the British Isles’, *Journal for the History of Astronomy*, 24 (1993), 204–24.
- ‘The Chronological Apparatus of the Annals of Ulster, AD 431–1131’,

THE IRISH ANNALS: A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

17

- Peritia*, 8 (1994), 46–79.
- ‘The Origin of the *Laterculus* Paschal Cycle of the Insular Celtic Churches’, *CMCS* 28 (Winter 1994), 25–49.
- ‘The Chronology of the Irish Annals’, *PRIA* 98, C, No. 6 (1998), 203–55.
- ‘The Status of the Pre-Patrician Irish Annals’, *Peritia*, 12 (1998), 98–152.
- ‘The Chronology and Sources of the Early Irish Annals’, *Early Medieval History*, 10 (2001), 323–41.
- ‘The Chronological Apparatus of the *Annals of Ulster*, AD 82–1019’, *Peritia*, 16 (2002), 256–83.
- ‘The Original Compilation of the *Annals of Ulster*’, *Studia Celtica*, 38 (2004), 69–96.
- McCarthy, D., and Breen, A., ‘Astronomical Observations in the Irish Annals and their Motivation’, *Peritia*, 11 (1997), 1–43.
- McCarthy, D., and Breen, A., ‘An Evaluation of Astronomical Entries in the Irish Annals’, *Vistas in Astronomy*, 41 (1997), 117–38.
- McCarthy, D., and Ó Cróinín, D., ‘The “Lost” Irish 84-Year Table Rediscovered’, *Peritia*, 6/7 (1987–88), 227–42.
- McCormick, M., *Les ‘Annales’ du haut moyen âge*, Typologie des sources d’histoire du Moyen Âge occidental (Turnhout, 1975).
- Mac Neill, E., ‘The Authorship and Structure of the “Annals of Tigernach”’, *Ériu*, 7 (1913), 31–113.
- Mac Niocaill, G., *The Medieval Irish Annals* (Dublin, 1975).
- Miller, M., ‘The Chronological Structure of the Sixth Age in the Rawlinson Fragment of the ‘Irish World-Chronicle’, *Celtica*, 22 (1991), 79–111.
- Morris, J., ‘The Chronicle of Eusebius: Irish Fragments’, *Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies*, 19 (1972), 80–93.
- Ní Mhaonaigh, M., ‘*Cogad Gáedel re Gallaib* and the Annals: A Comparison’, *Ériu*, 47 (1996), 101–26.
- Ó Buachalla, L., ‘Construction of the Irish Annals 439–466’, *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, 63 (1958), 103–15.
- ‘Notes on the Irish Annals 467–550’, *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, 64 (1959), 73–81.
- Ó Cróinín, D., ‘Early Irish Annals from Easter Tables: A Case Restated’, *Peritia*, 2 (1983), 74–86.
- Ó Máille, T. S., *The Language of the Annals of Ulster* (Manchester, 1910).
- Ó Muraíle, N., *The Celebrated Antiquary Dubhaltach mac Fhirbhisigh (c. 1600–1671): His Lineage, Life and Learning*, Maynooth Monographs, 6 (Maynooth, 1996).
- Ó Murchadha, D., *The Annals of Tigernach: Index of Names*, Irish Texts

- Society (London, 1997).
- O’Rahilly, T. F., *Early Irish History and Mythology* (Dublin, 1946), chap. xiii.
- Sanderlin, S., ‘The Manuscripts of the Annals of Clonmacnois’, *PRIA* 82, C (1982), 111–23.
- Schöve, D. J., *Chronology of Eclipses and Comets AD 1–1000* (Woodbridge, 1984).
- Smyth, A., ‘The Earliest Irish Annals: Their First Contemporary Entries, and the Earliest Centres of Recording’, *PRIA* 72 C (1972), 1–48.
- ‘The Húi Néill and the Leinstermen in the Annals of Ulster, 431–516 A.D.’, *Études celtiques*, 14 (1974–5), 121–43.
- Walsh, P., ‘The Annals attributed to Tigernach’, *Irish Historical Studies*, 2 (1940–1), 154–9.
- ‘The Dating of the Irish Annals’, *Irish Historical Studies*, 2 (1940–1), 355–75. Corrigenda by E. G. Quin, *ibid.*, 3 (1942–3), 107.

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY (supplementary to that in *ECI*)

(a) Primary Sources

- ‘A Chóicid caín Chairpri crúaid’, ed. M. O Daly, *Éigse*, 10 (1961–3), 177–97.
- Aided Muirchertaig Meic Erca*, ed. L. Nic Dhonnchadha (Dublin, 1964).
- Aislinge Meic Conglinne: The Vision of Mac Conglinne*, ed. and trans. K. Meyer (London, 1892).
- Asser, *De Rebus Gestis Ælfredi*, ed. W. H. Stevenson, *Asser’s Life of King Alfred* (Oxford, 1904; repr. with an article by D. Whitelock on recent work, 1959); trans. S. Keynes and M. Lapidge, *Alfred the Great: Asser’s Life of King Alfred and Other Contemporary Sources*, Penguin Classics (Harmondsworth, 1983).
- ‘*Beg mac Dé profetauit*’, ed. K. Meyer, ‘Mitteilungen aus irischen Handschriften’, *ZCP* 9 (1913), 169–71.
- Betha Colmáin meic Luacháin*, ed. K. Meyer (Dublin, 1911).
- Bethada Náem nÉirenn: Lives of Irish Saints*, ed. and trans. C. Plummer (Oxford, 1922).
- Buile Shuibne*, ed. J. G. O’Keeffe (1) with trans. Irish Texts Society 12 (London, 1913), (2) Medieval and Modern Irish Series 1 (Dublin, 1931); trans. S. Heaney, *Sweeney Astray* (London, 1984).
- Cáin Adomnáin*, trans. M. Ní Dhonnchadha, ‘The Law of Adomnán: A Translation’, in T. O’Loughlin (ed.), *Adomnán at Birr, AD 697: Essays in Commemoration of the Law of the Innocents* (Dublin, 2001), 53–68.

THE IRISH ANNALS: A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

19

- Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, ed. J. H. Todd, Rolls Ser. (London, 1867).
Cóir Anmann, ed. and trans. W. Stokes, in W. Stokes and E. Windisch (eds), *Irische Texte*, 3/2 (Leipzig, 1897).
Early Irish Lyrics, ed. and trans. G. Murphy (Oxford, 1956).
Hail Brigit: An Old Irish Poem on the Hill of Allen, ed. K. Meyer (Halle an der Saale, 1912).
Historia Brittonum, ed. Th. Mommsen, *Chronica Minora Saec. IV. V. VI. VII.*, iii, MGH AA 13 (Berlin, 1898); ed. E. Faral, *La Légende arthurienne*, 3 (Paris, 1929), 4–62 (Chartres, as far as it goes, in parallel with Harleian); Faral's Harleian text is reprinted with a translation in *Nennius, British History, and The Welsh Annals*, ed. and trans. J. Morris (London, 1980); *The Historia Brittonum*, iii, *The 'Vatican Recension'*, ed. D. N. Dumville (Cambridge, 1985).
The Metrical Dindshenchas, ed. E. J. Gwynn, 5 vols. (Dublin, 1903–35; repr. 1991).
Navigatio Sancti Brendani Abbatis, ed. C. Selmer (Notre Dame, 1959).
 Poem on the battle of Strathcarron (Srath Caruin, 642.1), ed. and trans. A. O. H. Jarman, *Aneirin: The Gododdin* (Llandysul, 1988), 66–7, and J. T. Koch, *The Gododdin of Aneirin: Text and Context from Dark-Age North Britain* (Cardiff, 1997), 26–7.
 'The Rule of the Céili Dé' = *The Rule of Tallaght*, ed. E. J. Gwynn, *Hermathena*, 44, Supplementary Vol. (Dublin, 1927).
 'The Scottish Chronicle', ed. B. T. Hudson, *Scottish Historical Review*, 77 (1998), 129–61.
Taxatio in H. S. Sweetman and G. F. Handcock, *Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland, 1171–1307*, 5 vols. (London, 1875–86), v.202–327.
Vita Secunda S. Patricii and *Vita Quarta S. Patricii*, trans. F. J. Byrne and P. Francis, 'Two Lives of Saint Patrick: *Vita Secunda* and *Vita Quarta*', *JRSAI* 124 (1994), 5–117.

(b) Secondary Literature

- Alcock, A., and Alcock, E. A., 'Reconnaissance Excavations on Early Historic Fortifications and Other Royal Sites in Scotland, 1974–84: 4, Excavations at Alt Clut, Clyde Rock, Strathclyde, 1974–75', *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, 120 (1990), 95–149.
 Allen, J. R., and Anderson, J., *The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1903; repr. Balgavies, Angus, 1993).
 Bannerman, J., 'Comarba Coluim Chille and the Relics of St Columba', *Innes Review*, 44 (1993), 14–47.

- 'The Scottish Takeover of Pictland and the Relics of Columba', in Broun and Clancy (eds.), *Spes Scottorum*, 71–94.
- Bhreathnach, E., 'Kings, the Kingship of Leinster and the Regnal Poems of *Laídshenchas Laigen*: A Reflection of Dynastic Politics in Leinster, 650–1150', in A. P. Smyth (ed.), *Seanchas*, 299–312.
- Blair, P. Hunter, 'The Bernicians and their Northern Frontier', in N. K. Chadwick (ed.), *Studies in Early British History* (Cambridge, 1959), 137–72.
- Bourke, C., 'Early Irish Hand-Bells', *JRSAI* 110 (1980), 52–66.
- Bourke, C. (ed.), *From the Isles of the North: Early Medieval Art in Ireland and Britain* (Belfast, 1995).
- Brooks, N., 'The Formation of the Mercian Kingdom', in S. Bassett (ed.), *The Origins of Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms* (Leicester, 1989), 159–70.
- Broun, D., 'The Origin of Scottish Identity', in C. Bjørn, A. Grant, and K. J. Stringer (eds.), *Nations, Nationalism and Patriotism in the European Past* (Copenhagen, 1994), 35–55.
- 'Pictish Kings 761–839: Integration with Dál Riata or Separate Development?', in S. M. Foster (ed.), *The St Andrews Sarcophagus: A Pictish Masterpiece and its International Connections* (Dublin, 1998), 71–83.
- 'Dunkeld and the Origin of Scottish Identity', in Broun and Clancy (eds.), *Spes Scottorum*, 95–111.
- 'The Seven Kingdoms in *De Situ Albanie*: A Record of Pictish Political Geography or Imaginary Map of Ancient Alba?', in E. J. Cowan and R. Andrew McDonald (eds.), *Alba: Celtic Scotland in the Medieval Era* (East Linton, 2000), 24–42.
- Broun, D., and Clancy, T. O. (eds.), *Spes Scottorum, Hope of Scots: Saint Columba, Iona and Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1999).
- Carozzi, C., *La Voyage de l'âme dans l'au-delà d'après la littérature latine (V^e–XIII^e siècle)*, Collection de l'École Française de Rome 189 (Rome, 1994).
- Charles-Edwards, T. M., 'The Continuation of Bede, s.a. 750: High-Kings, Kings of Tara and "Bretwaldas"', in Smyth (ed.), *Seanchas*, 137–45.
- *The Early Mediaeval Gaelic Lawyer*, Quiggin Pamphlets on the Sources of Mediaeval Gaelic History 4 (Cambridge, 1999).
- *Early Christian Ireland* (Cambridge, 2000).
- 'The Uí Néill 695–743: The Rise and Fall of Dynasties', *Peritia*, 16 (2002), 396–418.
- Clancy, T. O., 'Iona, Scotland and the Céli Dé', in B. E. Crawford (ed.),

THE IRISH ANNALS: A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

21

- Scotland in Dark Age Britain* (St Andrews, 1996), 111–20.
- Clarke, H. B., Ní Mhaonaigh, M., and Ó Floinn, R. (eds.), *Ireland and Scandinavia in the Early Viking Age* (Dublin, 1998).
- Cramp, R., *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture*, i/1, *County Durham and Northumberland* (Oxford, 1984).
- Cruikshank, G., *The Battle of Dunnichen: An Account of the Pictish Victory at the Battle of Dunnichen also known as Nechtansmere*, 2nd edn. (Balgavies, 1999).
- de Paor, L., ‘The High Crosses of Tech Theille (Tihilly), Kinnitty, and Related Sculpture’, in E. Rynne (ed.), *Figures from the Past* (Dublin, 1987), 140–1.
- Doherty, C., ‘The Vikings in Ireland: A Review’, in H. B. Clarke *et al.* (eds.), *Ireland and Scandinavia in the Early Viking Age*, 288–330.
- ‘Cluain Dolcáin’, in Smyth (ed.), *Seanchas*, 182–8.
- ‘The Transmission of the Cult of St Máedhóg’, in P. Ní Chatháin and M. Richter (eds.), *Ireland and Europe in the Early Middle Ages: Texts and Transmission* (Dublin 2002), 268–83.
- Downham, C., ‘An Imaginary Viking-Raid on Skye in 795?’, *Scottish Gaelic Studies*, 20 (2000), 192–6.
- Dumville, D. N., ‘Two Troublesome Abbots’, *Celtica*, 21 (1990), 146–9.
- ‘Cath Fedo Euin’, *Scottish Gaelic Studies*, 17 (1996), 114–27.
- ‘Cusantín mac Ferccusa, Rí Alban: A Misidentified Monastic Ditch-Digger’, *Scottish Gaelic Studies*, 19 (1999), 234–40.
- ‘Cethri Prímchenéla Dáil Riata’, *Scottish Gaelic Studies*, 20 (2000), 170–91.
- ‘Ireland and North Britain in the Early Middle Ages: Contexts for *Míniugud Senchasa Fher nAlban*’, in C. Ó Baoill and N. R. McGuire (eds.), *Rannsachadh na Gàidhlig 2000: Papers read at the Conference, Scottish Gaelic Studies 2000, held at the University of Aberdeen 2–4 August 2000* (Aberdeen, 2002), 185–211.
- ‘The Death-Date of Patrick’, in Dumville, D. N. *et al.*, *Saint Patrick, 493–1993* (Woodbridge, 1993), 29–33.
- Etchingham, C., *Church Organization in Ireland AD 650 to 1000* (Maynooth, 1999).
- Fraser, J., *The Battle of Dunnichen* (Stroud, 2002).
- Harbison, P., *Pilgrimage in Ireland: The Monuments and the People* (London, 1991).
- Harrison, K., ‘The Reign of King Ecgrith of Northumbria’, *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, 43 (1971), 79–84.

- *The Framework of Anglo-Saxon History to A.D. 900* (Cambridge, 1976).
- Herbert, M., 'The Death of Muirchertach Mac Erca: A Twelfth-Century Tale', in F. Josephson (ed.), *Celts and Vikings: Proceedings of the Fourth Symposium of Societas Celtologica Nordica* (Göteborg, 1997), 27–40.
- 'Literary Sea Voyages and Early Munster Hagiography', in R. Black *et al.* (eds.), *Celtic Connections: Proceedings of the 10th International Congress of Celtic Studies: Language, Literature, History, Culture* (East Linton, 1999), 182–9.
- 'Sea-divided Gaels? Constructing Relationships between Irish and Scots c.800–1169', in B. Smith (ed.), *Britain and Ireland 900–1300* (Cambridge, 1999), 87–97.
- 'Rí Éirenn, Rí Alban: Kingship and Identity in the Ninth and Tenth Centuries', in S. Taylor (ed.), *Kings, Clerics and Chronicles*, 62–72.
- 'The *Vita Columbae* and Irish Hagiography: A Study of *Vita Cainnechi*', in J. Carey *et al.* (eds.), *Studies in Irish Hagiography: Saints and Scholars* (Dublin, 2001), 31–40.
- Henderson, I., and Okasha, E., 'The Early Christian Inscribed and Carved Stones of Tullylease, Co. Cork', *Cambridge Medieval Celtic Studies*, 24 (Winter 1992), 1–36.
- Hennig, J., 'The Literary Tradition of Moses in Ireland', *Traditio*, 7 (1949–51), 233–61.
- Hudson, B. T., *Prophecy of Berchán: Irish and Scottish High-Kings of the Early Middle Ages* (Westport, Conn., 1996),
- Hughes, K. W., 'The Cult of St Finnian of Clonard', *Irish Historical Studies*, 9 (1954–5), 13–27.
- Jackson, K. H., 'The Pictish Language', in F. T. Wainwright (ed.), *The Problem of the Picts* (Edinburgh, 1955).
- 'Edinburgh and the Anglian Occupation of Lothian', in P. Clemoes (ed.), *The Anglo-Saxons: Studies presented to Bruce Dickins* (London, 1959), 35–47.
- Jaski, B., 'Druim Cett Revisited', *Peritia*, 12 (1998), 340–50.
- *Early Irish Kingship and Succession* (Dublin, 2000).
- Johnston, E., 'Transforming Women in Irish Hagiography', *Peritia*, 9 (1995), 197–220.
- 'Íte: Patron of her People?', *Peritia*, 14 (2000), 421–8.
- Kelly, E. P., and Maas, J., 'Vikings on the Barrow', *Archaeology Ireland*, 9:3 (1995), 30–2.
- Lacey, B., 'Columba, Founder of the Monastery of Derry? — "Mihi manet Incertus"', *JRSAI* 128 (1998), 35–47.

THE IRISH ANNALS: A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

23

- ‘The Grianán of Aileach — A Note on Its Identification’, *JRSAI* 131 (2001), 145–9.
- Mac Eoin, G., ‘The Strange Death of Lóegaire mac Néill’, *Studia Hibernica*, 8 (1968), 21–48.
- ‘Orality and Literacy in Some Middle-Irish King-Tales’, in S. N. Tranter and H. L. C. Tristram (eds.), *Early Irish Literature — Media and Communication*, ScriptOralia 10 (Tübingen, 1989), 149–83.
- Mac Iomhair, D., ‘The Boundaries of Fir Rois’, *Journal of the Louth Archaeological Society*, 15/2 (1962), 144–79.
- ‘The History of Fir Rois’, *Journal of the Louth Archaeological Society*, 15/4 (1964), 321–48.
- Mac Neill, E., *St Patrick*, ed. J. Ryan (Dublin, 1964).
- Mac Shamhráin, A., *Church and Polity in Pre-Norman Ireland: The Case of Glendalough*, Maynooth Monographs 7 (Maynooth, 1996).
- ‘*Nebulae discutuntur?* The Emergence of Clann Cholmáin, Sixth–Eighth Centuries’, in Smyth (ed.), *Seanchas*, 83–97.
- Moisl, H., ‘The Bernician Royal Dynasty and the Irish in the Seventh Century’, *Peritia*, 2 (1983), 99–124.
- Ní Dhonnchadha, M., ‘Inis Teimle, between Uí Chennselaig and the Déissi’, *Peritia*, 16 (2002), 451–8.
- Ó hAodha, D., ‘Rechtgal úa Síadail: A Famous Poet of the Old Irish Period’, in Smyth (ed.), *Seanchas*, 192–8.
- O’Brien, M. A. (ed. R. Baumgarten), ‘Old Irish Personal Names’, *Celtica*, 10 (1973), 211–36.
- Ó Corráin, D., ‘High-Kings, Vikings and Other Kings’, *Irish Historical Studies*, 21 (1979), 283–323.
- ‘The Early Irish Churches: Some Aspects of Organization’, in D. Ó Corráin (ed.), *Irish Antiquity: Essays and Studies Presented to Professor M. J. O’Kelly* (Cork, 1981; repr. Blackrock, 1994), 327–41.
- ‘Vikings I: “Forty Years Rest”’, *Peritia*, 10 (1996), 224.
- ‘Congressio Senodorum’, *Peritia*, 10 (1996), 252.
- ‘Vikings III: Ros Camm’, *Peritia* 10 (1996), 273.
- ‘The Vikings in Scotland and Ireland in the Ninth Century’, *Peritia*, 12 (1998), 296–339.
- ‘Rabies in Ireland in 776’, *Peritia*, 14 (2000), 254.
- ‘King-Making in Leinster in 835’, *Peritia*, 14 (2000), 431.
- ‘The Vikings in Ireland’, in A. C. Larsen (ed.), *The Vikings in Ireland* (Roskilde, 2001), 17–27.
- Ó Cróinín, D., ‘Merovingian Politics and Insular Calligraphy: The Historical

- Background to the Book of Durrow and Related Manuscripts', in M. Ryan (ed.), *Ireland and Insular Art* (Dublin, 1987), 40–3.
- (ed.), *A New History of Ireland*, i, *Prehistoric and Early Ireland* (Oxford, 2005).
- Ó Cuív, B., *Catalogue of Irish Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library at Oxford and Oxford College Libraries: Part I, Descriptions* (Dublin, 2001).
- O'Dwyer, P., *Céli Dé: Spiritual Reform in Ireland, 750–900* (Dublin, 1981).
- Ó Floinn, R., 'Clonmacnoise: Art and Patronage in the Early Medieval Period', in Bourke (ed.), *From the Isles of the North*, 251–60; repr. in H. King (ed.), *Clonmacnoise Studies*, 1 (Dublin, 1998), 87–100.
- 'The Archaeology of the Early Viking Age in Ireland', in Clarke *et al.* (eds.), *Ireland and Scandinavia in the Early Viking Age*, 131–65.
- O'Loughlin, T. (ed.), *Adomnán at Birr AD 697* (Dublin, 2001).
- Ó Murchadha, D., 'Rubblings taken of the Inscriptions on the Cross of the Scriptures, Clonmacnois', *JRSAI* 110 (1980), 47–51.
- Ó Murchadha, D., and Ó Murchú, G., 'Fragmentary Inscriptions from the West Cross at Durrow, the South Cross at Clonmacnois, and the Cross of Kinnitty', *JRSAI* 118 (1988), 57–61.
- Ó Murchadha, D., 'Carman, Site of Óenach Carmain: A Proposed Location', *Éigse*, 33 (2002), 57–70.
- Ordnance Survey, *Map of Monastic Ireland*, 2nd edn (Dublin, 1964).
- Ó Riain, P., *Anglo-Saxon Ireland: The Evidence of the Martyrology of Tallaght*, H. M. Chadwick Lecture (Cambridge, 1993).
- Ó Riain, P., Ó Murchadha, D., and Murray, K. (eds.), *Historical Dictionary of Gaelic Placenames/Foclóir Stairiúil Áitainmneacha na Gaeilge*, Irish Texts Society (London, 2003–)
- Picard, J.-M., 'Princeps and Principatus in the Early Irish Church: A Reassessment', in Smyth (ed.), *Seanchas*, 146–60.
- Poole, R. L., *Studies in Chronology and History* (Oxford, 1934).
- RCAHMS, *Argyll: An Inventory of the Monuments*, 4, *Iona* (Edinburgh, 1982).
- RCAHMS, *Pictish Symbol Stones: An Illustrated Gazetteer* (Edinburgh, 1999).
- Sharpe, R., 'Saint Mauchteus, *discipulus Patricii*', in A. Bammesberger and A. Wollmann (eds.), *Britain 400–600: Language and History*, Anglistische Forschungen, 205 (Heidelberg, 1990), 85–93.
- 'The Thriving of Dálriada', in Taylor (ed.), *Kings, Clerics and Chronicles*, 47–61.
- Sims-Williams, P. P., 'Historical Need and Literary Narrative: A Caveat from

THE IRISH ANNALS: A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

25

- Ninth-Century Wales', *Welsh History Review*, 17 (1994–5), 1–40.
- Smyth, A. P. (ed.), *Seanchas: Studies in Early and Medieval Irish Archaeology, History and Literature in Honour of Francis J. Byrne* (Dublin, 1999).
- Stancliffe, C., 'Where was Oswald killed?', in C. Stancliffe and E. Cambridge (eds), *Oswald: Northumbrian King to European Saint* (Stamford, 1995), 84–96.
- Strachan, J., 'Contributions to the History of the Deponent Verb in Irish', *Transactions of the Philological Society* 1891–4, 444–568.
- Swift, C., 'Dating Irish Grave Slabs: The Evidence of the Annals', in Bourke (ed.), *From the Isles of the North*, 245–9.
- 'Óenach Tailten, the Blackwater Valley and the Uí Néill Kings of Tara', in Smyth (ed.), *Seanchas*, 109–20.
- 'The Local Context of Óenach Tailten', *Riocht na Midhe*, 11 (2000), 24–50.
- 'Sculptors and their Customers: A Study of Clonmacnoise Grave-Slabs', in H. King (ed.), *Clonmacnoise Studies*, 2 (Dublin, 2003), 105–123.
- Taylor, S. (ed.), *Kings, Clerics and Chronicles in Scotland, 500–1297* (Dublin, 2000).
- Thornton, D. E., 'Early Medieval Louth: The Kingdom of Conaille Muirtheimne', *County Louth Archaeological and Historical Journal*, 24/1 (1997), 139–50.
- Uhlich, J., *Die Morphologie der komponierten Personennamen des Altirischen* (Bonn, 1993).
- Walsh, P., 'Irish Ocha, Ochann', *Ériu*, 8 (1915), 75–7.
- Watson, W. J., *The History of the Celtic Place-Names of Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1926).
- Whitelock, D., 'Bishop Ecgrid, Pehtred and Niall', in D. Whitelock, R. McKitterick and D. N. Dumville (eds.), *Ireland and Mediaeval Europe: Studies in Memory of Kathleen Hughes* (Cambridge, 1982), 47–52.

THE CHRONICLE OF IRELAND: INDICES

All references are to an annal and, within an annal, the number of the entry (e.g. the death of Bishop Mac Caille is 490.1). Doublets (where the one event is recorded twice) are denoted as follows: Bresal, 435 / 436.2. Entries only in AU or only in the Clonmacnois group are indicated by parentheses or italization respectively, as in the text; however, between 766.3 and 804.10, where neither AT nor CS is available, entries only in AU are not placed in parentheses. Square brackets enclose identifications of persons or places, or material taken from AFM, AI or FA that is not in AU, AT, AClon, AR or CS. A bare annal + no. of entry signifies a simple obit: 'X died' as opposed to 'X was killed' or, as often for churchmen, 'the repose of X'. Old English *æ* is treated, for purposes of alphabetization, as if it were *ae*.

1. INDEX OF PERSONS

Aaron, **sapiens**, 783.2
(Abán son of Cináed, **rígdamnae** of the Connachta, slain by fire by Sochlachán son of Diarmait, 867.5 n.)
Abél, abbot of Imlech Fea, 747.1
Abél of Áth Omnae, 754.9
(Abnier, abbot of Cell Achaid, fell asleep, 827.9)
(Admóer, daughter of Áed Laigen, died in virtuous old age, 811.3)
Adomnán, abbot of Iona, born, 624.3
brought back sixty captives to Ireland, 687.5 / 689.9
journeys to Ireland, 692.1; 697.3
gives **Lex Innocentium** to the peoples, 697.3
repose of, 704.4
Law of, renewed, 727.6
relics of, taken to Ireland when law is renewed, 727.6
relics of, return from Ireland, 730.2

shrine of, removed from Domnach Maigen, 832.5
(Adomnán, bishop of Ráith Maige Oínaig, 731.8)
(Adomnán son of Alddail, fell in the battle of Drong among the Connachta, 836.9)
Aduar son of Echen, cow-laws promulgated by, [accepted among the Ulstermen, 810.4 n.]
Áed, 621.3
Áed [probably the same as Áed Find son of Echaid, **see below**], fought a battle in Fortriu against Cináed, 768.7
Áed, abbot of Glenn dá Locha, rested, 809.6
(Áed, abbot of Mainister Buiti, 866.2)
Áed, anchorite from [and previously bishop of] Sléibte [Sleaty, Co. Carlow], repose of, 700.2 n.
Áed, king of Cenél Coirpri, killed at Gránairet, 742.12
Áed, king of the Cruithentuath, fell in battle against the two grandsons of

- Ímar and against Catol, 904.8 n.*
 Áed Aithgin, king of the Uí Maini, killed, 772.10
 Áed Aldán son of Domnall, king of Tara [also Áed Allán, Allán being the later form of Aldán, or Áed Uaridnach; Cenél nÉogain],
reign of, 605.6
 died, 612.1
 Áed Allán son of Fergal son of Máel Dúin, king of Tara [Cenél nÉogain],
beginning of reign as king of Tara, 734.10
 defeated Flaithbertach son of Loingsech, 732.11
 defeats Cenél Conaill, 733.3; 733.3; 734.8
 victor in the battle of Fochart, 735.2
 meets Cathal son of Findguine at Tír dá Glas, 737.9
 victor in the battle of Áth Senaig, 738.4
 strangles Conaing son of Amalgaid, king of the Ciannacht, 742.8
 killed in the battle of Serethmag, 743.4
 Áed Alláin son of Coirpre [perhaps brother of Cú Chongelt son of Coirpre, king of Íarmumu, 791.7 AI],
 [killed in a battle between Ciarraige and the Éoganacht, 803.8]
 Áed Balb son of Indrechtach, king of the Connachta, 742.7
 Áed Bennán [Éoganacht Locha Léin], *king of Munster*, 619.4 n.
 Áed Brecc, *a king of Cruithnig, killed at Móin Dairi Lothair, 563.3*
 Áed Buide, *king of Uí Maini (= Cenél Maini) and Tethbae, killed in Bruiden Da Choca by Conall Guthbind, 604.3*
 Áed Cerr son of Colmán, king of the Leinstermen, 595.3 n.
 Áed Dub, bishop, abbot of Kildare, previously king of the Leinstermen, 639.4
 Áed Dub, king of the Uí Fhidgeinte, repose of, 715.3
 Áed Dub son of Cathal, killed, 747.13
 Áed Dub son of Suibne, king of the Ulstermen [Cruithni],
killed Diarmait son of Cerball, 565.5
succeeds Báetán son of Cairrell as king of the Ulstermen, 581.3
 killed, 588.5
 Áed Dub son of Toichlech [Conmaicni in Connaught]
 killed in the battle of Sruthair between the Uí Briúin and the Conmaicni, 766.3
 Áed Find son of Echaid, king of Dál Riatai, 778.7
see also Áed, 768.7
 Áed Findliath, **see** Áed son of Niall
 Áed Fortobol [son of Éogan Bél, Connachta: Uí Fhiachrach], 550.1
 Áed Glúndub, **see** Áed son of Niall
 Áed Gustan, foster-brother of Conall Guthbind son of Suibne,
slew Áed Sláne, 604.2
 Áed Ingor, **see** Áed son of Niall/Áed Oirdnide
 Áed Laigen, 611.4
 Áed Laigen grandson of Cernach [Uí Chernaig branch of Síl nÁeda Sláne],
killed in the battle of Almu, 722.8
 Áed Laigen son of Fithchellach, king of Uí Maini, killed in the battle of Almu, 722.8
 Áed Muinderg son of Flaithbertach [Cenél Conall], king of the North, 747.4
 (Áed Odbae [ancestor of Uí Áeda Odbae of Southern Brega], killed, 701.8)
 Áed of Ard, king of Dál nAraidí, killed in battle at *Telach Garraist* in Fernmag, 698.1
 (Áed of Aréne (?), 616.3 n.)
 Áed of Bedre (?) son of Cumméne, killed, 654.4
 Áed Oirdnide, **see** Áed son of Niall
 Áed Róin, king of the Ulstermen, killed at the battle of Fochart, 735.2
 (Áed Rón, king of Corcu Baiscinn, 812.8)
Áed Rón, king of Uí Fhailgí, killed in the green of Mac Buain, 604.3 / 611.4 (?)
 Áed Rón son of Máel Cobo, 654.7
 Áed Sláne son of Diarmait [ancestor of Síl nÁeda Sláne branch of Uí Néill], joint-king of Tara,
beginning of reign, 598.4
 kills Suibne son of Colmán Mór, 600.3

INDEX OF PERSONS

29

- killed by Conall son of Suibne, 604.2
see also Síl nÁeda Sláine
 Áed son of Ainm(u)ire, king of Tara [Cenél
 Conaill],
killed Fergus son of Nélléne, 570.1
 victor in the battle of Druim Maic Ercae,
 580.1 / (581.2)
beginning of his reign, 586.2
 kills Colmán Becc and Librén son of
 Illand at the battle of *Belach Daithe*,
 587.1
 killed at the battle of Dún Bolg, 598.2
 (Áed son of Boanta,
 killed in a battle in which the **gennti**
 heavily defeated the men of Fortriu,
 839.10 n.)
 Áed son of Brecc, bishop, patron saint of
 Ráith Áeda maic Brice (Rahugh) and
 Cell Áir, repose of, 589.1
 Áed son of Brendan, king of Tethbae,
 defeats Diarmait son of Cerball in the
 battle of Cúl Uinsen, (561.2) / 562.1
 dies, 589.2
gave Durrow to Colum Cille, 589.2
 Áed son of Cathrannach,
 fell in a battle won by **Gaill** against the
 Connachta, 846.6
 Áed son of Cellach [perhaps son of Cellach
 of Cualu, 715.1; if so, Uí Máil],
 killed in an encounter among the
 Leinstermen, 719.5
 (Áed son of Cellach, **princeps** of Kildare,
 829.1)
 (Áed son of Cináed, king of the Picts, killed
 by his companions, 878.3)
 Áed son of Coirpre, **princeps** of Rechran,
 773.8
 Áed son of Colgu, king of the Airthir, 610.1
died in peregrinatio at Clonmacnois,
610.1
 Áed son of Colgu, king of the Leinstermen
 [Síl Columb branch of Uí Chennselaig:
CGH i.346],
 defeats the Munstermen, 732.13
 defeated and killed in the battle of Áth
 Senaig, 738.4 n.
 Áed son of Conaicc / Conaing, king of
- Irluachair [Iarmumu AI; Éoganacht
 Locha Léin],
 (killed, 733.7)
 Áed son of Conchobor, king of the
 Connachta [Uí Briúin Aí],
 killed in a battle won by the **Gaill** against
 Flann son of Máel Sechnaill, 888.6
 (Áed son of Cormac, **lethrí** of the
 Ciannachta, 758.1)
 (Áed son of Cumuscach, king of the Uí
 Nialláin, 863.2)
Áed son of Cummuscach,
slain by Gaill of Loch Febail plundering
Armagh, 898.5
 Áed son of Diarmait [Cland Cholmáin?],
 killed in the battle of Bile Tened in Mag
 Singittae, 714.1
 Áed son of Dlúthach
 [his father was ancestor of the Síl
 nDlúthaig branch of Síl nÁeda Sláine;
 Síl nDlúthaig came to be rulers of Fir
 Chúl in the valley of the Blackwater,
 Co. Meath, with their royal seat at
 Ráith Airthir, q.v.; in 689.3 he is
 described in AT and CS, perhaps
 anachronistically, as king of Fir Chúl]
 killed Diarmait, *king* of Mide, son of
 Airmedach Cáech, 689.3
 with Congalach son of Conaing, killed
 Fínsnechtae son of Dúnchad, king of
 Tara, and Bresal his son, 695.1
 (died, 701.10)
 (Áed son of Dub dá Bairenn, king of the Uí
 Fhigenti, 860.2)
 Áed son of Dub dá Chrích, abbot of Tír dá
 Glas and of Cluain Eidnech, killed when
 Dún Másc was sacked by **gennti**, 845.2
 [Áed son of Dubgilla, ruler of Uí Dróna of
 the Three Plains, **tánaise** of the Uí
 Chennselaig,
 killed by the Uí Bairrche, 911.4]
 (Áed son of Dúnchad,
 treacherously killed by the companions
 of Conaing son of Flann in the latter's
 presence, 841.3)
 Áed son of Echaid [Dál Fiatach],
 with others killed his kinsman [brother]

- Muiredach son of Echaid, king of the **Cóiced** of Conchobor, 839.5 n.
killed by Matudán son of Muiredach, 839.5
- Áed son of Echu *Tirmcharna* [Uí Briúin], king of the Connachta, *becomes king, 557.2 n.*
 a victor in the battle of Cúl Dreimne, 561.1
killed by the Uí Briúin, 577.7
- Áed son of Fiangus, **princeps** of Ross Comáin, bishop (and an excellent **scriba**), *rested, 874.1*
Áed son of Fogartach, king of the Connachta, 591.2
- Áed son of Fogartach,
killed in the battle of Findubair (among the men of Tethbae), 824.4
 (Áed son of Garbán, 739.8)
 Áed son of Giun (?), 579.3
 [Áed son of Ilguine, killed Tresach son of Béccán,
 lord of the Uí Bairrche Maige, 887.12]
- Áed son of Máel Pátraic, king of the Uí Fhiachrach [Arda Sratha],
killed by Niall son of Áed, 910.2
- Áed son of Niall / Áed Oirdnide [king of Tara; Cenél nÉogain]
decisively defeated by Donnchad at Tailtiu and driven to Carn Maic Caírrhinn, being named Áed Ingor 'Áed the Unfilial', 791.5 n.
invaded the Mugdornai Maigen, 794.8
victor in the battle of Druim Ríg, 797.3
harried Mide at the beginning of his reign, 796.5
summons hosting against Mide and divides Mide between Conchobur and Ailill, 802.2
queen of, Euginis daughter of Donnchad, dies, 802.7
harries the Leinstermen twice in one month, 804.5
hosting to Leinster and Fínsnechtae, king of Leinster gives him hostages, 804.9
hosting to Dún Cuair, and he divides Leinster between Muiredach son of
- Ruaidrí and Muiredach son of Bran, 805.7*
promulgates the law of Patrick, 806.5
attacks Ulstermen to punish them for the insult to the shrine of Patrick, 809.8
(prevented from arriving at the Fair of Tailtiu on a Saturday by the community of Tamlachtae Maíle Ruain, 811.3 n.)
(summoned a hosting against Cenél Conaill to avenge Colmán son of Niall, 815.5)
excommunicated by the community of Colum Cille at Tara, 817.9
(went with armies to Dún Cuair and divided the Leinstermen between two descendants of Bran, 818.9)
harried the Leinstermen (that is, the land of Cualu as far as Glenn dá Locha), 891.1
died by Áth dá Fherta in Mag Conaille, 819.2
- Áed son of Niall / Áed Findliath, *king of Ailech, 862.2* Æ king of Tara, 864.1, 879.1 [Cenél nÉogain],
raided the Ulstermen but suffered casualties, 855.3
(routed Gallgoídil in Glenn Foichle, 856.6)
with Flann son of Conaing, attacked Máel Sechnaill's camp at Mag nDumai during the night, but was defeated, 860.1
together with Gaill plundered Mide, 861.1
(with the kings of the Gaill), entered Mide, and, with Flann son of Conaing, plundered Mide, 862.2
begins to rule, 862.8
plundered the Connachta, 863.8
blinded Lorcán son of Cathal, king of Mide, 864.1
with Flann son of Conaing, inflicted a great defeat on Anfid son of Áed together with the Ulstermen, 864.3
plundered all the longphuirt of the Gaill, that is, the coastland of the North,

INDEX OF PERSONS

31

- both Cenél nÉogain and Dál nAraidi, 866.4
 defeated the **Gaill** in battle at Loch Febail, 866.5
 with *Conchobar son of Tadgg*, won a battle at Cell of the Uí Daigri over the Uí Néill of Brega and the Leinstermen and a great army of the **Gaill**, 868.5
 overran the Leinstermen from Áth Cliath to Gabrán, 870.2
 a man was slain by Diarmait son of Diarmait in front of Áed's house in Armagh, 870.4
 instigated the treacherous killing of Cathalán son of Indrechtach, **lethrí** of the Ulaid, 871.1
 led a hosting against the Leinstermen and they profaned Cell Ausaili, 874.4
 fell asleep on the 20th of November, a Friday, at Druim Inasclaind in the land of the Conailli, 879.1
 Áed son of Suibne, king of Móenmag [Connachta: Uí Maini], 585.2
 Áed son of Tommaltach [Uí Fhailgi], killed at Cluain Fertae Mongáin by Óengus son of Mugrón, 789.10 n.
 Áed Uaridnach, see Áed Aldán
 Áeda (?) son of Dall, 608.1
Áedacán son of Conchobar, king of Tethbae, 898.7
Áedacán [son of Torbach] died in aílithre in Clonmacnois, 835.13
 Áedán, abbot of Lismore, 768.3
 Áedán, abbot of Ross Commáin, 782.1
 the second law of Commán and Áedán enforced on the Three Connachta, 772.9 n.
 the Third Law of Commán and Áedán begins, 780.12
 Áedán, abbot of Ross Cré, 839.3
 Áedán, abbot of Tamlachtae, rested, 825.2
 Áedán, anchorite of Bangor, 610.2
 Áedán, bishop of the English [Aidan, bishop of the Northumbrians], 651.1 n.
 Áedán, bishop of Mag nÉo na Saxan [Mayo], 773.5 n.
Áedán descendant of Condumae, scriba of Durrow, 829.1
 Áedán descendant of Cú Chumbu, 'bishop and soldier of Christ', slept in peace, 792.1
 Áedán of Rathan, 'bishop and soldier of Christ', slept in peace, 792.1
 (Áedán, **princeps** of Cluain Iraid, 882.8)
 Áedán son of Cummascach, 625.2
 Áedán son of Fiachrai (or descendant of Fiachrai), 563.4 n.
 Áedán son of Gabrán, king of Dál Riata, wins battle of Manu, 504.2 n. / 582.1 / 583.3
 leads expedition to the Orkneys, 580.2 / (581.4)
 victor in the battle of Manu, 582.1
 victor in the battle of Leithréid, 590.2
 defeated in the battle of the English, 600.2
 dies, 606.2
 period of reign and life, 606.2
 grandsons killed in the battle of Fid Éuin, 629.1
 (descendants of, in warfare against Gartnaith son of Accidan, 649.4)
 Áedán son of Mongán, king of Dál nAraidi, (616.2 n.)
Áedán son of Rechtaid, abbot of Ross Cré, rested, 887.9
 Áedgal, king of Umall, 784.2
 Áedgen the Briton, bishop of Kildare, **scriba** and anchorite, and an old man of about 116 years, rested, 864.6
 Áedgen descendant of Mathgamain, *killed in the battle of Almu*, 722.8
 Áedgen of Fobar, 771.2
 Áedlug (son of Camán), abbot of Clonmacnois, repose of, 652.2
 [Ælffled] daughter of Osuii, dies in the monastery of Hild, 713.3 n.
 Ælfwine son of Osuii [joint-king or under-king of the Northumbrians], killed in 'the battle of the English', 680.4 n.
Ælle, king of the English [recte Edwin son of Ælle], 630.5 n.; cf. 631.1

- Ælli, king of the Northern English,
killed in a battle won by the **Dubgaill** in
York, 867.7 n.
- Æthelbald, king of the English, 757.2
- Æthelfrith, king of the Northumbrians,
his brother, Eanfrith, killed in the battle
of the English, 600.2
victor in the battle of Caer Legion, 613.3
dies shortly afterwards, 613.3, n.
- Æthelred son of Penda [king of the
Mercians], battle against, 693.7
(Æthelwulf, king of the English, 858.3)
- Aetius, consul, 431
- Affiath, abbot of Mag mBili, 743.10
- Affiath, bishop of Armagh, 794.1
- Affraic, abbess of Kildare, fell asleep, 834.3
- Affrica, **dominatrix** of Kildare, 743.1
- Agapitus, pope, 538.1
- Agatho, pope, *holds Synod of*
Constantinople together with the emperor,
662.9
- Agonn [Hákon?], defeated by Cerball son of
Dúnlang, 847.3
- Aichlech descendant of Cenn Fiaich, 771.9
- Aidéid son of Laigne, king of the Ulstermen,
898.1
involved in a disturbance at Whitsun at
Armagh, 893.2
- killed Muiredach son of Eochacán, **lethrí**
of the Ulstermen, 895.4
- with the Conailli, inflicted a slaughter on
the **Gaill**, 896.7
- escaped, though wounded, after the
Ulstermen and Dál nAraidi were
defeated by Máel Finnia son of
Flannacán, 897.2
- killed by his companions by treachery,
898.1
- Aidnech of Baislec, 747.9*
- Ailbe, a patron saint of Emly (Imlech Ibair),
the repose of, 527.8 / 534.2 / ?(542.2)
Law of, [784.10], 793.3
- Ailbe, patron saint of Senchue (Shancough),
repose of, ?(542.2) / 546.3
- Ailbran descendant of Lugáed, 781.3
- (Ailbrenn son of Maicthach, **princeps** of
Cluain Iraid, fell asleep after a prologed illness, 884.2)
- Ailchú abbot of Clonard, 727.1
(Ailchú) / *Fáelchú* of Mainister Buíti, 723.2
- Aildobur, abbot of Muccert, 757.8*
- Aildobur, abbot of Ros Commáin
[Roscommon],
with Muirgus, promulgates the law of
Commán throughout the Three
Connachta, 793.2
- dies, 800.1
- Ailebra descendant of Muirle, bishop of?*
and of Dom Liac, 820.6
- Ailerán, **sapiens**, repose of, 665.3
- Ailgal, anchorite of Cluain [Clonmacnois?],
756.3
- Ailgal (*Ailgel*), *king of Tethbae*,
supported Murchad son of Domnall
against the latter's brother,
Donnchad, in the battle of Carn
Fiachach, where he was put to flight,
765.5 n.
- Áilgenán son of Donngal, king of Cashel
[Éoganacht Chaisil],
[took the kingship of Cashel, 852.11]
(died, 853.2)
- Ailgnio, son of Gnóe, secundus abbas of*
Chuain Iraid, 760.9
- Ailill, taken prisoner by **gennti**, 832.4
- Ailill, abbot of Achad Bó, 855.6
- Ailill, abbot of Armagh, 520.6 / (526.2);
536.5
- Ailill, abbot of Fobar, bishop, fell asleep in
Christ, 871.5
- (Ailill Corrach son of Flann, king of the Uí
Fhailgi, killed, 741.9)
- Ailill descendant of Daimíne, king of the Uí*
Maini, 749.3
- Ailill, a descendant of, **tigernae** of Cenél
Fiachach, 740.3
- Ailill descendant of Tipraite, 783.2
- Ailill Flann Esso son of Domnall son of Áed
son of Ainmire, 666.1
- Ailill grandson of Cathusach [Uí Thuirtri?],
killed in battle between Uí Thuirtri and
the Airthir, 745.4
- Ailill grandson of Cellach of Cualu, killed,
744.7

INDEX OF PERSONS

33

- Ailill the Harper son of Áed Sláne, ancestor of Síl nDlúthaig, killed by Conall son of Suibne, 634 n.
- Ailill Inbanda [son of Éogan Bél; Connachta: Uí Fhiachrach], 550.1
- Ailill *Medraige* grandson of Dúnchad [Uí Fhiachrach Muaide], victor in the battle of Druimm Robaig between the Uí Fhiachrach and the Uí Briúin, 758.5
- dies, 764.8
- Ailill Molt son of Nath Í [grandson of the eponymous ancestor of the Uí Fhiachrach of Connaught], king of Tara, beginning of his reign, 463
- celebrates Feast of Tara, 467.2 / 469.2 / 470.2
- defeated, 468.2
- defeats Leinstermen, 473.4 / 475.2 / 478
- dies in the Battle of Oche, 482.2 / 483.3
- (Ailill of Banbán, abbot of Birra, 859.1)
- Ailill of Brí Léith, killed at Bodbráith, 739.4
- (Ailill of Clochar, **scriba** and bishop, abbot of Clochar Macc Daiméne, 869.9)
- Ailill son of Áed Rón [Uí Fhailgi? cf. 604.3 / 611.4], 639.6
- Ailill son of Báetán, killed, 620.1
- Ailill son of Bodbchad of Mide, killed, 726.8 n.
- Ailill son of Cellach, 622.3 / 622.7
- (Ailill son of Cenn Fáelad, king of the Ciannacht, 702.4)
- Ailill son of Colmán, king of Cenél Lóegairi, 642.2
- Ailill son of Conall Grant, *killed in the battle of Almu*, 722.8
- Ailill son of Cormac, abbot of Sláne, **sapiens** and a most excellent judge, 802.3 n.
- Ailill son of Cú cen Máthair, king of Munster [Éoganacht Glendamnach], *accession and regnal period*, 696.2
- dies, 701.7
- (Ailill son of Cumuscach, king of Loch Cál [Uí Nialláin], 849.5)
- Ailill son of Donnchad [Cland Cholmáin], Áed son of Niall divides Mide between Conchobur and Ailill, 802.2
- killed in the battle of Rubae Conaill against his brother, Conchobar, 803.5
- Ailill son of Dub dá Chrich, king of the Ard of the Uí Chinn Fháelad, killed in the battle of the Ard of the Ciannacht, 749.7
- Ailill son of Dúnchad son of Áed Sláne*, 660.7
- Ailill son of Dúngal of Eilne son of Scandal [northern branch of Dál nAraidi], *king of the Cruithni*, 690.1
- killed, 690.1
- Ailill son of Dúnlang (the father was the eponymous ancestor of the Uí Dúnlainge), *a victor at the battle of Cenn Losnada*, 490.2
- succeeds his brother Illand as king of the Leinstermen*, 527.6
- dies*, 549.5
- Ailill son of Dúnlang, king of the Leinstermen [Uí Muiredaig branch of Uí Dúnlainge], killed by the **Nordmanni**, 871.4
- Ailill son of Éugan, **princeps** of the Trian of Corcach, killed in the battle of Belach Mugnai, 908.3
- Ailill son of Fedelmí [Uí Echach Cobo, *CGH* i.326], killed in the battle of Áth Dumai between the Ulaid and the Uí Echach, 761.2
- Ailill son of Feradach, killed in the battle of Almu*, 722.8
- Ailill son of Fergus [Uí Chernaig; son of Fergus son of Fogartach, 751.5?], killed by falling off his horse in a race on the feastday of Mac Cuilinn, patron saint of Lusca, 800.4
- Ailill son of Fínsnechtae, killed, 718.7
- Ailill son of Indrechtach, king of the Uí Maini of the Connachta, 799.10
- (Ailill son of Robartach, **princeps** of Lusca, 853.2)

- (Ailill son of Tuathal, king of Uí Chremthainn, 739.5)
 Ailither, abbot of Clonmacnois, repose of, 599.1
belonged to the Múscraige, 599.1
 Ailmedair, **equonimus** of Clonmacnois, 797.2
 Ailngnad, bishop of Ard Breccáin, 781.3
 Ainfchellach, abbot of Condiri and Land Ela, fell asleep, 778.6
 Ainfchellach son of Ferchar, (expelled from the kingship, bound and taken to Ireland, 698.4)
 killed in the battle of Findglenn, 719.6 (Ainftech, killed, 693.5)
 (Ainmire, abbot of Armagh in place of Máel Coba, 877.7)
 (**princeps** at Armagh for nine months, fell asleep, 879.10)
 Ainmire, abbot of Ráith Nue, 779.2
 Ainmire son of Sétnae, joint-king of Tara, a victor in the battle of Slicech, (543.2) / 547.3
 a victor in the battle of Cúl Dreimne, 561.1
 succeeds Domnall son of Muirchertach as joint-king of Tara, 566.2
 killed by Fergus son of Nélléne, 569.1
Airechtach, sacerdos of Armagh, instigated the battle of Emain Machae, 759.2
 Airechtach descendant of Cathal [Uí Ailello?], killed in the battle of Ard Maicc Ríme, 792.3
 Airechtach descendant of Fáelán, abbot of Armagh, 794
 Airechtach grandson of Dúinchad of Muirese, king of the Uí Fhiachrach *Muaide in Connaught, 735.4*
 Airechtach son of Cuanu, **princeps** of Fernae, 742.1
 Airfhinnán, abbot of Tamlachtae of Máel Ruain, rested in peace, 803.2
 (Airindán, abbot of Bangor, fell asleep, 849.14)
 Airlid of Cluain Iraird, 772.1
 Airmedach, abbot of Bangor, 800.1
 (Airmedach descendant of Guaire, killed, 675.2)
 Airmedach of In Chráeb, repose of, 683.5
 (Airmedach, **princeps** of Mag mBile, fell asleep, 890.6)
 Airmedach son of Tadg, killed, 719.1
 (Airmedach, **princeps** of Mag mBile, was drowned, 830.3)
 Albann [Hálfdanr], **dux** of the **Dubgennti**, 877.5
 (killed Oistín son of Amlaíb, king of the **Nordmanni**, by treachery, 875.4)
 killed in a skirmish at Loch Cuan between the **Finngennti** and the **Dubgennti**, 877.5
Alboin, king of the Lombards, 577.5
 Albran son of Foidmed, abbot of Treóit Mór, 774.1
 Aldchú, anchorite of Ráith Óenbó, 787.1
 (Aldchú of Dam Liacc, 725.1)
 Aldfrith son of Osuiú, **sapiens**, king of the English, 704.4
 Allchellach of Telach Óland, 771.9
 Alphín son of Nechtan, 693.1
 Amalngaid grandson of Conaing, killed in the battle of Kells, 718.3
 Amalngaid, king of the Uí Maini, 791.3
 Amalngaid *son of Cathusach*, king of Conailli, 741.1
 (Amalngaid son of Congalach, **rigdamnae** of Brega, beheaded by the Conailli Muirthemne, 909.5)
Amalngaid son of Éndae [Éoganacht Áine], king of Munster, beginning of his joint reign with his brother, 598.5
 dies, 603.5
 Amalngaid son of Fiachrai, king of the Connachta, 440.4
 (Aman of Dún Ollaig, burnt by Tula, 686.2)
Ambacuc, beheaded at the óenach of Tailltiu, 548.6
 Amlaíb [Óláfr] grandson of Ímar, killed in a slaughter of the **Gaill** by the Conailli and by *Aithéid* son of Laigne, 896.7

INDEX OF PERSONS

35

- Amlaíb [Óláfr], son of the king of Laithlind, 853.3, king of the **Gaill**, (863.6), 864.2, (king of the **Nordmanni**, 875.4)
 came to Ireland and the **Gaill** of Ireland gave hostages to him, and tribute was paid by the Irish, 853.3
 with Ímar, routed Caittil the Fair with his **Gallgoidil** in Munster, 857.1
 (with Ímar and Cerball, led a great army into Mide, 859.2)
 (with Ímar and Auisle, plundered the land of Flann son of Conaing, 863.6)
 put to death Conchobar son of Donnchad, **lethrí** of Mide in water at Cluain Iraird, 864.2
 with Auisle, went into Fortriu with the **Gaill** of Ireland and Britain, and plundered the entire Pictish people and took their hostages, 866.1 n.
 his fort at Cluain Dolcain was burnt by the son of Gáethfíne and by Máel Ciarán son of Rónán, 867.8
 attacked Armagh and burnt it, and captured or slew 1,000 persons, 869.7
 (with Ímar, besieged Ail Chluathe and destroyed it at the end of four months, 870.6)
 with Ímar, returned to Áth Cliath from Britain with 200 ships and many captives, 871.2
 (his son Oistín killed by Alband by treachery, 875.8)
 Anaile, abbot of Clonmacnois, 799.7
 Anastasius I, emperor, succeeds, 491.2
length of reign, 492.2
 dies, 518.1
favoured Eutychian heresy and persecuted the Catholics, 518.1
 Anastasius II, emperor, accession and period of reign, 701.2
 Anastasius, pope, succession and length of pontificate, 497.1
 Andiaraid son of Máel Mochéirgi son of Indrechtach, king of Leth Cathail, killed in a battle won by Máel Finnia over the Ulstermen and Dál nAraidi, 897.2 n.
 (Andiaraid son of Máel Muire, king of Turbe, 903.3 n.)
 Anfadán, abbot of Lind Duachaill, 763.4
Anfartach descendant of Mescán, of the community of Blatíne,
 killed Fergus son of Colmán Mór, king of Mide, 618.5
 Anfid [Anfíth] son of Áed, king of the Ulaid,
 heavily defeated by Áed son of Niall and Flann son of Conaing in the lands of the Conailli Cherd, 864.3
 killed in a skirmish between the Conailli Muirthemne and the Ulstermen, 882.4
 sons of, kill Eochacán son of Áed, **lethrí** of the Ulstermen, 883.8
 (Anfíth son of Gairbíth, killed Bráen son of Tigernach, 883.3)
 (Anfíth son of Mugrón, **dux** of the Mugdornai of Brega, killed, 883.5)
 Anlón son of Conchobar, king of Aidne, 810.1
Anmchad, king of Uí Liatháin, 750.15
 Anmchad son of Cú Chercae, king of Osraige,
victor in battle of Ráith Cúile, 746.12
victor in battle, 747.17
victor in engagement of Inis Snaic, 750.16
 victor in the battle (of Bélat Gabráin) against the Leinstermen, 759.8 n. / (761.3)
 Anna, king of the East Anglians, battle of, 656.3
 Anthony, St, body translated to Alexandria, 531
 Arascach, abbot of Muiccinis Réguil, 748.1
 Ardgal son of Conall (Cremthainne) son of Niall,
 ancestor of Cenél nArdgail(e), killed in battle of Detna in Dromma Breg, 520.3
 Art son of Diarmait, king of Tethbae, killed (by treachery), 826.4
 Art son of Flaithnia, king of Aidne, killed 772.10

- Artacán, abbot of Cork, 899.1
 Artacán son of Domnall, treacherously
 killed by Ruarc son of Bróen, 843.3
 Artbran descendant of Cellach [Uí Briúin
 Af; grandson of Cellach *ob.* 705?]
 killed in the battle of Druimm Robaig,
 758.5
 Artbran son of Máel Dúin, 716.8
 Artgal, abbot of Clochar Mac nDaiméne,
 770.3
 Artgal, king of the Britons of Srath Cluade,
 killed at the instigation of Cústantín son
 of Cináed, 872.5
 Artgal son of Cathal [Uí Briúin Af], king of
 the Connachta,
 defeated the Uí Maini in Mag nDairben,
 778.10
 abdicated and took the clerical staff in
 782, and, in 783, went in **peregrinatio**
 to Iona, 782.2
 died on Iona, 791.1
 (Artgal son of Cathusach, king of the Uí
 Chruinn of the Airthir, 807.2)
 Artgal son of Cathusach, king of Inis
 Cuilenrige, killed by Cenél nÉogain,
 803.4
 Artgal son of Loingsech son of Óengus
 [Cenél Conaill], killed in the battle of
 Corann, 703.2
 (Artlabar, son of, killed, 709.5)
 Artrí son of Ailill, king of Mugdornai
 Maigen, 802.6
 Artrí son of Aithechdae, king of the Uí
 Chremthainn, killed, 742.9
 Artrí son of Cathal [Éoganacht
 Glendamnach],
 elevated into the kingship of Munster,
 793.3 n.
 [dies, 821.7]
 Artrí son of Conchobar, abbot / **princeps**,
airchinnech of Armagh
 went to the Connachta with the shrine of
 Patrick, 818.5
 with Fedelmí son of Crimthann enacted
 the Law of Patrick in Munster, 823.7
 promulgated the Law of Patrick over the
 Connachta, 825.14
 with Cumuscach son of Cathal, insulted
 Éogan in Armagh, 827.3
repose of, 832.13/death of, 833.1
 Artrí son of Fáelán, killed, 794.4
 Artrí son of Muirgus, king of Tethbae,
 killed, 826.9
 Artúr son of Áedán son of Gabrán, 596.3 n.
Artúr son of Bícór, a Briton, threw the stone
which struck Mongán son of Fiachna
Lurgan a mortal blow, 625.6
 (Artúr son of Muiredach, king of Western
 Life, 847.7)
 Athalaric, succeeds Theodoric as king of
 Ostrogoths, 525.1
 Augustín of Bangor, 780.11
 Auisle, (king of the **Gaill**, 863.6), one of
 three kings of the **gentiles**, 867.6
 with Amlaíb and Ímar, plundered the
 land of Flann son of Conaing, 863.6
 with Amlaíb, went into Fortriu with the
Gaill of Ireland and Britain, and they
 plundered the entire Pictish people
 and took their hostages, 866.1
 killed by his brothers (through trickery
 and kin-slaying), 867.6
 son of, killed by *Otír* son of Iargne and
Muirgel daughter of Máel Sechnaill,
 883.4
 Aurthulæ, killed 676.6
 Aurthuile grandson of Crunnmael, *king of*
the Cenél nÉogain,
 is driven from the kingship and goes to
 Britain, 700.5 n.
 Auxilius (Ausaile, Úsaile),
 bishop, of Life (Mag Lifi), 459.2
repose of, 459.2
 sent to the Irish, 438.2 / 439.2
 Bachaill son of Tuathal, 791.2
 Báetán, bishop of Inis Bó Finde, 713.1
 Báetán, kindred of slain, 620.1
 Báetán moccu Chormaic, abbot of
 Clonmacnois, 664.5
 (Báetán of Cluain Tuaiscirt, fell asleep,
 809.4)
 Báetán son of Conn, a king of Cruithni,
 allied with Northern Uí Néill at the battle

INDEX OF PERSONS

37

- of Móin Dairi Lothair, 563.3
- Báetán son of Cairell, king of the Ulstermen (and of Tara?), 581.3
- sons killed in Dún Mogna by their uterine brother, 606.3
- Báetán son of Muirchertach (Mac Ercae), joint-king of Tara (Cenél nÉogain), *succeeds*, 569.2
- killed, 572.1
- Báetán son of Ninnid (Nainnid), king of Tara [Cenél Conaill], *accession*, 573.3
- killed at the behest of Colmán Becc, 586.1
- Báethallach son of Colmán descendant of Suibne, *abbot of Áth Truim*, 756.3
- Báethgal of Bile, *slew Áed Sláne, joint-king of Tara*, 604.2
- Baithéne, second abbot of Iona, *born*, 536.2
- repose of, 598.1 n.
- Baithéne, *abbot of Bangor, repose of*, 666.7
- Bán Boidbgni, **sapiens**, 777.8
- Banbán abbot of Clóenad, 782.1
- Banbán Oscach, **sapiens**, 686.6
- Barith [Barðr?], a great tyrant of the **Normanni**, killed by St Ciannán *and God*, after the oratory of Ciannán had been destroyed by **Gaill**, 881.4
- Basiliscus, tyrant, six-month reign of, 491.1 n.
- Bathallach, **sapiens** of Senchuae, 783.2
- Bearded Foreigner, the [in Gall Ulchach, an error for in Gall ó Lilcach], 'the wisest man of his time, died on Easter day*, 729.1
- Bé Fáil daughter of Cathal, queen of Donnchad son of Domnall, king of Tara, [her father is entitled king of the Ulaid in the *Banshenchas*, ed. Dobbs, *RC* 48 (1931), 186; perhaps Cathal son of Muiredach, after whom Leth Cathail, Lecale, was named, who is not included in the regnal list of the Ulaid in *LL* i. 193]
- died, 801.6 n.
- (Bé Fáil daughter of Sechnasach [?Sechnusach son of Bláimac, *ob* 671.3], 741.5)
- Becc Baile son of Eochu, 749.8
- Bécc Bairche son of Blathmac, [king of the Ulstermen; Dál Fiatach], killed Congal Cennfhota, king of the Ulstermen, 674.1 n.
- defeated *in the battle of Tailtiu* by Fínsnechtae, 679.3
- (takes the staff, 707.6)
- two sons of, defeat the son of Bresal, king of the Uí Echdach, 714.7
- dies, 718.2
- Becc Fhola, bishop, repose of, 694.2
- Bécc grandson of Dúinchad, killed, 707.3
- Bécc grandson of Lethlobar, king of Dál nAraidi, 909.3
- Bécc, grandson of, abbot of Fobar, 770.15
- Becc Laitne ['Little of Latin'], abbot of Clonard, 763.2
- Bécc son of Conlae, king of Tethbae, 771.3
- Bécc son of Cumuscach, 783.2
- Bécc (Becc?) son of Cuanu, king of Uí Maccu Uais [Uí Thuirtri], killed at the battle of Dún Bolg, 598.2
- Becc (Bécc?) son of Dé, *the prophet*, 553.1
- Becc son of Ermán, king of the Ulstermen, killed by Aithéid*, 893.7 n.
- Béccán of Lifechair, 782.1
- Béccán of Rhum, repose of, 677.6
- Bede, '*the sapiens of the English*', *birth of*, 646.3 n.
- Chronica Maiora** of, 432 n.; 440.3; 460.2 n.; 540.3 n.
- composed **De Natura Rerum et Temporibus**, 690.2
- composed 'the Words of Bede'*, 712.13 n.
- finished writing his Chronicle, that is, his book of history*, 729.7
- repose of*, 735.7
- Benedict, St, abbot of Monte Casino, his fame*, 527.9
- subject of a book of Gregory the Great's Dialogues*, 527.9
- Benignus, bishop, heir of Patrick, repose of, 467.1
- (Bennachta, bishop of Lusca, fell asleep in peace, 875.5)

Beoáed, bishop of Ard Carna, repose of,
520.4 / (524.2)

Beoán son of Indle, fisherman of Comgall of Bangor, catches the Muirgelt, 565.6

Beochaill of Ardachad, 746.3

Beoid, name of St Ciarán's father, 548.7.

Berach, abbot of Bangor, 664.4

[Beraid, saint, abbot of Dublin, 656.8]

Berchán, *prophet and poet, identified as Mo Bí Cláirnech, 545.1*

[Berichtir of Tulach Léis, died 8 December 840.9 n.]

Bethach, son of, a **sapiens** of the Munstermen, 728.7

Beugnae, abbot of Bangor, 606.1

(Biceot son of Moneit,

one of the tax-gatherers of Nechtan who died in the battle of Monad Carno, 729.4)

(son of, a tax-gatherer of Nechtan, died in the battle of Monad Carno, 729.4)

Bile son of Elphin, king of Ail Chluathe, 722.3

Blaímac, **see also** Blamacc and Blathmac
Blaímac of Tethbae [*king of Tethbae, AT, CS*], 665.5

Blaímac / Blathmac son of Áed Sláne, joint-king of Tara [*Síl nÁeda Sláne*],
helped Domnall son of Áed to win battle of Mag Roth, 637.1

according to some, one of four joint-kings of Tara, 643.7

killing of two sons of, 651.2

defeated in the battle of Ogoman, (662.2)
/ defeated in the battle of Ogoman at Cend Corbodán by the companions of Diarmait son of Áed Sláne, this being, according to some, the end of his reign and the beginning of Diarmait's, 662.2
died in the year of 'the great plague', 665.1

Blaímac son of Flann, martyred at the hands of gennti on Iona of Colum Cille, 825.17

Blamacc, **princeps** of Clonmacnois,
that is, the son of Tairchedach of the Bregmaini, completed his life in old

age, 896.1

(Blathmac, the son of, repose of, 730.5)

Blathmac descendant of Muirdibur, abbot of Dairmag, 811.7

(Blathmac fosterling of Colgu, abbot of Inis Bó Finde, 814.15)

(Blathmac son of Ailgus, abbot of Tír dá Glas, 814.15)

Blathmac son of Guaire, abbot of Cluain Fota Báetáin,

killed by Máel Ruanaid and by Follamon, sons of Donnchad, 799.3

Blathmac son of Máel Cobo [king of the Ulaid], 670.3

Blathmac son of Rónán son of Columb, 658.2

(Boand, the sons of, killed, 693.5)

Bóchaill son of Conchobar [Uí Bresail, of the Airthir, *CGH* i.182],

killed in battle between the Uí Thuirtri and the Airthir, 745.4

(Bodb son of Rónán descendant of Congal, killed, 676.2)

Bodbchath of Mide, son of Diarmait, killed in the battle on the Clóenath, 704.6

Bodbchad son of Échtgus, king of Cenél Maic Ercae, 774.4

Bodbchad son of Fergal, killed in the battle of Cenn Abrat, 755.8 n.

Bodbgal, **princeps** of Mungairit, killed in the battle of Cenn Febrat, 757.5 n.

[*Bodbgal son of Fergal, fights battle of Fétamair against Cenn Fáelad, 752.18 n.*]

Bodbthach son of Conall of Gabair, king of Coirpre, 736.7

'Bolg Luathó', *see* Crundmáel 'Sack of Ashes'

['Bolg Odar' son of Máel Céir, killed in a defeat of the Leinstermen at Uachta Dara, 879.12]

Boniface, *pope*, 533.6 / (534.3); 535.4; 538.1

Bráen, **see** Bróen

Bran Find son of Máel Fothartaig, killed, 670.5 n.

Bran Find son of Máel Ochtraig, king of the Déssi of Munster, killed, 667.3 / 671.4

Bran grandson of Máel Dúin [Síl Máeluidir

INDEX OF PERSONS

39

- branch of Uí Chennselaig, *CGH* i.349],
killed in battle among Southern
Leinstermen, 712.9
- Bran, the holy, of Land Ela, repose of,
740.10
- Bran Muimnech, (725.6)
(Bran of Findglas, bishop and **scriba**, fell
asleep, 838.2)
- Bran son of Áedán son of Gabrán, killed *in
the battle of Círchenn*, 596.3 n.
- Bran son of Báeth Bethri, 751.9
- Bran son of Conall / grandson of Fáelán,
king of the Leinstermen [Uí Dúnlainge],
length of reign, 680.8
died, 690.6 / 693.2
(sons of [i.e. descendants of, 'Síl
mBrain'], defeat the Uí Chennselaig,
814.8)
(two descendants of, Áed son of Niall
divides the Leinstermen between,
818.6 n.)
(Bran son of Conall Becc, 695.5)
(Bran son of Éugan, 730.3)
- Bran son of Fáelán, king of the Leinstermen
[Uí Dúnchada branch of Uí Dúnlainge:
CGH i.14 v.l.],
installed as king of the Leinstermen by
Niall, 835.1
dies, 838.12
- Bran son of Muiredach / Bran Arddchenn,
king of the Leinstermen
[Uí Dúnlainge, son of the eponymous
ancestor of the Uí Muiredaig branch],
defeated by Ruaidrí son of Fáelán in the
battle of the Cuirrech, 782.3
killed in Cell Chúle Dumai, together with
his queen, by Fínsnechtae Cetharderc
son of Cellach, 795.1 n.
- Bran son of Murchad, *joint-king of the
Leinstermen* [Uí Dúnlainge],
killed in the battle of Áth Senaig, 738.4
*hostages taken from by Cathal son of
Findguine*, 738.9
(Bran son of Óengus,
killed in a battle won by the **gennti**
against the men of Fortriu, 839.10 n.)
Bran son of Scannlán, king of Gabrán,
[*dies*], 857.7
*Branchú son of Bran, drowned in the R.
Bann*, 733.4
- Brandub son of Eochu, king of the
Leinstermen,
victor in the battle of Mag nÓchtair,
590.3
killed Cummascach son of Áed [son of
Ainmire], 597.1
defeats and kills Áed son of Ainmire at
the battle of Dún Bolg, 598.2
'the blows of Brandub in Brega', 601.3
defeated by the Uí Néill in the battle of
Slaebre, 605.1
killed by Sárán the Squinting, 605.2
- Brandub son of Máel Cobo, killed 630.2
(Brecc of Berba, repose of, 731.11)
Brecc of Fortriu, (725.8)
- Brectrid son of Bernith [Beorhtred son of
Beornhæth], killed in battle between
English and Picts, 698.2
- [Brendan, abbot of Armagh, 477 n.]
Brendan, patron saint and founder of Birra
(Birr),
repose of, 565.7 / 573.2
- Brendan moccu Altai, patron saint of Cluain
Fertae Brendain (Clonfert, Co. Galway),
repose of, 577.6
Law of, imposed on the Connachta,
743.10
- Brendan [uncertain whether of Clonfert or
of Birr],
ascends in his chariot into the air, 558.4
- Brendan son of Bríón, 576.2
- Brendan son of Coirpre *son of Féichéne*,
king of Uí Maini, 601.4
Ráith Brénuinn in Mag nAí named after
him, 601.4
(Bresal, **fer léigind** of Armagh, 899.1)
Bresal, king of the Leinstermen [Bresal
Bélach],
death, 435 / 436.2
- Bresal, son of, king of Uí Echdach [Uí
Echach Cobo, *CGH* i.324, 161 bd 35],
defeated by the sons of Bécc Bairrche,
714.7
(Bresal son of Áed Rón [Dál Fiatach, of

- Ulad], killed 750.10)
Bresal son of Caingne, abbot of Cell Manach, 845.13
- Bresal son of Colgu, abbot of Fernae, 749.2
 (Bresal son of Conchobar of Ard, 737.6)
 (Bresal son of Cormac, **princeps** of Cell Dumai Glinn and of other **civitates**, 835.7)
- Bresal son of Fergus, *king of Cuib*, 685.3
 Bresal son of Fínsnechtae son of Dúinchad, killed with his father, 695.1
 Bresal son of Flaithrí, king of Dál nAraidi, 792.4
- Bresal son of Gormgal, of Cenél Lóegairi, treacherously killed by his kinsmen, 801.7
 Bresal son of Murchad [Cland Cholmáin], (victor in the battle of Argaman, 764.6) (killed, 764.12)
 (Bresal son of Sechnasach, 644.3)
- Bresal son of Ségène, abbot of Iona, with Donnchad, promulgated the Law of Colum Cille, 778.4
 fell asleep in the 31st year of his **principatus**, 801.4
- Breslén of Béirre [Corcu Loígde?], victor in a battle among the Munstermen, 779.11
 died, 799.7
- Briccéne, abbot of Lothra, 844.4
- Brigit, St,
 birth of, 439.3 / 452.2 / 456.1
 repose of, (524.3) / 526.1
altar of, at Kildare, 760.12
- (Broccán son of Cendercán, mortally wounded in Aidne, 834.13)
- Broccán, son of, from Tech Teille, ‘a good master of the gospel of Christ’, repose of, 725.4
- Bróen son of Ruaidrí, satrap of the Leinstermen, 814.11
 (Bróen son of Ruaidrí, king of the Uí Chremthainn, killed, with his two brothers, by their own kinsmen, 850.5)
- (Bróen son of Tigernach, killed by Anfíth son of Gairbíth, 883.3)
- Brón, bishop, of Caisel Irre, repose of, 512.1 n.
- Bruatur son of Áed [Síl Cormaic branch of Uí Chennselaig],
 with Cerball son of Dúngal, treacherously slew Echtigern son of Guaire, king of the Leinstermen South of Gabair, 853.4
 treacherously killed by his companions eight days after the killing of Echtigern, 853.4
 (Bruatur son of Ruaidrí [Uí Chremthainn], killed with his two brothers by their own kinsmen, 850.4)
- Bruide, forcibly removed from Torach by Dúngal son of Selbach, 733.1 n.
- Bruide, king of Fortriu, 763.10
- Bruide son of Bile, king of Fortriu, lays waste the Orkneys, 682.4
 defeats and kills Ecgríth at the battle of Dún Nechtain, 686.1 n.
 dies, 693.1
- Bruide son of Derile [king of the Picts], 706.2 n.
- Bruide son of Foth [Pict], 641.2
- Bruide son of Máelchú, king of the Picts [Cruithnig],
 puts *Albanaig* [i.e. Dál Riata] to flight, (558.2) / 560.2
 dies, 505.1 n. / 584.3
Bruide son of Máelchú [Pict], killed in the battle of Asreth in the land of Circenn, 752.2
- Bruide son of Óengus son of Forggus [Pict], defeats Talorgan son of Congus, 731.6 n.
 dies, 736.1
- Bruidge, king of the Uí Fhailgi, 579.3
 [Buachail son of Dúnadach, killed in the course of the ravaging of the Connachta by Cerball and Dúinchad, 871.10]
- Buíte (Boethius) son of Brónach, patron saint and founder of Monasterboice, repose of, (518.2) / 520.4
- Cadell ap Rhodri, **see** *Caittill son of Ruaidrí*
 Cadwallon, king of the Britons, *defeated Edwin, 631 battle of, 632.1*

INDEX OF PERSONS

41

- Cáech Scuile, **scriba** of Daire Calgaig, repose of, 724.7
Cáelchenn son of Dímma from Liathmuine, 629.4 n.
 Cailcéne from Lothra, 656.5 [cf. Cellcéne of Lothra, 657.4]
Caimín of Inis Celtra, 652.7
 Caínchomrac, bishop of Findglas, 791.2
 Caínchomrac, bishop and **princeps** of Lugmad, fell asleep in peace, 903.1
 (Caínchomrac son of Siadal, **equonimus** of Kildare, 835.7)
 Cainnech, patron saint and founder of Achad Bó (Aghaboe: S 32 85) born, (527.2) repose of, (599.2) / 600.1
 Cairnri son of Niall, (battle of, 524.2)
 (Caíntigern daughter of Cellach of Cualu, 734.4)
 Cairech Dergan, patron saint of Cluain Bairenn [Cloonburren, Co. Galway, M 96 22], repose of, 579.5
 Cairell son of Cathal [Cenél nÓengusa / Leth Cathail branch of Dál Fiatach], killed in a battle between the Ulstermen and the Uí Echach Cobo, 801.3
 Cairell son of Fiachna, (victor in a battle against his brother, Echaid, 809.10) (killed in a skirmish among the Ulstermen won by Muiredach son of Echu [*recte* Echaid], 819.4 n.)
 (Cairell son of Ruaidrí, king of Loch nUaithne [Uí Nad Sluaig branch of Uí Chremthainn], treacherously killed before the oratory of Tigernach in Cluain Éois by the Conaill of Fernmag, 851.7 n.)
 Cairlén, bishop of Armagh, repose of, 588.1 (Cairnech, 786.7)
 Cairpre, Cairbre, **see** Coirpre
Caither son of Cumschrach, killed in battle won by Anmchad son of Cú Chercae, 747.17
Caitell son of Ruaidrí [Cadell ap Rhodri], king of the Britons, 909.8
 Caittil the Fair [Ketill], leader of **Gallgoídil**, defeated by Ímar and Amlaíb in Munster, 857.1
 Canannán [for the brother see CGH i.327] brother of Máel Brigte, king of the Conailli [Muirthemne] taken prisoner by **gennti**, 831.6
 Cano son of Gartnaid, killed, 688.2 n.
 Caratbran, abbot of Birra, repose of, 804.3
Carthach son of Find [Mo Chutu], expelled from Rathen at Eastertide, 636.2 death of, 637.3 [shrine of, elevated by Flann son of Forchellach, abbot of Lismore, 816.11]
 (Casán, **scriba** from Lusca, repose of, 697.11)
 Cass of Cuib, (725.6)
 Cathal [perhaps Cathal son of Áed, *ob.* 737.4, rather than Cathal son of Muiredach, *ob.* 735.4, or Cathal son of Findguine, *ob.* 742.3], (routed by Domnall at Tailtiu, 733.9)
 Cathal, abbot of Ferna, fought a battle with the **equonimus**, 783.6
 Cathal, *grandson of Cináed*, king of the Uí Chennselaig, 758.1
 (Cathal Core son of Niall [perhaps Uí Chernaig], killed, 729.6 n.)
Cathal Corr, king of Southern Brega, killed, 727.12 n. [perhaps the same as the previous person]
 Cathal grandson of Cellach of Cualu, killed, 743.7
 Cathal of Maínmag, king of the Uí Maini, 750.5
Cathal son of Áed, king of Munster [Éoganacht Glendamnach], accession, 619.4 n. *dies*, 625.7
 Cathal son of Áed [Síl nÁeda Sláne], killed in battle among Síl nÁeda Sláne, 737.4
 Cathal son of Ailill, king of the Uí Fhiachrach, 816.9
Cathal son of Ailill, king of the Uí Maini, insulted Clonmacnois, 835.14 *defeated Fedilmid son of Crimthann in*

- Mag nÍ*, 835.15
fell asleep, 846.1
(Cathal son of Artrí, king of the Mugdornai, 816.1)
Cathal son of Conall Menn, king of Coirpre Mór, 771.7 n.
(Cathal son of Conchobar, 843.2)
Cathal son of Conchobar, king of the Connachta,
one of the victors in the battle of Belach Mugnai, 908.3
(Cathal son of Coscrach, king of the Fothairt, killed by the Uí Néill, 847.8)
Cathal son of Diarmait, **sapiens**, 755.4
(Cathal son of Dubán, king of the Uí Duach of Arcatros, 852.6)
Cathal son of Dúnlán, king of Uí Chennselaig (and **secnap** of Ferna) [of Síl Máeluidir branch of Uí Chennselaig, *CGH* i.348 + *Lec. BB.*], with the community of Tech Munnu, won a victory against the community of Ferna, in which 400 were slain, 817.6 n. dies, 819.5
Cathal son of Echaid, king of the Uí Chremthainn [Síl nDaimíni, *CGH* i.153], killed in a battle at Tailtiu, in which Donnchad defeated Áed 'Ingor', 791.5 n.
Cathal son of Fiachraí [Síl nDlúthaig branch of Síl nÁeda Sláne], king of Ráith Airthir and of the Fir Chúl, 810.1
Cathal son of Findguine, king of Cashel, allies with Murchad son of Bran to harry Mag mBreg, 721.6
defeated in battle against the Leinstermen, 735.3
meets Áed Allán at Tír dá Glas, 737.9
leads hosting to Leinster and takes hostages, 738.9 n. dies, 742.3
Cathal son of Forindán, abbot of Kildare, 752.2
Cathal son of Muiredach, king of the Connachta, 709.3
Cathal son of Muiredach, king of the Connachta, 735.4
Cathal son of Muirgus, *king of the Connachta*,
(routs the Munstermen, 837.10) dies, 837.17
Cathal son of Murchad, king of the Uí Maini,
defeated and killed by the Uí Briúin, 818.9
Cathal son of Rogallach, 680.3
(Cathalán son of Cernach, king of the Fir Chúl, 877.8)
Cathalán son of Indrechtach, **lethrí** of the Ulaid,
killed treacherously at the instigation of Áed, 871.1
Cathán, abbess of Kildare, 855.1
Cathasach, **see** Cathusach
(Cathmál) / *Cathal* son of Tomaltach, **lethrí** of the Ulaid
[Leth Cathail branch of Dál Fiatach], killed by the **Nordmanni**, 853.7
Cathmug descendant of Cellach [Uí Briúin Aí],
killed in the battle of Druimm Robaig, 758.5
Cathmug, king of Calraige, 792.4
Cathmug son of Donn Cothaig
[father probably the Donn Cothaig of 773.3; if so, Uí Fhiachrach Muaide], killed in single combat in the battle of Golae, 787.4
Cathmug son of Flaithbertach, king of Coirpre [Cenél Coirpri],
killed in the battle of Ard Maicc Ríme, 792.3
Cathnia, abbot of Dom Liacc, 810.1
Cathnia descendant of Guaire, abbot of Tuaim nGréne, rested, 794.3
Cathnio son of Bécc [Fothairt], killed in a battle among the Leinstermen, 770.4
Cathrannach descendant of Cellach [Uí Briúin Aí],
killed in the battle of Druimm Robaig, 758.5
Cathrannach son of Cathal of Móenmag, rested, 801.8

INDEX OF PERSONS

43

- Cathrannach son of Tobáeth,
took part in a battle between the Uí Néill
and Munster, 776.12
- Cathrue, king of the Mugdornai,
killed in the battle of Cenu between the
Uí Echach [Cobo] and the Conailli,
786.9
- Cathub, killing of the kindred of, 701.13
- Cathub son of Fergus, bishop of Achad
Cinn/Cúin, 555.1
- Cathusach descendant of Domnall Brecc,
689.4
- Cathusach son of Ailill, the king of the
Cruithni, killed at Ráith Beithech, 749.1
- Cathusach son of Domnall Brecc, 650.3
- Cathusach son of Eimíne, helped to defeat
Blaimacc son of Áed Sláne at the battle of
Ogoman, 662.2*
- Cathusach son of Fergus, **tánaise abbad** of
Armagh, a devout young man, 897.1
- Cathusach son of Luirchíne / Lurggéne,
killed in the battle of Fertas, 666.6 /
(668.3)
- Cathusach son of Máel Dúin, king of the
Cruithni, killed in the battle of Ráith Mór
Maige Line against Britons, 682.2
- Cathusach son of Robartach, **princeps** and
bishop of Armagh, rested in peace, 883.7
- Catol, with the grandsons of Ímar, killed
Áed, king of the Cruithentuath, in battle,
904.8 n.*
- Céilechair son of Comán, fell in the battle of
the Corcu Mo Druad, 705.6
- Ceithernach, abbot of Glenn dá Locha, 799.7
- Ceithernach descendant of Erumon, abbot
of Cluain Fertae Brendain, 773.5
- Ceithernach son of Cú Dínaisc, **secnap** of
Kildare, killed when the **gennti** sacked
Dún Másc, 845.2
- (Ceithernach son of Dothad, killed in the
battle of Foileng, 760.3)
- (Céle, treacherously killed his kinsman,
Cennétig son of Congalach, king of the
Uí Maccu Uais of Brega, 839.6 n.)
- Céle Clérech, promulgated a cáin, 907.7*
- Céle Críst, repose of, 727.11
- Céle Do Laissi from Daiminis, 751.8
- Céle Iesu, abbot of Cell Moinni, *completed
his life in his twentieth year, 815.2*
(Céle Petair, abbot of Armagh, 758.2)
- Céle Tigernaig, abbot of Cluain Auis, 716.6
- Celestine, pope, 431
- (Cellach, described as author of a chronolog-
ical verse, 857.6)
- (Cellach, killed his kinsman Fallomon son of
Fogertach, 825.16)
- Cellach Cualann son of Gerrthide, king of
the Leinstermen [Uí Máil],
accession, 690.9
defeats Bodbchath of Mide and
Focartach grandson of Cernach in the
battle on the Clóenath, 704.6
- Cellach's Britons, together with two of
his sons, killed in the battle of Selgg,
709.2
- died, 715.1
- Cellach daughter of Dúinchad of the Uí
Liatháin, 'an excellent and kindly queen',
repose of, 732.7
- (Cellach descendant of Cú Chodaig, 810.1)
- Cellach of Diathrab, (killed in the battle of
Kells. 718.3)
- Cellach son of Ailill, abbot of Kildare and
abbot of Iona,
fell asleep in the land of the Picts, 865.2 n.
- Cellach son of Bran, king of the
Leinstermen [Uí Muiredaig],
routed the community of Kildare in their
church on the feast of St John in
autumn, 833.5
- died, 834.4
- (Cellach son of Cathgen, abbot of Druimm
Mór among the Uí Echach,
fell asleep, 842.14)
- Cellach son of Cerball, king of Osraige,
908.3
- (Cellach son of Coirpre, **princeps** of Áth
Truim, 838.4)
- Cellach son of Coirpre son of Fogartach
[probably Uí Chernaig of Síl nÁeda
Sláne], killed by a robber, 767.8
- Cellach son of Congal, abbot of Iona,
when he had completed the building of
Kells, resigned the **principatus**, 814.10

- (fell asleep, 815.6)
 Cellach son of Cormac, king of Ard
 Ciannachtae, 786.2
 (Cellach son of Coscrach, **princeps** of the
 Airecal of Do Shenchiaróc, 838.4)
 (Cellach son of Cú Chathraige, **princeps** of
 Achad Crimthainn, 830.3)
 Cellach son of Cumuscach, abbot of Fobar, a
 young man,
 a **sapiens** and of outstanding ability, 868.1
 Cellach son of Dúnochad, king of the
 Leinstermen,
 victor in a battle among the Leinstermen,
 770.4
 attacked by Donnchad son of Domnall,
 770.8
 dies, 776.9
 (Cellach son of Echaid, **princeps** of Cell
 Thóme, 813.4)
 Cellach son of Fáelchar [*CGH* i.111, 129 b
 49], king of Osraige,
 killed in a battle between Munster and
 the Leinstermen, 735.3
 sons of, defeated by Tóim Snáma, 769.1
Cellach son of Fínsnechtae, abbot of Cell
Achaid, 834.14
 Cellach son of Flann [Uí Fhailgi], killed in
 battle against Cellach son of Dúnochad,
 770.4
 Cellach son of Flannacán, **rígdamnae** of all
 Brega, 895.3 [Uí Chonaing],
 (beheaded Máel Mórda, king of Conailli
 Muirthemne, 891.3)
 treacherously killed by Fogartach son of
 Tolarg, 895.3
 Cellach son of Fogertach,
 (sacked a place against Conchobar son of
 Muiredach, that is, the son of the king
 of the Leinstermen, 818.8 n.)
 (Cellach son of Forbasach, **princeps** of Ross
 Caim,
 fell in the battle of Drong among the
 Connachta, 836.9)
 Cellach son of Guaire, 666.5
Cellach son of Guaire, king of the
Leinstermen South of Gabair, 858.7
 Cellach son of Máel Cobo, joint-king of Tara
 [Cenél Conaill],
 beginning of joint-reign according to
 some, 643.5
 some think that Cellach was one of four,
 643.7
 a victor in the battle of Dún Cremthainn,
 650.2
 died *in the Brug*, 658.1
 (Cellach son of Máel Pátraic, **secnap** of the
 Fir Rois south of the river, 847.5)
 (Cellach son of Máel Racho, bishop, 701.6)
 Cellach son of Móenach, 786.1
 (Cellach son of Muirgus, abbot of Druimm
 Caro, killed by Gerthide son of Tuathal,
 816.6)
 Cellach son of Ragallach, king of the
 Connachta [Uí Briúin Aí],
 defeated and killed Loingsech son of
 Óengus, king of Tara, in the battle of
 Corann, 703.2 n.
 died after taking clerical status, 705.7
 (Cellach son of Rónán Mór, 693.3)
 Cellach son of Sárán / Rónán, *abbot of*
Othan Mór, 658.2 n.
 (Cellach son of Scannlán, abbot of Cell
 Fhoibrig, 818.3)
 (Cellach son of Sechnusach, **sapiens**, 706.4)
 Cellach son of Secnde, abbot of
 Clonmacnois, 740.7
was from Buidemnach of the Conmaicne,
740.7
 Cellach son of Sóergus, anchorite and bishop
 of Armagh,
 fell asleep in peace, 903.1
 (Cellach son of Tuathal, king of the Uí
 Chremthainn, killed, 732.10)
 Cellach Tosach son of Donngal, king of
 Ráith Étain, killed in a battle among the
 Uí Chennselaig, 808.2
 (Cellán) / *Cellach*, abbot of Cluain Fertae
 Brendain, 753.5
 Cellbil of Cluain Brónaig, rested, 765.8
 Cellcéne of Lothra, 657.4 [cf. Cailcéne from
 Lothra, 656.5]
 [*Cenn Fáelad, fights battle of Fétamair*
against Bodbgal]
 Cenn Fáelad, abbot of Fobar, 711.4

INDEX OF PERSONS

45

- (Cenn Fáelad descendant of Cuiléne, killed, 754.6)
- Cenn Fáelad descendant of Mochtigern, 872.3 n.
- Cenn Fáelad grandson of Áed Brecc, abbot of Bangor, repose of, 705.6
- Cenn Fáelad, **princeps** of Druimm Cuilinn, 745.6
- Cenn Fáelad (son of Ailill son of Báetán), **sapiens**, repose of, 679.2
- Cenn Fáelad son of Blathmac / Bláimac, king of Tara [Síl nÁeda Sláne], begins to reign, 672.6
killed in battle *at the house of the descendant of Maine in Dál Celtra*, 675.1
- Cenn Fáelad son of Colgu, king of the Connachta [Uí Briúin Seóla], a victor in the battle of *Airther Seóla*, 653.7
beginning of his reign, 663.7
killed, 682.1
- Cenn Fáelad son of Gerrthide, *king of Ard Cianachtae*, killed in the battle of Ogoman, 662.2
[Cenn Fáelad son of Muchthigern, took the kingship of Cashel, 861.4]
- Cenn Fáelad son of Rumán, **scriba** and bishop and anchorite, abbot of Áth Truim, fell asleep, 821.4 n.
- Cenn Fáelad son of Suibne, king of Ciannacht *Glinne Geimin*, killed in 'the burning of the kings in Dún Ceithirinn' by Máel Dúin son of Máel Fithrich, 681.1
- (Cenn Fáelad son of Ultán, **sapiens** of Both Conais, fell asleep, 852.4)
- Cenn Gécán / Findguine son of Dub Lachtna [Éoganacht Chaisil], replaced as king of Cashel by Cormac son of Cuilennán, 901.4
(treacherously) killed by his companions, 902.1 n.
- Cennalath, king of Picts, 580.3
- (Cennétig son of Congalach, king of the Uí Maccu Uais of Brega, treacherously killed by his kinsman, Céle, 839.6)
- Cennétig son of Gáéthíne / Gáéthín (king of Loichsi, 903.3)
[Loígsi Réta: *CGH* i.91], [destroyed the **longphort** of Rothlaib, 862.9]
[with the north of Osraige, slaughtered **Gaill** at Men Droichit, 866.10]
with Máel Ciaráin son of Rónán, burnt Amlaib's fort at Cluain Dolcain, 867.8
(a brother killed by the Leinstermen in an attack on Cerball's camp, 870.2 n.)
[harried the Uí Chennselaig, 878.11]
(died 903.3)
- [Cenred] son of Cuthwine, king of the English, 718.1
- Cennselach son of Bran [Uí Chennselaig], victor in the battle of Ferna, 769.2
killed in a battle among the Uí Chennselaig, 770.7
- ([Ceolwulf] son of Cuthwine, king of the English, imprisoned, 731.3)
- Cerball son of Dúnlang/Dúngal, king of Osraige, inflicted a major defeat on Agonn in which twelve hundred died, 847.3
with Bruatur son of Áed, treacherously killed Echtigern, king of Leinstermen South of Gabair, 853.4
with Ímar, defeated Cenél Fiachach and Gallgoidil in the territory of Araid Tíre, 858.8
- [harried the Leinstermen and took their hostages, 858.9]
(with Amlaib and Ímar, led a great army into Mide, 859.2)
at a royal meeting at Ráith of Áed son of Brecc granted full authority to Patrick's **samad** and Heir, and his kingdom, Osraige, was alienated to Leth Cuinn, 859.3
- [defeated the fleet of Port Láirge at Achad Meic Erclaighe, 860.5]
[renewed the **óenach** of Roigne, 861.5]
[killed the **Gaill** in Fertae na Caírech, took forty heads and expelled them from the territory, 863.9]
[raided the Leinstermen, 864.4]

- [harried the Éoganacht, and he reached Fir Maige Féne, took the hostages of the **aithechthuatha** of Munster, and harried all the Uí Óengusa of the South, 864.8]
 (invaded Leinster as far as Dún mBolc, his camp was attacked, but the Leinstermen were repelled, 870.2)
 [ravaged Munster to the west of Luachair, 871.11, AFM, FA]
with Dúnchad, king of Cashel, led the men of Osraige to harry the Connachta, 873.9 / [871.10 AFM, FA]
 [harried the Déisi as far as Belach nEochaille, 874.6]
 [with the Déisi, defeated the men of Munster at Inéoin, 879.14]
 died a sudden death, 888.8
 Cerball son of Fínsnechtae, king of Delbnae *Bethra*, 829.1
 (Cerball son of Máelodor, killed, 694.3)
 Cerball son of Muirecán, 'a most excellent king of the Leinstermen', 909.1
 with Máel Finnia son of Flannacán, expelled the **gentí** from Ireland, that is, from the **longphort** of Áth Cliath, 902.2 n.
one of the victors in the battle of Belach Mugnai, 908.3
 died of an illness, 909.1
Cermud son of Catharnach, toísech of Corcu Baiscinn, killed by gentes, 864.7
 (Cernach son of Cathal [prob. Síl nÁeda Sláne], 766.5)
 Cernach son of Cathal [perhaps Síl Máeluidir, *CGH* i. 348], 788.2
 (Cernach son of Congalach, king of Cnodbac, 818.3)
 Cernach son of Dúnchad, king of the Mugdornai, 804.6
 Cernach son of Dúnchú, **scriba** and **sapiens** and **sacerdos** of Armagh, rested, 831.4
 (Cernach son of Eochu, **toísech** of the Mugdornai of Brega, 869.6)
 (Cernach son of Fergus, king of Loch nGabor, 805.6)
 (Cernach son of Flaithnia, king of the Mugdornai of Brega, 812.4)
 (Cernach son of Flann, 766.5)
 Cernach son of Flann Foirbthe, killed in battle at Bolgg Boíne, 770.9
 Cernach son of Fogartach [Uí Chernaig branch of Síl nÁeda Sláne], defeated in battle against Conaing son of Amalgaid, 737.4
 killed treacherously, 738.3 n.
 (Cernach son of Máel Bresail, king of Cuib, 853.5)
 Cernach son of Muiredach, 791.1
 Cernach son of Suibne, **equonimus** of Armagh [Uí Niallín], 784.2
 Cernach *Sotal* son of Diarmait son of Áed Sláne
 [ancestor of Uí Chernaig, rulers of S. Brega], 664.4
 (Cernachán son of Cumuscach, king of Ráith Airthir, treacherously killed by Móracán son of Áedacán, 866.3)
 Cernachán son of Tadgg, sons of, participated in the killing of Máel Ruanaid son of Flann son of Máel Sechnaill by the Luigni, 901.1
 Cerpán, bishop, 504.1
 Cerpán of Dam Liacc, repose of, 754.5
 Cétradach, abbot of Clonmacnois, *of the Uí Chormaic of Máenmag*, 850.1
 (Cétomun, killed in the battle of Fernmag, 730.9)
Cetula, king, killed in the battle of Caer Legion, 613.3
 Ciall Tóg, abbot of Glas Noíde [Glas Noíden, Glasnevin], 746.9
 Ciannán, patron saint and first bishop of Dam Liacc (Duleek), repose of, 489
 Patrick gave *his* gospel[-book] to, 489
Ciar daughter of Dub Reae, repose of, 681.6
 Ciarán, abbot of Ráith Maige Óenaig and of Tech Mo Fhinnu [*MD* 8 Oct.], 784.2
 Ciarán the devout of Belach nDúin, 775.7 n.
 Ciarán son of the wright, patron saint and founder of Clonmacnois,

INDEX OF PERSONS

47

- birth, 512.3 / 513.3;
miracle, 548.6
 repose of, 548.7 / (549.2)
 Law of, imposed on the Connachta,
 744.10, 788.9
*Clonmacnois referred to as 'Ciarán's
 Cluain'*, 832.10
*said to have punished Fedilmid for
 sacking the **termann** of Clonmacnois*,
 846.13
*shrine of, present at a synod that suffered
 insult*, 899.5
 (Ciarmac, king of the Uí Fhigenti, 906.4)
 (Cilléne, abbot of Ferna, 817.12)
 Cilléne, bishop, abbot of Fernae, 715.1
 Cilléne descendant of Colla, abbot of Othan
Mór, 725.1
 Cilléne Droichtech ['bridge-maker'],
 anchorite of Iona, 752.1 n.
 Cilléne of Loch nGerg, 722.5 n.
 Cilléne the Tall, abbot of Iona,
 succession, 724.1
repose of, 726.2
 Cilléne son of Congal, died on Iona, 752.9
 Cináed, abbot of Achad Bó Cainnig, 876.1
 Cináed, king of the Picts, 775.1
 fought a battle in Fortriu against Áed,
 768.7
 Cináed of Carraic, son of Cathasach,
 killed in the battle of Drong among the
 Dál nAraidi, 776.8
 (Cináed son of Ailpín, king of the Picts,
 858.3)
 Cináed son of Anmchad, king of the Uí
 Liatháin, 790.2
 Cináed son of Artgal [Síl Cathail branch of
 Uí Briúin Aí],
 killed in the battle of the streams of
 Cluain Argai, 792.2
 (Cináed son of Artrí, king of Cualu, 832.8
 (Cináed son of Cellach, bishop and abbot of
 Trelec Mór, 814.3)
 Cináed son of Conaing, king of Brega,
 834.4 n.
 Cináed son of Conaing, king of the
 Ciannacht [of Brega],
 rebelled against Máel Sechnaill relying
 on the support of the **Gaill**, plundered
 the Uí Néill from the Shannon to the
 sea, sacked Loch nGabar and burnt
 the **derthach** of Treóit, 850.3
 drowned in a lake by Máel Sechnaill and
 by Tigernach, 851.2 n.
 (Cináed son of Conchobar, killed in Mag
 Cobo by the Cruithni, 808.5)
 Cináed son of Coscrach, king of Bregmaine,
 fatally wounded, 840.6
 Cináed son of Cummuscach, abbot of
 Durrow, 793.1
 (Cináed son of Cummuscach, king of Ardd
 Ciannachtae,
 fatally wounded by **Gaill**, 828.4
 (Cináed son of Cú Roí, king of Cenél
 Lóegairi, killed by the Delbnae, 843.4 n.)
 Cináed son of Echaid, king of Dál nAraidi of
 the North,
 treacherously killed by his companions,
 832.7
 Cináed son of Flann [Uí Fhailgi], killed in a
 battle among the Leinstermen, 770.4
 (Cináed son of Flannacán, **rígdamnae** of
 Brega, 896.2)
 Cináed son of Írgalach [king of Tara; Uí
 Chonaing branch of Síl nÁeda Sláne],
 defeated and killed Fogartach grandson
 of Cernach in the battle of Cenn
 Deilgden, 724.4
puts Ulstermen to flight, 725.5
*won battle of Maine against the
 Leinstermen*, 726.9
 killed at the battle of Druim Corcáin,
 728.1
 (Cináed, son of [perhaps son of Cináed son
 of Írgalach, king of Tara], killed, 730.6)
 Cináed son of Lugthréne, king of the Picts,
 630
 (Cináed son of Mugrón, king of Uí Fhailgi
 [CGH i.60-1], 829.1)
 (Cináed son of Niall son of Áed [son of Niall
 Caille?],
 killed by the Ulstermen, 835.2)
 Ciniod son of Derile, killed, 713.4
 Cláraineach, the, **peregrinus**,
 with all his household, killed by

- Munstermen, 714.8 n.
 (Clemens, abbot of Lind Duachaill, fell asleep, 828.2)
 Clemens, bishop, abbot of Clonard, 826.5
 Clemens of Tír dá Glas, ended his life well, 802.5 n.
 Clemens son of Corbbéne, 787.1
 Clothchú, bishop and anchorite of Cluain Iraird, rested in peace, 797.7
 Clothgno son of Colgu, (killed in the battle of Almu, 722.8)
 (Clothobar son of Máel Tuile, **secnap** of Cluain Iraird, fell asleep, 886.2)
 Clovis II, see Flodobur
 Cnoss daughter of Comaide, mother of Mac Nisse / Mac Cneisse of Connor, 508.3
 Coblaithe daughter of Cano, 690.4
 Coblaithe daughter of Cathal, abbess of Cluain Cuibthin, 771.8
 Coblaithe daughter of Cellach of Cualu, 731.12
Cobthach, abbot of Recland, 748.6
Cobthach, abbot of Saiger, 812.16
Cobthach son of Máel Coba, king of Ciarraige Luachra, 850.5
 Cobthach son of Máel Dúin, king of Iarmumu / Loch Léin [Éoganacht Locha Léin],
 slaughter of **gennti** by Munstermen, namely by, 812.13
 (died, 833.8)
 (Cobthach son of Muiredach, **princeps** of Kildare, fell asleep, 870.8)
 (Cochul Odor ['the Dun-Coloured Hood'], **scriba** of the community of Bangor, repose of, 730.8)
 Coeddi, bishop of Iona, repose of, 712.1 n.
 Cóemán Brecc, saint of Ross Ech (Russagh, Co. Westmeath),
 birth of, 529
 repose of, 615.4
 Cóemán of Liath [Leamakevoge], *birth of*, 556.2
 death of [under the pet-name Mo Chóemóc], 649.6
 Cóemán son of Dálach, abbot of Dom Liacc, *rested*, 868.3
 Cóemgen, founder and patron saint of Glenn dá Locha,
repose of, 618.3 / 622.5
 relics of, taken on circuit, 790.5
 Coenwulf, king of the English, 821.2 n.
 Coibdenach son of Fiachrai, *killed in the battle of Almu, 722.8*
 (Coibdenach son of Flann, descendant of Congal, killed, 734.3)
 Coidbenach, abbot of Cell Tóme, rests, 768.6
 Coidbenach, bishop of Ard Sratha, repose of, 707.4
 Coímán, **see** Cóemán
Coirpre, killed in battle won by Anmchad son of Cú Chercae, 747.17
Coirpre Crom, bishop of Clonmacnois, present at a synod which was subject to insult, 899.5
to him the spirit of Máel Sechnaill son of Máel Ruanaid raised its head, 904.7
rested, 904.7
 Coirpre Daim Argait, king of the Airgialla, 514.2
 Coirpre son of Cathal, king of the Uí Chennselaig and of the Leinstermen, [Síl Máeluidir, CGH i.348, + Lec. BB], with the community of Tech Munnu, routed **gennti**, 828.6
died as king of the Leinstermen, 844.6
 Coirpre son of Cináed, king of the Uí Máil, 849.1
 (Coirpre son of Colmán, abbot of Áth Truim, 846.10)
Coirpre son of Cormac, early member of the Uí Dúnlainge, defeats Findchad in the battle of Graine, 487.3 n.
defeats the Uí Néill in the battle of Luachair, 527.5 n.
Coirpre son of Cormac, king of the Leinstermen, 553.3; 564.4
Coirpre son of Crimthann, king of Munster, 547.4
wins battle of Femen, 573.1
dies, 579.4
 Coirpre son of Cú Choluim, killed, 709.2
 Coirpre son of Cú Dínaisc, killed in the

INDEX OF PERSONS

49

- battle of Carn Ailche, 747.10
 Coirpre son of Diarmait, king of the Uí
 Chennselaig [Síl nOnchon, *CGH* i.348],
 killed by his kinsmen, 876.2
 (Coirpre son of Dúnlán, king of Western
 Life [Uí Muiredaig], 884.5)
 Coirpre son of Fogartach, king of Brega [Uí
 Chernaig branch of Síl nÁeda Sláine],
 exiled by Donnchad, 769.5
 died, 771.4
 Coirpre son of Laidgnén, king of Laigin
 Dessgabair 'the Leinstermen South of
 Gabair'
 [Síl Cormaic branch of Uí Chennselaig:
CGH i.14-15 = 117 d 40 ff., 347 = LL
 317 a 11 ff.]
 fled from Óchtar Óchae before an
 invasion by Donnchad, who harried
 and burnt territories and churches,
 780.7
 died, 793.1
 (Coirpre son of Máel Dúin, king of Loch
 nGabor,
 killed by Máel Cernai and himself killed
 Máel Cernai at the same time, 836.8)
 Coirpre son of Murchad of Mide [Cland
 Cholmáin], 749.8
 Coirpre son of Niall
 [eponymous ancestor of Cenél Coirpri, a
 branch of the Uí Néill],
 (victor in first battle of Gránairet, 485.2
 n.)
 victor in battle of Tailtiu, 494
victor in battle of Slemain of Mide, 497.2
victor in battle of Cenn Ailbe against the
Leinstermen, 499.3
 (Coirpre son of Suibne, **airchinnech** of Land
 Léire, fell asleep, 898.4)
 Coisenmech descendant of Predéne, king of
 Uí Echdach Ulad, 784 n.
Coisetach, abbot of Lugmad, 759.10
 (Colgu [Colggu, Colcu], abbot of Mainister
 Buiti, 866.2)
 Colgu, two sons of, killed in the battle of
 Corann, 703.2
 Colgu descendant of Duinechaid, 796.1
 (Colgu, king of Ard Lathrann, killed, 722.2)
 Colgu Moo Cluethi, king of the Airthir,
 a victor in battle of Detna in Dromma
 Breg, 520.3
 Colgu son of Blaímac, killed in the battle of
 Corann, 683.2
 Colgu son of Cellach, 622.8
 Colgu son of Cellach, a slaughter of the Uí
 Macc mBrocc in the time of, 775.9 n.
 Colgu son of Cellach, king of the Uí
 Chremthainn, 781.3
 defeated the Airthir, 780.4
 (Colgu son of Cellach, **princeps** of Cell
 Thómmae, 851.1)
Colgu son of Connacán, abbot of Cenn Éitig,
'the best and elegantest Poet in the kinge-
dome, and their cheefest chronicler',
887.11
 Colgu son of Crunnmáel, abbot of Lusca
 [Hughes, *Church in Early Irish Society,*
 162], 787.1
 Colgu son of Crunnmáel Bolg Luatho, king
 of the Uí Chennselaig, battle of, 647.3
 Colgu son of Diarmait [Cland Cholmáin?],
 killed in the battle of Bile Tened in Mag
 Singittae, 714.1
 Colgu son of Domnall son of Áed, killed by
Cerrchenn, 663.3
 Colgu son of Fáilbe Flann, king of Munster
 [Éoganacht Chaisil],
 accession [with 'Cormac' in error for
 'Colgu'], 665.4 n.
 death, 678.1
 (Colgu son of Fedach, an anchorite, 843.8)
 (Colgu son of Máel Tuile, **sacerdos** and
 anchorite,
 abbot of Cluain Chonairi Thommáin,
 rested, 871.7)
 (Colgu son of Móenach, abbot of Lusca,
 702.4)
 Colgu son of Óengus [Cland Cholmáin
 Bicc], killed in battle of Cúl Cháeláin,
 635.2
 Colgu son of Suibne, killed, 618.5
 Colla son of Forggus, king of the Uí Briúin,
 796.5 n.
 Collbrand, abbot of Clonmacnois, 776.4
 Colmán, abbot of Bangor, repose of, 680.1

Colmán, abbot of Clonmacnois, repose of, 683.6

Colmán, abbot of Sláne and of other **ciuitates** in Francia and in Ireland, 825.3 n.
(Colmán, bishop and **scriba**, abbot of Nóendruim, rested, 873.7)

Colmán, bishop of Lessán, killed by the Uí Thuirtri, 744.3

Colmán Banbán, **scriba** of Kildare, repose of, 725.4

Colmán Becc son of Diarmait, makes expedition with Conall son of Comgall into Iardoman, [567.2] / (568) defeated in the battle of Femen, 573.1 instigates killing of Báetán son of Ninnid, 586.1

killed at the battle of *Belach Daithe*, 587.1

Colmán Cass *son of Fualascach of the Corco Moga*, abbot of Clonmacnois, repose of, 665.6

Colmán Conaillech, with Flann son of Máel Sechnaill, built the stone church of Clonmacnois, 909.9

Colmán descendant of Cluasach, repose of, 662.8

(Colmán descendant of Littán, **religionis doctor**, repose of, 731.8)

Colmán Elo (Colmán moccu Sailni), patron saint and founder of Land Elo [Lynally, Co. Offaly, N 29 23], second patron saint of Coindiri [Connor, Co. Antrim, J 150 169], repose of, 611.3
span of life of, 611.3

Colmán the Fair, anchorite, repose of, 776.1

Colmán grandson of Orc, *abbot of Clonard*, 701.6

(Colmán grandson of Suibne, 707.7)

Colmán moccu Thelduib, bishop, one of two abbots of Clonard, 654.1 n.

Colmán Mór son of Coirpre, king of the Leinstermen, 565.6

Colmán Mór son of Diarmait, ancestor of Cland Cholmáin, (555.2)/558.1

Colmán of the Britons, son of Fáelán, abbot

of Sláne, 751.9 n.

Colmán of Glenn dá Locha, 660.2

Colmán of Lind Duachaill, 700.8

Colmán, **princeps** of Cenn Étig, killed in the battle of Belach Mugnai, 908.3

Colmán Rímid, king of Tara [Cenél nÉogain],

beginning of reign, 598.4

victor in the battle of Slemain, (601.5) / 602.2

killed by a kinsman, 604.1

Colmán, **scriba**, bishop of Dom Liac and of Lusca, rested in peace, 907.1

Colmán son of Cobthach, 622.3 / 622.6 (?) n.

Colmán son of Comgellán, 625.2

Colmán son of Dúnlang, king of the Fothairt Tire, killed by his own kindred, 865.8

Colmán son of Feradach, king of Osraige, 605.5

Colmán son of Lénine, patron saint of Cluain Uama [Cloyne, Co. Cork, W 91 68]

repose of, 604.6 (AI, 603)

(Colmán son of Murchú, abbot of Mag mBili, repose of, 736.4)

(Colmán son of Niall [Cenél nÉogain], killed by Cenél Conaill, 815.5 n.)

(Colmán son of Robartach, abbot of Sláne, 839.3)

Colmán son of Sechnusach, abbot of Lothra, 710.7

(Colmán of Telach Hualand, repose of, 731.11)

Colmán Stellaen [of Stéllán?], 624.1

Colmán Uamach, **scriba** of Armagh, 725.4

Colmán Uathach, 613.2

Columba, **see** Colum Cille

Columbanus [Colmán], bishop [of the Northumbrians and subsequently] of Inis Bó Finde, voyage with the relics of the saints to Inis Bó Finde, 668.4

his foundation of the church on Inis Bó Finde, 668.4

repose of, 676.1

Columbanus son of Barddéne, abbot of

INDEX OF PERSONS

51

- Clonmacnois, repose of, 628.4
- Colum Cille (Columba), patron saint and founder of Iona,
(born, 519.2) / 520.4
said to have enshrined the relics of Patrick, (553.4)
protection violated by Diarmait son of Cerball, 560.3
his prayers enabled his kinsmen to defeat Diarmait son of Cerball, 561.1
sails to Iona, 563.2
was given Iona by Conall son of Comgall, 574.2
repose of, *in 35th year of his peregrinatio, in 76th year of his life, 595.1 n.*
- Law of, [promulgated] by Domnall of Mide, 753.4
[promulgated] by Sléibéne, 757.10
promulgated by Donnchad and Bresal, 778.4
shrine and relics of, came to Ireland in flight before the **Gaill**, 878.10 n.
- Colum descendant of Cremthannán (Columba of Inis Celtra),
patron saint of Inis Celtra, repose of, (549.3) / 551.2
- Colum son of Airechtach, abbot of Cork, rested, 852.9*
- Colum son of Fáelgus, bishop of Lothrae, 788.6
- (Comarpach son of Cellán, abbot of Cell Mór Einir, 750.8)
- Comgall, bishop, 618.4*
- Comgall, patron saint and founder of Bangor (Bennchor),
born, (516.2) / 517.3
feast of, 782.1
fisherman of, catches the Muirgelt, 565.6
repose of, (601.5) / 602.1
period of life and abbacy, 602.1
relics of, shaken from their shrine in the sack of Bangor by **gennti**, 824.3
- Comgall son of Domangart, king of Dál Riata, 538.3 / (542.1) / (545.2)
- Comgán Mac Da Cherda, 641.7 n.*
- Comgán moccu Themne, 664.4
(Comgán the Tall, anchorite of Tamlachtae, foster-son of Máel Ruain, 870.5)
- Commán, abbot of Linn Duachaill,
wounded and burnt by **gennti** and by Irish, 842.12 n.
- Commán, bishop of Fernae, repose of, 678.2
- Commán of Enach Daithe, 769.7
- Commán the devout, of the Ros [hence Ros Com(m)áin > Roscommon],
repose of, 747.14
belonged to the Sogain, 747.14
- Second Law of Commán and Áedán, 772.9 n.
- Third Law of Commán and Áedán begins, 780.14
- Conaing, one of the Uí Chonaing,
killed in the battle of Lia Find between Donnchad and the kindred of Áed Sláne, 786.8
- Conaing descendant of Dub Dúin, king of Coirpre Tethbae, 752.10
- Conaing of Cell Shléibe, 657.6
- Conaing son of Áedán drowned, 622.2
- Conaing son of Amalgaid, king of the Ciannacht [of Brega] [Uí Chonaing branch of Síl nÁeda Sláne],
victor in battle against Cernach son of Fogartach, 737.4
strangled by Áed Allán, 742.8
- (Conaing son of Cellach, killed by Eochu son of Cernach in treachery, 829.2)
- Conaing son of Congal [Síl nÁeda Sláne; ancestor of the Uí Chonaing, rulers of Northern Brega], killed in the battle of Ogoman, 662.2
- Conaing son of Congal, killed, 681.4
- Conaing son of Congal, king of Tethbae, 823.5
- Conaing son of Congal son of Fergus [Cenél Conaill],
killed in battle in Mag nÍtho, 733.3
- (Conaing son of Dúinchad, killed in an encounter on Skye, 701.11)
- Conaing son of Dúngal, of the Uí Chernaig, one of the victors in the battle of the Rige, 781.4
- (Conaing son of Ferdomnach, abbot of Domnach Pátraic, 846.11)

- Conaing son of Flann, king of Brega [probably Uí Chonaing],
(Áed son of Dúinchad treacherously
killed by Conaing's companions in his
presence, 841.3)
died, 849.1
- (Conaing son of Flann, **rigdamnae** of the
Ciannacht [Uí Chonaing],
slew Donn Cuan son of Flannacán by
treachery, 873.5)
(beheaded by the Leinstermen, 884.6)
- Conait, abbot of Lismore, 760.8
- Conalach son of Conaing, *killed in the battle
of Almu*, 722.8
- Conall, abbot of Tuaimm Gréne, 749.10
- Conall, bishop of Cell Scíre, slept in Christ,
867.2
- Conall Cloccach, repose of*, 662.7
- Conall Cóel son of Dúinchad, killed in Cenn
Tíre, 681.3
- Conall Cóel son of Máel Cobo, joint-king of
Tara [Cenél Conaill],
as ally of Domnall son of Áed, defeats
Cenél nÉogain in the battle of Sailtír,
637.1
beginning of reign according to some,
643.5
one of four joint-kings of Tara according
to some, 643.7
a victor in the battle of Dún Cremthainn,
650.2
killed, 653.3 / 654.1
- Conall Coir*, 653.6 n.
- Conall Crandamna, 660.4
- Conall Cremthainne son of Niall, dies, 480
- Conall Cú son of Áed son of Ainmire,
defeated in the battle of Slemain,
[(601.5)] / 602.2
dies, 604.5
- Conall descendant of Aithechdae,
[Uí Aithechdai, a collateral branch of Uí
Dúnlainge; *CGH* i.341]
killed in the battle of Áth Senaig, 738.4
- Conall descendant of Osséne, abbot of
Letubae, 779.2
- Conall Grant grandson of Cernach [Uí
Chernaig branch of Síl nÁeda Sláne],
victor in the battle of Kells, 718.3
two months later, killed by Fergal son of
Máel Dúin
- Conall Guthbind ['sweet-voiced'] son of
Suibne, *king of Mide*,
slew Áed Sláne, joint-king of Tara, 604.2
*slew Áed Buide, king of Tethbae, on the
same day*, 604.3
- victor in the battle of Cenn Deilggden,
622.1
a victor in the battle of Áth Goan, 633.2
slew Congal and Ailill the Harper, sons
of Áed Sláne, 634
killed by Diarmait son of Áed Sláne,
635.1
- Conall Lóg Breg son of Áed Sláne, killed in
the battle of Odbaé, 612.2
- Conall Menn, king of Cenél Coirpri, killed in
the battle of Almu, 722.8
- Conall Oirggnech, *king of Cenél Coirpri*,
killed in the battle in Bodbgnae, 680.9
- Conall of the Fine Hair, **scriba**, 745.5
- Conall of Mag Lunge, 775.1
- Conall son of Áedán, (slew Conall son of
Tadg in Cenn Tíre, 807.3)
- Conall son of Bláimacc son of Áed Sláne,
killed, 651.2
- Conall son of Comgall, king of Dál Riata,
makes expedition to Iardoman with
Colmán Becc, [567.2] / 568
dies in sixteenth year of reign, 574.2
granted Iona to Colum Cille, 574.2
- Conall son of Conchobar*, 733.5
- Conall son of Crunnmáel, abbot of Lusca,
784.2
- (Conall son of Cú Chongalt, king of the
Fortuatha [*CGH* i.39], killed by **gennti**,
827.10)
- Conall son of Daiméne, 609.1
- (Conall son of Daimthech, **princeps** of
Treóit, 813.2)
- Conall son of Domnall son of Áed, killed by
Cerrchenn, 663.3
- Conall son of Donennach, king of the Uí
Fhigenti, 701.15
- (Conall son of Feradach, killed, 709.8)
(Conall son of Fiannamail, killed in the

INDEX OF PERSONS

53

- battle of Forboros, 741.6)
 Conall son of Fídgál, king of the Uí Maini, 787.2
 (Conall son of Iarlaithe, 741.2)
 Conall son of Máeldub (fled) or, *king of Uí Maini, was killed* in the battle of Carn Feradaig, 627.3
 Conall son of Moudán, crowned with martyrdom, 727.5
 Conall son of Niall [probably same as the next person],
 a victor in a battle between Cenél nArdgail and Cenél Lóegairi, 800.5
 Conall son of Niall, king of Southern Brega [CGH i.160; Síl Conaill Graint branch of the Uí Chernaig, themselves a branch of Síl nÁeda Sláine; same as the victor of 800.5?], 815.4
 Conall son of Suibne, king of the Déssi, 700.9 / (701.13)
 Conall son of Suibne, **see also** Conall Guthbind
 Conall son of Tadg [Picts],
 defeated by Constantine, but escaped, 789.11 n. / 790.7
 (killed by Conall son of Áedán in Cenn Tíre, 807.3)
 (Conall son of Tuathal, 695.7)
 [Conall Ultach, killed in the destruction of the **longphort** of Rothlaib, 862.9]
 Conallán son of Máel Duin, king of Cuib, killed in a skirmish between the Conailli Muirthemne and the Ulstermen, 882.4
 (Conallán son of Máel Teimin, **princeps** of Inis Caín Dega, fell asleep, 884.10)
 Conamail son of Cano, 673.5 n., (705.9)
 [Conamail son of Carthach, abbot of Imlech nIbair, repose of, 708.5]
 (killed, 705.8)
 Conamail son of Faílbe, abbot of Iona, repose of, 710.1
 Conan son of Ruaidrí [Cynan ap Rhodri, king of Gwynedd],
 king of the Britons, 816.1
 Conann descendant of Dant, abbot of Imlech nIbair, repose of, 661.3 n.
 Conbrann, abbot of Cell Achaid, 767.1
 (Conchad, bishop, 692.2)
 Conchad son of Cuanu, king of Cuib, killed in the battle of Fochart, 735.2
 Conchenn daughter of Cellach of Cualu, 743.8
 Conchenn son of Laidgnén, killed, 659.2
 Conchobor descendant of Cathal [Uí Ailello?],
 killed in the battle of Ard Maicc Ríme, 792.3
 Conchobor descendant of Máel Dúin, killed, 772.2
 Conchobor descendant of Tadgg of Teimen, 760.8
 Conchobor Machae son of Máel Dúin, *king of the Airthir* [Conchobor Corrach, Uí Bresail],
 killed in battle *at Telach Garraist* in Fernmag, 698.1 n.
 Conchobor of the Uí Fhídgenti, killed in battle of Cliu, 744.4
 (Conchobor son of Ailill, killed by his kinsmen, 834.6)
 Conchobor son of Colgu, 785.1
 Conchobor son of Cumuscach, king of Aidne, 769.7
 Conchobor son of Donnchad, king of Tara [Cland Cholmáin],
 Áed son of Niall divided Mide between Conchobor and Ailill, sons of Donnchad, 802.2
 defeated and killed his brother Ailill in the battle of Rubae Conaill, 803.5 n.
 (summoned hosting by the Connachta, 808.4)
 beginning of reign of, 819.10
 (comes from the south with the Southern Uí Néill and the Leinstermen to oppose Murchad son of Máel Dúin, 820.3)
 hosting by as far as Ardachad of Sliab Fuait, during which the Airthir were harried as far as Emain Machae, 821.5
 (overran the men of Brega, established himself at Gualu, and compelled the Uí Chernaig to give hostages, 822.4)
 (disrupted the **óenach** of Tailtiu by

- attacking the Gailenga, 827.6)
met Fedilmid son of Crimthann at a
rígdál at Birra, 827.11
(insulted Éogan Mainistrech, 831.9)
harried Life, 831.11 n.
died, 832.13 / 833.1
- Conchobor son of Donnchad [Cland
Cholmáin],
put to death by Amlaíb in water at
Cluain Iraird, 864.2
(Conchobor son of Flannacán, king of the Uí
Fhailgi,
killed by fire in Cluain Fota in spite of
the relics of Finnio, 891.2 n.
*Conchobor son of Lóchéne, drowned in the
R. Bann, 733.4*
- Conchobor son of Máel Dúin, king of Cenél
Coirpri, killed, 706.3
(Conchobor son of Muiredach, that is, son of
the king of Leinster,
place sacked against him by Cellach son
of Fogertach, 818.8)
- Conchobor son of Ness, prehistoric king of
the Ulstermen, 482.2 / 483.3.
- Conchobor son of Tadc, king of the
Connachta,
*helped Áed son of Niall to win the battle
of Cell of the Uí Daigri against the Uí
Néill of Brega, the Leinstermen and a
large army of Gaill, 868.5*
completed his life in old age, 882.7
- Condal daughter of Murchad, abbess of the
elders' house at Kildare,
fell asleep, 797.4 n.
- Condálach son of Ailill, killed in a great
disturbance in Armagh, 781.2
(Condálach son of Conaing, king of the Uí
Chremthainn, killed, 717.3)
(Condam of Cluain Chuiifthin, 760.11)
(Condlae, anchorite of Druim Cara of Ard
Ciannachtae,
completed his life in Christ, 870.5)
(Condlae, son of, killed, 711.7)
Condmach son of Donat, abbot of Corcach
Mór, 800.2
Condmach, son of Dub dá Lethe, abbot of
Armagh,
- was the leader in a meeting of the synods
[or elders?] of the Uí Néill at Dún
Cuair, 804.7 n.
died suddenly, 807.1
- Condmach son of Muirmid, a descendant of
Guaire Aidne,
scriba of Clonmacnois, 798.3
Condmach son of Nóenenach, 749.6
- Congal Cáech son of Scandlán, king of the
Ulstermen and of Tara [Cruithni],
defeated by Domnall son of Áed in the
battle of Dún Ceithirinn, 626.3 / 629.2
kills Suibne Menn in Taerr Bréni, 628.3
*defeated and killed in the battle of Mag
Roth, 637.1*
- Congal Cennmagair son of Fergus of Fanat,
king of Tara [Cenél Conaill],
beginning of reign, 705.10
hosting against the Leinstermen, 707.8
died suddenly, 710.3
- Congal son of Dúinchad / Congal Cennfhota
[Dál Fiatach],
*kills Máel Cobo son of Fiachna [Congal's
father's brother], king of the
Ulstermen, 647.1*
killed by Bécc Bairrche [grandson of
Máel Cobo], 674.1
- Congal of Gabair [Cenél Coirpri], killed in
the battle of Corann, 703.2
- Congal son of Áed Sláne, king of Brega,
ancestor of the Uí Chonaing, killed by
Conall son of Suibne, 634
- Congal son of Bran, killed in the battle of
Inis Bregainn, 727.9
- Congal son of Dóergart, (712.3)
- Congal son of Dúinchad, killed, 639.1
- Congal son of Éicnech, king of the Airthir
[Uí Nialláin],
the victor in battle between the Uí
Thuirtri and the Airthir, 744.4
killed at Ráith Esclai, 748.7
(Congal son of Éoganán, 701.10)
(Congal son of Fedach, abbot of Cell Delga,
scriba, rested, 868.6)
- Congal son of Fergus, king of Tara, see
Congal Cennmagair
- Congal son of Guaire, 685.3

INDEX OF PERSONS

55

- Congal son of Máel Anfaid, (725.8)
 Congal son of Máel Dúin, killed, 676.6
 Congal son of Máel Dúin son of Áed
 Bennán, king of (West Munster) /
 Munster [Éoganacht Loch Léin]
 killed 690.1
 Congal son of Móenach, abbot of Sláne,
 sapiens, fell asleep, having remained a
 virgin, 806.3
 Congalach of Cnucha, 732.16
 Congalach son of Cathal [Síl nDaimíni],
 killed in the battle of Leth Cam, 827.3/(5)
 Congalach son of Conaing son of Congal son
 of Áed Sláne [Síl nÁeda Sláne],
 escaped by flight from the battle of
 Imlech Pich, 688.4 n.
 with Áed son of Dlúthach, killed
 Fínsnechtae son of Dúinchad and his
 son Bresal, 695.1
 died, 696.6
 Congalach son of Conaing [Uí Chonaing;
 king of Ciannacht Breg],
 involved in warfare against Donnchad,
 777.6; 778.1
 killed in the battle of Forcalad, 778.1
 (Congalach son of Conall, king of Diathrab,
 760.5)
 (Congalach son of Echaid,
 Loch mBricrenn sacked against, and he
 himself later killed at the ships,
 833.11)
 (Congalach son of Fergus, king of Cúla,
 819.7)
 Congalach son of Fínsnechtae, king of the
 Airgialla, 876.1
 (Congalach son of Flannacán, **rígdamnae** of
 Brega [Uí Chonaing],
 rested in peace, 893.5)
 (Congalach son of Írgalach, king of Coille
 Follamain, 851.5)
Congalach son of Írgalach, tánaise abbad, of
Clonmacnois, 823.6;
rested, 843.10
 (Congalach son of Móenach, king of the Uí
 Maccu Uais of Brega,
 ended his life by a sudden death, 838.5)
 Congalach son of Óengus, (king of Cenél
 Lóegairi),
 a victor in a battle between Cenél
 nArdgail and Cenél Lóegairi, 800.5
 (died, 834.7)
 (Congaltach son of Étguine, **secnap** of
 Cluain Fertae, 813.7)
 Congus, anchorite of Cluain Tibrinne, 745.2
 Congus, bishop of Armagh, repose of, 750.3
 (Congus Cáech, **scriba**, abbot of Liath Mór
 Mo Chóemóc, 752.4 n.)
 Conlae, **see also** Connlae and Colla
 Conlae of Tethbae, 740.1
 Conláed, bishop of Kildare [second patron
 saint of Kildare],
 repose of, 518.3 / (520.2)
 relics of, placed in a reliquary of gold and
 silver, 800.6
Connmáel / (Connmál) descendant of Lóchéne,
 abbot of Clonmacnois,
 repose of, 737.3
 (Connmál, **equonimus** of Tamlachtae, fell
 asleep, 865.7)
 Connámál son of Cernach [?Uí Bresail, of the
 Airthir],
 killed in a battle among the Airthir, 800.7
 Conn son of Donnchad [son of Donnchad,
 king of Tara?],
 killed in Crích Ua nOlcán by Flann son
 of Congalach, 795.2
 Conna son of Conán [perhaps a Welsh
 name, Cynda ap Cynan], 779.2
 Connachtach son of Óengus son of
 Loingsech [Cenél Conaill],
 killed in the battle of Corann, 703.2
 Connad [also *Connath*] Cerr, king of Dál
 Riata,
 victor in the battle of Ard Corrand, in
 which Fiachna son of Demmán was
 killed, 627.1 n.
 killed in the battle of Fid Éuin, 629.1 /
 630.3
 killed in the first year of his reign, 630.3
 Connecán son of Colmán, killed in a raid in
 Ulster, 855.3
 Connlae son of Artgal, 800.1
 Connmach, abbot of Clonmacnois, of the
 Cenél nEchach of the **Gaill**,

- fell asleep in Christ on the night of the 1
January, 868.2
(Connmach, judge of the Uí Briúin, 806.9)
Connmach Mór, king of the Uí Briúin,
(victor in the battle of Drong among the
Connachta, 836.9)
fell asleep, 846.1
Connmach son of Brendan, abbot of Cluain
Dochre, 770.12
(Connmach son of Cernach, **lethrí** of the
Ciarraige of the Connachta, 847.6)
Conodor of Fobar, 707.1
Conrí son of Congal Cennfhota, killed, 718.7
Constans, **sapiens** of Loch nÉrne, rested,
778.9 n.
Constantine, converted to the Lord, 588.4 n.
Constantine son of Constantine, emperor,
length of reign, 643.6
(Constantine son of Constantine, length of
reign, 673.8)
Constantine son of Fergus (king of Fortriu,
820.4)
victor in a battle among the Picts, when
Conall son of Tadg was defeated but
escaped, 789.11 / 790.7
(died, 820.4)
Constantine son of Heraclius, six-month
reign of, 642.3
(Corc's descendant of Kildare, 750.7)
Corindu, a Pict, 669.2
Cormac, abbot of Clonmacnois, *of the Uí*
Choirpri, 762.3
(Cormac, anchorite, **princeps** of Druim Mór,
908.5)
Cormac, bishop of Armagh,
repose of, as heir of Patrick, 497.4
(Cormac, bishop and **scriba** of Cell
Fhoibrich, fell asleep, 838.2)
Cormac Cóem, 625.4
Cormac descendant of Liathán, (**scriba** and)
bishop and anchorite,
slept in Christ, 867.2
Cormac of Áth Truim, 746.1 n.
Cormac of Láthrach mBriúin, **scriba** and
bishop, rested in peace, 856.8
Cormac, (**princeps** of Cluain Iraird and)
bishop of Dom Liac,
rests after prolonged illness, 885.6
(Cormac, **princeps** of Fobar and **tánaise**
abad of Clonmacnois, 891.4)
Cormac son of Ailill, abbot of Mainister
Buiti, 764.3
Cormac son of Ailill, king of the
Leinstermen, 553.1
Cormac son of Ailill, king of Munster, 549.6
Cormac son of Ailill / grandson of Móenach
[Éoganacht Chaisil],
[*harried Cliu*, 708.6]
killed *in the battle of Carn Feradaig*,
712.12 n. / 713.6
Cormac son of Art, prehistoric king of Tara,
482.2 / 483.3.
Cormac son of Bresal, abbot of Ard
Breccáin and other **ciuitates**, 782.1
(Cormac son of Ceithernach,
secnap of Tír dá Glas and of Cluain Ferta
Brendain, 884.9)
(Cormac son of Ciarán, **secnap** of Cluain
Ferta Brendain
and **princeps** of Tuaimm dá Gualann,
882.6)
Cormac son of Conall, **equonimus** of Lusca,
804.4
(Cormac son of Conall, **princeps** of Treóit,
839.3)
Cormac son of Cuilennán, king of Munster,
born, 837.16
foster-father of, Snédgius of Dísert
Diarmata, sapiens, rested, 888.7
replaced Cenn Gécan as king of Cashel,
901.4
with Flaithbertach, led a hosting of the
men of Munster to Mag Léna and
defeated Leth Cuinn there, 907.3
with Flaithbertach, led another hosting
against the Uí Néill and the Connachta
and they took the hostages of the
Connachta, and, by means of their
fleet, sacked the islands of Loch Rí,
907.6
defeated and killed in the battle of
Belach Mugnai between the men of
Munster and Leth Cuinn with the
Leinstermen, 908.3

INDEX OF PERSONS

57

- Cormac son of Dub dá Chrích, king of Bréne,
killed in the battle of Ard Maicc Ríme, 792.3
- [Cormac son of Dúnlang,
one of the hostages of the Leinstermen
taken by Cerball son of Dúnlang, 858.9]
- (Cormac son of Éladach, abbot of Saiger,
bishop and **scriba**,
completed this life in his old age, 869.2)
- Cormac son of Fáelán descendant of Silne, 756.3
- Cormac son of Fáilbe Flann, king of Munster,
accession, 665.4 n. [error for Colgu son of Fáilbe Flann]
- Cormac son of Fergal, 790.2
- (Cormac son of Fianamail, **princeps** of Druim Inasclainn, fell asleep, 891.5)
- Cormac son of Máel Fothartaig, 673.5
- Cormac son of Muirgus, abbot of Baislecc
[son of Muirgus son of Tommaltach, king of the Connachta, Uí Briúin Aí],
(killed by the Ciarraige, on whom Muirgus then took revenge, 805.8)
- (Cormac son of Muirgus, **princeps** of Sentrab, 829.1)
- Cornard son of Suibne, abbot of Clonard,
(**scriba** and) bishop,
rested in peace, 830.3
- Cornán son of Áed son of Eochu, king of the Connachta, 560.3*
- Coscarach son of Ceithernach,
one of 'many kings' killed in the battle of Findubair in Tethbae, 799.2
- [Coscrach, called 'Wretched', anchorite of Inis Celtra, 903.6]
- Coscrach descendant of Fróech, abbot of Lugmad, 802.5
- Coscrach of Tech Tailli, **scriba** and anchorite, 867.2
- Coscrach son of Donn,
killed in the battle of Dún Ganiba among the Connachta, 799.1
- (Coscrach son of Finsnechtae, killed, 815.3)
- Coscrach son of Flandabra,
killed by **gennti** in a slaughter of the men of Umall, 813.5
- (Coscrach son of Niallgus, king of Garbros, 812.4)
- (Coscrach son of Noíndenach, king of the Gailenga, 738.6)
- (Crach Erpais, **sapiens**, 702.4)
- Cremthann, abbot of Cluain Fertae, fell asleep, 766.1
- Cremthann, *defeated the Delbnae of the Uí Maini in the battle of Belach Cró, 756.6 n.*
- Cremthann son of Áed son of Senach, king of the Leinstermen, killed in the battle of Áth Goan, 633.2
- Cremthann son of Brión, 553.2.
- Cremthann son of Cellach [Uí Máil; son of Cellach Cualann, 715.1, *CGH* i.76],
killed when young at the battle of Belach Lice, 726.6
- Cremthann son of Éndae Cennselach, king of the Leinstermen,
killed, 483.2 / 485.3
- Cremthann son of Eochu, succeeds as king of Munster, 525.2*
- Críchán, king of Uí Maccu Uais [Uí Fhiachrach Arda Sratha], killed, 719.1
- Crídán, repose of in Nóendruim, 639.4
- Crimthann, see Cremthann
- Crítán, abbot of Bangor, 669.1
(Crítán of Aréne, 616.3)
- (Cróen son of Masot, 708.3)
- Crón Becc, abbot of Clonmacnois, 694.1
- Crónán, bishop of Nóendruim, repose of, 643.2
- Crónán grandson of Éoán, abbot of Lismore, 718.4
- Crónán moccu Chualne, abbot of Bangor, 691.1
- Crónán moccu Lóegde, abbot of Clonmacnois, 638.2
- Crónán of Balnae [Balla], 694.8
- Crónán of Mag mBili, 650.4
- Crónán son of Silne, repose of, 665.3
- Crónán son of Tigernach, king of Ciannacht [of Glenn Geimin?],
kills Báetán son of Muirchertach and Eochaid son of Domnall, joint kings

- of Tara, 572.1
 killed in battle of Luimnech, 572.4
 Crunnmáel, bishop, abbot of Cell Mór Enir, 770.11
 Crunnmáel Bolg Luathó ['Sack of Ashes']
 son of Áed, king of the Leinstermen [Uí Chennselaig],
 besieged by the Uí Néill, 626.4
 defeated by Fáelán son of Colmán, 628.1
 Crunnmáel Erbolc son of Rónán, king of the Leinstermen *South of Gabair*, 656.4
 Crunnmáel of Cluain Chaín, bishop and anchorite, fell asleep, 881.3
 Crunnmáel of Druimm Inasclainn, abbot of Cluain Iraird, 793.1
 (Crunnmáel son of Ailill, **princeps** of Dom Liacc, 819.6)
 Crunnmáel son of Colgu, abbot of Lusca, 736.5
 Crunnmáel son of Fer dá Chrích, 797.2
 (Crunnmáel son of Fiannamail, **equonimus** of Dairmag,
 killed by Máel Sechnaill son of Máel Ruanaid, 839.7)
 Crunnmáel son of Odrán, abbot of Clonard, 821.1
 Crunnmáel son of Suibne, *king of Cenél nÉogain*,
 victor in the battle of *Flescach*, 656.1
 Cú Allaid, killed in the battle of Dul in Mag nEilni, 709.1
 Cú Bretan son of Congus [Uí Shegáin, father of the poet, Blathmac], (740.6 n.)
 Cú cen Máthair ['Hound without a Mother], king of Munster [Éoganacht Glendamnach],
born, 603.5
 died, 665.4
 Cú cen Máthair, *abbot* / (**princeps**) of Imlech nBair, rested, 887.8 / (888.9)
 Cú *Chercae*, *king of Osraige*, 712.8
 (Cú Chiaráin, **secnap** of Cluain [Clonmacnois], fell asleep, 809.4)
 (Cú Chobo, killed, 697.12)
 Cú Choluim, 684.3
 Cú Chongalt, *abbot of Cluain Iraird*, 888.4
 Cú Chongalt descendant [son?] of Cú Melde [Síl Máeluidir branch of Uí Chennselaig:
 CGH i.348 = LL 317 a 29],
 (dies, 724.3)
 Cú Chongalt, king of Ráith Inbir [Uí Garrchon; cf. CGH i. 39],
 killed in the battle of the Rige, 781.4
 Cú Chongalt son of Cathal, king of Laigin *Dessgabair*,
 [LL i.185; brother of Cernach son of Cathal son of Cú Chongalt?], 817.15
 Cú Chongalt son of the grandson of Cathusach [Uí Thuirtri?],
 escaped by flight from battle between Uí Thuirtri and the Airthir, 745.4
 (Cú Chothaig son of Moínech, 750.14)
 (Cú Chruithne, **scriba**, **princeps** of Land Ela, 817.3 n.)
 Cú Chuaráin [son of Dúngal of Eilne], king of the Cruithni,
 killed by *Findchú grandson of Raban*, 708.1
 Cú Chuimne, **sapiens** [of Iona], 747.6 n.
 Cú Chumbu, son of, **scriba** of Clonmacnois, repose of, 730.4
 (Cú Dímergo, 719.3)
 Cú Dínaisc / Cú Dínisc, killed in the battle of Dul in Mag nEilni, 709.1
 Cú Dínaisc descendant of Ciarraige, 781.5 n.
 (Cú Dínaisc descendant of Forgus of the Uí Fhiachrach, 750.9)
 Cú Dínaisc son of Cú Asaich, abbot of Armagh, 791.1
 (Cú Dínaisc son of Rethecthach, killed, 721.4)
 [Cú Dínisc son of Forchellach, king of West Munster, 718.10]
 Cú Gamna son of Nóennenach, king of Cenél Coirpri, 784.2
 Cú Gamna son of Suibne, 652.5
 Cú Roí son of Áed son of Dlúthach [Síl nDlúthaig branch of Síl nÁeda Sláne],
 killed in the battle of *Sliab Fuait*, 711.2
 Cú Roí son of Aldnia, of Inis Clothann and Fochlaid of Mide,
 abbot, **sapiens**, and the most learned in the histories of the Irish, fell asleep in Christ, 871.6

INDEX OF PERSONS

59

- Cú Roí son of Óengus, king of Cenél
Lógairi, 797.2
- Cuán, anchorite from Lileach, 748.9
- Cuán Camb, **sapiens**, repose of, 748.2
- Cuán son of Amalngaid, king of Munster
[Éoganacht Áine], 639.9 n.
- Cuán [son of Amalngaid?] son of Éndae [i.e.
same as previous person], killed in the
battle of Carn Conaill, 649.2
- Cuán son of Cairell, king of the *Uí Fhidgeinte*,
killed in the battle of Carn Conaill, 649.2
- (Cuana, abbot of Mainister Buitti, 805.2)
- Cuana of Druim Cuilinn, 722.5
- Cuanán of the Glenn, abbot of Mag mBili,
747.3
- Cuandae of Ros Éu [*MT*, *Fél.* 10 April],
721.7
- (Cuandae son of Éuganán, killed, 677.4)
(the son of Cuandae, killed in an
encounter on Skye, 701.11)
- Cuangus, abbot of Liath Mór Mo Chóemóc,
751.2 / (Congus Cáech, 752.4)
- Cuanu, abbot of Lugmad / 'of Lugmad,
sapiens and bishop',
(went into exile into the lands of the
Munstermen with the shrine of
Mochta, 818.4)
- fell asleep, 825.1
- Cuanu, Book of, (467.2); (468.2); (471);
(475.2); (482.2); (490.2); (545.3); (553.4
n.); (601.5); (603.3); (611.3); (629.3)
- Cuanu descendant of Bessán, **scriba** of
Treóit, repose of, 739.2
- Cuanu, the son of, **sapiens** from Cenél
Coirpri, 749.11
- Cuanu son of Cailchin, king of *Fernmag*,
643.10
called 'the **láech** of Liathmuine', 643.10
- Cuanu son of Écnid [N. Brega?],
killed in the battle of Forcalad between
Donnchad and Congalach, 778.1
- Cuanu son of Máel Dúin son of Cellach,
killed, 670.3
- Cuidgal the anchorite, 757.8
- (Cuidgile, **scriba** and abbot of Lugmad,
742.5)
- Cuimnech, abbot of Findglas, fell asleep,
825.2
- Cuindid son of Cathmug, *alias* Mac Cuilinn,
bishop and patron saint of Lusk,
repose of, 496.2
see under Mac Cuilinn
- Cuinnles, abbot of Clonmacnois, *of the*
Sogain of the Connachta, 724.5
- Cúlène son of Forindán, king of *Uí Fhailgi*,
killed in the engagement of Cúl Chorre,
652.4
- Culmana, mother of Secundinus, 447
- Cummascach, **see** Cummscach
- Cumméne [Cummine] Albus, abbot of Iona,
came to Ireland, 661.4
death of, 669.1
- Cumméne, bishop of Nóendruimm, 659.1
- Cumméne descendant of Bécc, 'a devout
man' of Eigg, 752.2
- (Cumméne descendant of Ciarán, abbot of
Rechran, 743.3)
- Cumméne descendant of Móenach, abbot of
Land Léire, 745.3
- Cumméne Fota, saint and **sapiens**, perhaps
of Cluain Fertae Brendain,
born, 590.5 / 592.2
repose of, 661.6 / 662.1
- Cumméne *of the Gregrage of Loch Techet*,
abbot of Clonmacnois, repose of, 665.6
- Cumméne of the Mugdornai, repose of,
696.5
- Cumméne son of Colmán,
a killer of Báetán son of Ninnid at the
behest of Colmán Becc, 586.1
- Cumméne son of Colmán, killed 628.5 [same
person as previous?]
- Cumméne son of Librán son of Illand son of
Cerball,
a killer of Báetán son of Ninnid at the
behest of Colmán Becc, 586.1
- Cummscach, taken off in captivity by **Gaill**
of Loch Febail
when plundering Armagh, 898.5
- (Cummscach, **equonimus** of Armagh [?son
of Cernach of Uí Niallín], 817.4)
- Cummscach, king of the *Uí Fhailgi*, killed
by Máel Dúin, son of Aed Bennán, king
of Munster, 757.6

- Cummuscach descendant of Cernach [Uí Chernaig of S. Brega],
 attack at Odra on the sons of, one of
 whom lived, the other died, 777.1
 fought battle with Niall descendant of
 Cernach on the **faithche** of
 Caladruim, 777.2
- Cummuscach, king of the Ciannacht,
 (survived a battle, although defeated,
 against Dúinchad, also king of the
 Ciannacht, 824.7)
- Cummuscach son of Áed [son of Ainmire],
 killed by Brandub son of Eochu, 597.1
 (Cummuscach son of Ailill, **equonimus** of
 Armagh [Uí Nialláin], rested, 909.6)
- Cummuscach son of Ailill, *king of the Uí
 Chemthainn*, killed in the battle of
 Flescach, 656.1
- Cummuscach son of Cathal, *king of the
 Airgialla* [Síl nDaimíni; cf. 791.5],
 with Artrí son of Conchobor insulted
 Éogan in Armagh, 827.3
 killed in the battle of Leth Cam, 827.3/(5)
- Cummuscach son of Conchobor, king of the
 Airthir [Uí Bresail],
 killed in the battle of Serethmag, 743.4
- Cummuscach son of Congalach, king of the
 Ciannacht [Brega; Uí Chonaing],
 (routed the men of Ard Ciannachtae,
 822.9)
 (dies, 839.4)
- Cummuscach son of Domnall, king of Cenél
 Lógairi, 883.2
- Cummuscach son of Fogartach, king of
 Southern Brega, 797.2
- (Cummuscach son of Muiredach, king of the
 Fir Ardae Ciannachtae,
 killed by the Ulstermen, 896.5)
- (Cummuscach son of Muiredach, king of the
 Uí Chremthainn
 [Síl nDaimíne, *CGH* i.153],
 killed by the Ulstermen, 878.5)
- Cummuscach son of Óengus, killed in the
 battle of Segais, 635.9
- (Cummuscach son of Óengus, **secnap** of
 Clonmacnois, 835.4)
- Cummuscach son of Rónán, 672.4
- (Cummuscach son of Tuathal, king of Ard
 Ciannachtae, killed by Murchad 822.6)
- (Cumscuth, abbot of Dísert Ciaráin of
 Belach nDúin, **scriba** and bishop,
 completed his life in Christ, 870.5)
- Cumsud son of Dereir, bishop and
 anchorite,
 died in Dísert Diarmata on the same
 night as Móenach son of Sothchadach,
 also bishop and anchorite, 843.5
- (Cumsud son of Ruamlus, abbot of
 Domnach Sechnaill, 842.4)
- (Cumsuth, bishop and anchorite, **princeps** of
 Cluain Iraird,
 rested in peace, 858.2)
- Custantín son of Cináed, king of the Picts,
 876.1,
 instigated the killing of Artgal, king of
 the Britons of Srath Cluade, 872.5
 died, 876.1
- Cuthwine's son [Cenred], king of the
 English, 718.1
- (Cuthwine's son [Ceolwulf], king of the
 English, imprisoned, 731.3)
- Cyril [presumably the patriarch of
 Alexandria], 436.3
- Da Chua son of Indach, anchorite, 742.6*
- Dáelgar of Achad Úr, 814.9*
- Dagán of Inber nDaile, repose of, 641.9 n.*
- Daig son of Cairell, patron saint of Inis Caín
 Dega (Inishkeen par. on boundary of
 Cos. Louth and Monaghan, H 93 06) [18
 August], 587.2
- Daimín (Daimíne, Daiméne) son of Coirpre
 [nicknamed] Dam Airgit ['ox of silver'],
 ancestor of Síl nDaimíni (northern
 branch of Uí Chremthainn, with royal
 seat at Clochar Macc nDaimíni,
 Clogher, Co. Tyrone, H 53 51),
 (565.8) / 566.4
- Dairchill maccu Retai, bishop of Glenn dá
 Locha, repose of, 678.2 n.
- Daithgus son of Báeth, king of the Déssi
 [Déssi of Brega], killed, 732.2
- (Dálach son of Congus, **princeps** of Dom
 Liac, 820.2)

INDEX OF PERSONS

61

Dálach son of Máel Ráitte, abbot of Cluain Iraid, rested, 862.4.

Dálach son of Muirchertach, **dux** of Cenél Conaill,
killed by his own kindred, 870.3

Daniél, abbot of Glenn dá Locha and of Tamlachtae, *rested, 868.3*

Daniél, bishop of Cenn Garad, 660.2

Daniél descendant of Foiléne, **scriba** of Letubae, 773.2

Daniél descendant of Luathide, abbot of Corcach and Les Mór, killed, 863.7 n.

(Danél son of Colmán Indinen, abbot of Ard Breccáin, repose of, 736.4)

Dar Ercae ('Daughter of Erc', *alias* Mo Ninne), patron saint and founder of Cell Shléibe Culinn (Killevy, Killeevy, Co. Armagh, J 04 21), repose of, 517.1

Dar Ercae, name of St Ciarán's mother, 548.7

Dargart son of Findguine, killed, 686.5

Dar Í, cow-laws of / promulgated by, [810.4 n.], 812.15, 813.9, 826.10

(Dathal, bishop, **scriba**, and anchorite, descendant of Duibléné, 817.2)

Daui Tenga Uma, king of the Connachta, defeated and killed at the battle of Segais, 500.2 / 502.2

Daui Tenga Umai son of Fergus, king of the Connachta, 550.2 n.

David, patron saint of Cell Muine (Mynyw, St David's), 589.4 n.

(Dedimus [Didymus] descendant of Lígán, of Cluain [very probably Clonmacnois], 752.14)

Demmán son of Cairell, king of the Ulstermen, 572.3

(Der Forgaill, 684.2)

Derir of Daiminis, descendant of Collae, 722.5

Dermait, **see** Diarmait

Diarmait, abbot of Armagh,
(replaced as abbot by Forindán, 835.6)
(went to the Connachta with the law and the insignia of Patrick, 836.4)
(replaced Forindán, 839.9; 848.9)
participated in the royal meeting at Armagh summoned by Máel

Sechnaill, 851.6

'the wisest of the teachers of Europe',
rested, 852.1

Diarmait, abbot of Ferna, 870.5

Diarmait, abbot of Iona, **see** Diarmait fosterling of Daigre

Diarmait, one of the Uí Chonaing,
killed in the battle of Lia Find, between Donnchad and the kindred of Áed Sláne, 786.8

Diarmait Dub son of Domnall [Cland Cholmáin],
killed in the battle of Argaman, 764.6

Diarmait fosterling of Daigre, abbot of Iona, (promoted to the **principatus** of Iona, 814.10)

went to Britain with the shrine of Colum Cille, 818.12 n.

went to Albu with the relics of Colum Cille, 829.4 n.

came to Ireland with the relics of Colum Cille, 831.1.

Diarmait grandson of Áed Rón [perhaps grandson of the king of the Ulaid, *ob. 735*],

anchorite and teacher of religion for the whole of Ireland, rested, 825.2

Diarmait, king of Mide, son of Airmedach Cáech [Cland Cholmáin Móir],
killed by Áed son of Dlúthach, 689.3

Diarmait Odur son of Donnchad, killed in the battle of Druim Ríg, 797.3

(Diarmait of Cúl Chan [Cell Chaisi], fell asleep, 848.10 n.)

(Diarmait, **princeps** of Daire Calcaid, rested in peace, 908.5)

Diarmait son of Áed Sláne, joint-king of Tara [Síl nÁeda Sláne],
slew Conall son of Suibne, 635.1
victor in the battle of Cúl Cháeláin, 635 2
helps Domnall son of Áed to win battle of Mag Roth, 637.1

according to some, one of four joint-kings of Tara, 643.7

the victor at the battle of Carn Conaill, 649.2

grants Tuaimm nEirc to Clonmacnois in

- return for their prayers on his return
unharmd from the battle of Carn
Conaill, 649.2
- (**socius** of Bláimac, his brother, when he
was defeated in the battle of Ogoman,
662.2) / *his socii defeated Bláimac and
ended his reign at the battle of
Ogoman, 662.2*
died in the year of 'the great plague',
665.1
- Diarmait son of Bécc, king of Tethbae,
killed in the battle of Ard Ablae, 791.4
- Diarmait son of Cerball [Southern Uí Néill],
succeeds Tuathal Máelgarb [as king of
Tara], 544
(begins to reign according to the Book of
Cuanu, 545.3)
*uterine brother to Máel Mór, killer of
Tuathal Máelgarb, 548.4*
takes the kingship of Ireland, 548.8
holds the Feast of Tara, (558.2) / 560.1
*kills Cornán son of Áed in despite of
Columba's protection, 560.3*
defeated in the battle of Cúl Dreimne,
561.1
defeated in the battle of Cúl Uinsen,
(561.2) / 562.1
*killed in Ráith Mór Maige Line by Áed
Dub, 565.5*
*his head brought to Clonmacnois and his
body buried at Coindiri (Connor),
565.5*
- Diarmait son of Clothgno, killed in the
battle of Forcalad, 778.1
- Diarmait son of Conaing, king of Tethbae,
834.4
- Diarmait son of Conaing, one of the Uí
Chonaing [branch of Síl nÁeda Sláne],
a victor in the battle of the Rige, 781.4
(Diarmait son of Conchobor [Cland
Cholmáin],
mounted a coup against Máel Ruanaid
son of Donnchad but was killed by
Máel Sechnaill later the same day,
841.2)
- Diarmait son of Diarmait,
slew a man in Armagh in front of the
house of Áed, king of Tara, 870.4
(Diarmait son of Donnchad, abbot of Ross
Ech,
[perhaps son of Donnchad son of
Domnall, king of Tara?], 823.2)
Diarmait son of Eterscéle, king of Loch
nGabor,
killed in the battle of Cell of the Uí
Daigri won by Áed son of Niall *and
Conchobor son of Tadc*, 868.5
- Diarmait son of Niall, king of Southern
Brega
[Síl Conaill Graint branch of Uí
Chernaig?],
leads Síl nÁeda Sláne in transferring
allegiance from Conchobor son of
Donnchad to Murchad son of Máel
Dúin, 822.4
dies, 826.1
(Diarmait son of Ruaidrí, king of Airther
Lifi [Uí Fáeláin: *CGH* i.14], 832.8)
- Diarmait son of Tomaltach, king of the
Connachta [Uí Briúin Aí],
(wins a battle against the Uí Fhiachrach
Muirsce, 816.8)
with Máel Cothaig son of Fogartach wins
a battle against the Uí Maini, 818.9
(a victor, in alliance with Uí Maini, in the
battle of Tarbge against the Uí Briúin,
822.7)
- (Dibchéne, sons of, killed, 711.7)
(Dicolán, **sapiens**, 711.8)
(Dícuill, abbot of Cluain Auis [Cluain Eois,
Clones], 701.6)
- Dícuill son of Eochu, king of a kindred of
the Cruithni, killed in the battle of Fíd
Éuin, 629.1
- Dícuill son of Fergus Tuile, killed in the
battle of Áth Ablae, 632.3
- Dícuill son of Menide, abbot of Inis
Muiredaig, 752.4
*Didymus, replaced by Joseph as abbot of
Clonmacnois, 901.3*
(Díglach son of Dub Les, killed in the battle
of Argaman, 764.6)
- Dímma, bishop, repose of, 663.6
Dímma Dub, bishop of Condri, 659.1

INDEX OF PERSONS

63

- Dímmán of the Araid, a Munster anchorite,
ended his life well, 811.4 n.
- Dínertach son of Mogadach, anchorite,
rested, 791.6
- Dionysius Exiguus writes paschal cycle, 532
- Dí Rath, bishop of Fernae, 693.2
- Diucull, member of kindred of Báetán, killed,*
620.1
- Díumasach, **dux** of the Delbnae, 756.5
- Dlúthach son of Fidchellach, burnt, 712.11 n.
- Dlúthach son of Fidchellach, king of Uí*
Maini, 743.11 n.
- Do Bécóc of Cluain Ard, repose of, 690.5
- Doccus, bishop and abbot of the Britons
(probably Cadog of Llancarfan),
repose of, 473.3
- Do Channa, see Du Channa
(Do Cheta of Lothra, 763.7)
- Do Chinne of Daire Murchaisi, 689.5
- Do Chonna, shrine of, broken open by
gennti, 798.2
- Do Chonna the devout, bishop of Condiri,
726.3
- Do Chuae of Luachair, abbot of Fernae,
653.5 / 654.3
- Do Chumae Bolggán, anchorite of Armagh,
733.12
- Do Chumae, **sapiens**, at Kildare, repose of,
748.5
- Do Chumae Conóc, abbot of Glenn dá
Locha, 687.2
- Do Chutu, a holy bishop and anchorite of
Sláne,
ended his life well in old age, 838.8 n.
- Do Dí móc, anchorite, abbot of Clonard,
748.5
- Do Laise [Mo Laise, Laisrén, Laisrán],
abbot of Leithglenn, 639.5
- [Dobailén son of Gormgus, ruler of Luigni
Chonnacht, of the Corcu Fhír Thrí and
ancestor of the Uí Dobailén, 888.13]
- Dóelgus, abbot of Cell Scíre, 755.4
(Dóergart son of Findguine, 693.6)
- Doimtech, **princeps** of Treóit Mór, 793.1
- Domangart son of Áedán son of Gabrán,
595.2 n.
- Domangart son of Domnall Brecc, king of
- Dál Riata, killed, 673.4
- Domangart son of Ness [Dál Riata],
death, 466.2 / 505.2
(according to some, retired [died?],
507.3 n.)
- Domnall, bishop of Cork, an excellent
scriba, died a sudden death, 876.4
- Domnall Brecc,
household of, put to flight in the battle of
Glenn Mureson, 638.1
killed in the battle of Strath Carron,
642.1 / 686.4 n.
regnal years, 642.1
- Domnall Brecc, defeated in the battle of
Calathros, 678.6
- Domnall grandson of Máel Sechnaill [Cland
Cholmáin],
with Indrechtach son of Conchobor, took
a fleet over Loch nDergdeirc and
defeated the Munster fleet, 910.3
- Domnall son of Áed, king of Tara,
victor in the battle of Dún Ceithirinn,
626.3 / 629.2
defeated by Suibne Menn in the battle of
Both, 628.2
ravaged Leinstermen, 628.6
beginning of his reign, 628.7
victor in the battle of Mag Roth, 637.1
his wife, Duinsech, dies, 639.2
(camped in Druim Náo, 641.3)
dies, 642.1
described as king of Ireland, 642.1
- Domnall son of Áed Laigen [Uí Chernaig of
Síl nÁeda Sláne], 759.1
- Domnall son of Áed Muinderg, king of the
North [Cenél Conaill],
gives hostages to Donnchad, 779.10
won a battle over Cenél mBóguini, 784.4
defeated by Máel Dúin son of Áed Aldán
and Cenél nÉogain, 787.3
severely defeated by Cenél nÉugain in
the battle of Cloítech, 789.12 n.
dies, 804.1 n.
- Domnall son of Áed son of Niall [Cenél
nÉogain; son of Áed Findliath],
(killed Muiredach son of Máel Dúin,
secnap of Armagh and king of the

- Airgialla, 863.3)
led a hosting with the men of the north of Ireland and with the **Gaill** against the Southern Uí Néill, 889.1
with Niall son of Áed, led a hosting of Cenél nEógain and burnt Tlachtga, 908.1
took the [clerical] staff, 911.6
(Domnall son of Áed, **princeps** of Druim Urchaille, 838.3)
Domnall son of Auen [Dyfnwal son of Owain], king of Ail Cluathe [Dumbarton], 694.6
Domnall son of Cathal, king of the Connachta, 715.5
Domnall son of Caustantín, king of Alba, 900.9 n.
Domnall son of Ceithernach, king of the Uí Garrchon, 783.2
Domnall son of Cellach, king of the Connachta, 728.6
Domnall son of Cináed [native dynasty of Ciannacht Breg; *CGH* i.247], killed in a counter-attack in the battle of Ard Ciannachtae, 749.7
(Domnall son of Cináed, king of Cenél Lóegairi, died as a cleric, 885.2)
Domnall son of Cináed, king of the Picts, 862.1
Domnall son of Colgu,
killed in a battle at Tailtiu, won by Donnchad over Áed 'Ingor', 791.5
Domnall son of Conall Crandamnae, killed, 696.1
Domnall son of Donnchad [Cland Cholmáin],
treacherously killed by his kinsmen, 799.5
Domnall son of Echaid
[Uí Chremthainn? Perhaps brother of Cathal son of Echaid, king of the Uí Chremthainn, *ob.* 791.5; if so, of the Síl nDaiméni branch],
killed in a battle among the Uí Chremthainn, 804.8
Domnall son of Flaithnia, king of the Uí Fhailgi
[probably son of Flaithnia son of Flann,
- CGH* i.59 = 123 a 20],
killed, 783.1 n.
(Domnall son of Flann Deirgge, 758.1)
Domnall son of Mac Ercae, joint-king of Tara,
a victor in the battle of Slicech, (543.2) / 547.3
a victor in the battle of Cúl Chonairi in Cerae, 550.1
a victor in the battle of Cúl Dreimne, 561.1
(with his brother Forggus) succeeds Diarmait son of Cerball as king of Tara, 565.5
(with his brother Forggus) victor in the battle of Gabair Liphi, 566.1 [/ (565.8)]
dies, 565.2
Domnall son of Muirecán, king of Leinster [Uí Fháeláin],
in the kingship of Leinster, 880.6
killed by his companions, 884.4
Domnall son of Murchad / Domnall of Mide, king of Tara,
the first king of Ireland from Cland Cholmáin, 763.1
(disturbance of an encampment against, 730.7)
(routes Cathal in Tailtiu, 733.9)
household of, burnt at Bodbráith, 739.4
took clerical status, 740.1
victor in the battle of Serethmag, 743.4
beginning of reign [as king of Tara], 743.13
again retires into clerical life, 744.2
promulgates the Law of Colum Cille, 753.4
summons hosting of the Leinstermen against Niall [Frossach], 756.4
dies, 761.5 / on the 20th of November 763.1
[buried at Durrow, 763.1 n.]
(Domnall son of Suibne, killed by Ulstermen, 679.5)
Domnall son of Tóthalán, 663.4
Domnait son of Duenge, 764.10
Dondubán son of Artrí, king of Glennamain

INDEX OF PERSONS

65

[Éoganacht Glendamnach],
[killed, 831.12]
Donn Bó, killed in the battle of Emain
Machae, 759.2 n.
Donn Corci, king of Dál Riatai, 792.4
Donn Cothaid, king of the Connachta [Uí
Fhiachrach Muaide], 773.3
(Donn Cuan son of Condálach, king of the
Ciannacht of Glenn Gaimin, 884.7)
Donn Cuan son of Flannacán [Uí
Chonaing?],
killed by Conaing son of Flann through
treachery, 873.5)
Donn son of Cummuscach, king of the
Southern Uí Briúin, killed, 757.9
Donnán of Eigg, and companions, martyrs,
burnt, 617.1 n.
(Donnchad son of Áedacán son of
Conchobor [Cland Cholmáin?],
killed by Flann son of Máel Sechnaill by
treachery, 877.2)
*Donnchad son of Amalgaid, king of the Uí
Echdach, 846.12*
Donnchad son of Domnall, king of Tara
[Cland Cholmáin],
born, 733.6
victor in the battle of Dún mBile against
the Fir Thelach, 764.13
victor in the battle of Carn Fiachach
against Murchad, his brother, 765.5
attacked Cellach son of Dúnchad,
invading Leinster as far as Ráith
Alinne, 770.8
hosting by, into the North, 771.10; to
Cnoc Báne, 772.3
causes a disturbance at the **óenach**, 774.7
ordered a great harrying in the lands of
the Munstermen, 775.5
responsible for a skirmish against the
community of Cluain Iraird, 775.6
sons of, participated in a battle between
the Uí Néill and Munster, 776.12
directed a hosting of the Leinstermen
against Brega, 777.3
caused disturbance of the **óenach** against
the Ciannacht, leading to warfare
between him and Congalach, 777.6

involved in further warfare against
Congalach leading to victory in the
battle of Forcalad, in which
Congalach and others were killed,
778.1
with Bresal [abbot of Iona], promulgated
the Law of Colum Cille, 778.4
led a hosting into the North and takes the
hostages of Domnall son of Áed
Muinderg, king of the North, 779.10
at royal meeting with Fiachna son of Áed
Rón at Inis na rRíg in eastern Brega,
784.8 n.
victor in the battle of Lia Find against the
kindred of Áed Sláne, 786.8
dishonours the Staff of Jesus and the
relics of Patrick at Ráith Airthir on
the occasion of an **óenach**, 789.18
decisively defeats Áed 'Ingior' at Taitiu
and drives him to Carn Maic
Caírrthinn, 791.5
summoned a hosting to help the
Leinstermen against the Munstermen,
794.6
dies, 797.1
Donnchad son of Flann son of Máel
Sechnaill [Cland Cholmáin].
attacked by Flann son of Máel Sechnaill,
in the course of which Kells was
profaned, 904.2
Donnchad son of Folloman
[perhaps son of Folloman son of
Donnchad, *ob.* 830.5; Cland
Cholmáin],
killed by Máel Sechnaill son of Máel
Ruanaid, 845.7
Donnchad son of Máel Dúin, **princeps** of
Cell Delga and of other **ciuitates**,
killed in a battle won by the **Gaill** against
Flann son of Máel Sechnaill, 888.6
Donngal son of Bóchaill, king of the Airthir
[Uí Bresail], 791.1
(Donngal son of Congal son of Fergus,
731.7)
Donngal son of Doret, killed in a battle
between Mide and Brega, 766.4
Donngal son of Laithgnén, king of the Uí

- Chennselaig,
killed in the battle of Bélat Gabráin, 760.3
Donngal son of Nuadu, abbot of Lugmad,
775.1
Donngal [error for Dúngal q.v.] son of
Selbach,
bound in chains by Óengus son of Fergus,
736.1
(Donngal son of Tuathal, king of Ard,
817.11)
Donnocán son of Cétfaid, king of the Uí
Chennselaig,
was treacherously slain by a companion,
869.8
(Donnocán son of Fogartach, king of
Fernmag
[Uí Nad Sluaig branch of Uí
Chremthainn; his brother, Máel Póil
son of Fogartach is in the pedigree at
CGH i.435, LL 338 c 7],
killed, and was killed by, Lorcán son of
Coscrach, king of the Uí Nialláin,
882.3)
Donnocán son of Máel Tuile, **scriba** and
anchorite, rested in Italy, 843.7
Dor son of Áed Aldán, *killed by Fáilbe
Flann Fidbad*, 624.2
Dor son of Máeldub, king of Cianacht,
(killed, 674.2)
Dorbéne, 'obtained the **kathedra** of Iona',
713.5
after 5 months in the **primatus**, died, 713.5
Drostan of Dairthech, repose of, in Ard
Breccáin, 719.2
(Drucán son of Tadg, king of the Uí Méith,
829.1)
Drust, *accession of, after Nechtan made to
take clerical status*, 724.2
imprisons Nechtan son of Derile, 726.1
*expelled from the kingship in favour of
Eilpín*, 726.5
killed in the battle of Druim Derg
Blathuug, 729.5
Drust, expelled from the kingdom, 672.7
Drust son of Domnall, 678.5
Du Channa of Daire, 706.1
Dub Calgaid son of Laidgnén
[Síl Cormaic branch of Uí Chennselaig:
CGH i.347],
killed in the battle of Ferna, won by
Cennselach, 769.2
Dub Cuilind, **princeps** of Ross Ech,
among those killed by fire by the Luigni,
901.1
Dub dá Bairenn, abbot of Clonard,
visited the **paruchia** of the land of
Munster, 787.5
Dub dá Bairenn, abbot of Fobar, 740.8
Dub dá Bairenn descendant of Béccán,
abbot of Cluain Auis, 746.8
Dub dá Bairenn, king of the Uí Fhidgeti,
750.15
(Dub dá Bairenn, descendant of Dubán,
princeps of Cluain Iraid, 'was added to his fathers', 805.5)
Dub dá Chrích, (killed in the battle of Almu,
722.8)
Dub dá Chrích, son of the grandson of
Cellach son of Trian, *a king of the
Fothairt*
[Fothairt Fea; CGH i.85], killed at the
battle of Áth Senaig, 738.4 n.
Dub dá Chrích son of Laidgnén [Síl Coluimb
branch of Uí Chennselaig?],
killed in the battle of the Cuirrech, 782.3
(Dub dá Chrích son of Máel Tuile, abbot of
Cell Achaid, fell asleep, 823.3)
Dub dá Doss son of Murgal, killed in the
battle of Ailén dá Berrach, 744.6
Dub dá Inber, king of Ardd Cianachtae
[Cian(n)acht Breg],
killed in the battle of Imlech Pich, 688.4
Dub dá Inber son of Congalach, king of the
Cruithni, killed, 727.10
Dub dá Inber son of Cormac, abbot of
Mainister Buiti, 767.4
Dub dá Lethe *of the writing*, abbot of Cell
Scíre, 750.12
(Dub dá Lethe son of Dúinchú, 732.3)
Dub dá Lethe son of Sínach, abbot of
Armagh,
[Clann Sínaig branch of the Uí Ehdach
of the Airthir, CGH i.181, 146 e 20],
with Tipraite son of Tadgg, promulgates

INDEX OF PERSONS

67

- the Law of Patrick in Cruachain, 783.9
dies, 793.1
(Dub dá Lethe son of Tomaltach, **dux** of the
[?], 816.2)
Dub dá Thuath son of Ailill, **dux** of the
Three Kindreds,
killed in the battle of Áth Rois against Uí
Ailella, 790.3
Dub dá Thuile, abbot of Liath Mór Mo
Chóemóc, 870.5
(Dub Deilge, **sapiens**, 764.5)
Dub Díbeirg son of Cathal [Uí Briúin Aí?],
killed in single combat in the battle of
Golae, 787.4
Dub Díbergg son of Dúngal, killed in the
battle of Corann, 703.2
Dub Doithre, king of the Uí Briúin, killed,
743.9
Dub Drummán, abbot of Tuilén, 759.4
Dub Dúin descendant of Bécc,
killed in the battle of Mag Singittae at
Bile Tened, 714.1
Dub Dúin descendant of Fáelán, bishop,
sapiens, abbot of Clonard, 718.6 n.
Dub Dúin, king of Cenél Coirpri,
killed Sechnusach son of Blaímac, king of
Tara, 671.3
(Dub Dúin son of Irgus, 805.1)
(Dub Innrecht, **secnap** of Cell Mór Enir,
killed by the Leinstermen, 818.7)
Dub Innrecht son of Artgal, one of two
named kings of Cenél Coirpri,
killed in the battle of Findubair in
Tethbae, 799.2
Dub Innrecht son of Cathal, king of the
Connachta [Uí Briúin Aí],
victor in the battle of Sruthair between
the Uí Briúin and the Conmaicni,
766.3
dies of the bloody flux, 768.1
Dub Innrecht son of Dúinchad, king of Uí
Briúin Aí, 666.4
Dub Innrecht son of Fergus, abbot of Ferna,
781.3
(Dub Innse, **princeps** of Inis Caín Dega,
882.9)
Dub Lachtna son of Máel Guala, king of
Cashel, 895.1 [Éoganacht Chaisil],
in the kingship of Cashel, 889.5
died, 895.1
Dub Rois, killed in a battle among the Uí
Chremthainn, 804.8
(Dub Sinna son of Éilge, king of Mag nÍtha,
907.5)
Dub Sléibe, son of, killed when Fogartach
disturbed the Fair of Taittiu, 717.6
Dub Sloit descendant of *Trian of the*
Cruithnig,
slew Colmán Mór son of Diarmait,
(555.2)/558.1
Dub Tholarg, king of the Picts on this side of
Monoth, 782.1 n.
[Dub Toirtnig son of Máel Dúin,
killed in a defeat of the Leinstermen
Dessgabair by Osraige at Fulachta,
879.13]
Dubgilla son of Eterscél, king of the Uí
Chennselaig, 903.5
Dubguala, abbot of Glenn dá Locha, 712.10
Dublitter ['Black Letter'] of Findglas,
leader of the anchorites at the meeting at
Tara, 780.12
fell asleep, 796.1
Dublitter, **princeps** of Cluain Auis and of
Tech nAirindáin, 880.3 n.
Dublúige son of Lethaidech, 761.5
Dubthach, abbot of Armagh, repose of,
(548.2)
Dubthach, bishop of Armagh, *repose of*,
513.2 / 517.2
Dubthach son of Bécc Bairrche [Dál Fiatach
of Ulaid],
(killed in defeat of Ulaid, 712.6)
Dubthach son of Máel Tuile, the most
learned Latinist of the whole of Europe,
fell asleep in Christ, 869.10
Duiblittir, **sapiens**, anchorite of Inis Bó
Finde, 736.6
Duinechaid descendant of Daire, **dux** of the
Ciarraige [of the Connachta?], 796.5
Duinechaid son of Orc Doith, killed, 690.1
Duinechaid son of Tobáeth, participated in a
battle between the Uí Néill and Munster,
776.12

- Duinsech, wife of Domnall [son of Áed], 639.2
 (Dúnacán son of Cormac, abbot of Mainister Buiti, fell asleep, 884.10)
 (Dúnacán son of Tuathchar, **dux** of the Gailenga Collumrach, killed by the Gailenga Móra, 884.8)
 Dúnadach, king of Umall, killed in a slaughter of the Men of Umall by **gennti**, 813.5
 (Dúnadach son of Rogailnech, king of Cenél Coirpri Móir, 873.1)
 Dúnadach son of Scannlán, king of the Uí Fhídgenti, won a battle against **gennti**, 834.9 (died, 835.9 n.)
 Dúnchad Becc, king of Cenn Tíre [Cenél nGabráin], victor in the naval battle of Ard Nesbi, 719.7 dies, 721.1
 Dúnchad descendant of Rónán, killed, 647.2
 Dúnchad grandson of Daiméne, king of Uí Maini, 785.1
 Dúnchad, king of the Ciannacht, (victor in a skirmish against Cummuscach, also king of the Ciannacht, 824.7)
 Dúnchad Muirisce ['of Muirese'] son of Máeldub, *king of the Connachta* [Uí Fhiachrach Muaide/Muirisce; in the genealogies, he is grandson of Máeldub, and son of Tipraite], 682.1; 683.1
 Dúnchad son of Áed Sláne, 656.6 / 659.1
 Dúnchad son of Aléne, killed in the battle of Forcalad, 778.1
 Dúnchad son of Bláimacc son of Áed Sláne, killed, 651.2
 (Dúnchad son of Cathal, killed in the battle of Foileng, 760.3)
 Dúnchad son of Cenn Fáelad, abbot of Iona, 'assumes the **principatus** of Iona', 707.9 died, 717.1
 Dúnchad son of Conaing, killed in the battle of Ráith Ethairt, 654.6
 (Dúnchad son of Conaing, king of the Ciannacht, 831.8)
 Dúnchad son of Conall son of Comgall [Dál Riata], killed in battle of Teloch in Kintyre, 576.1 / (577.2)
 Dúnchad son of Congal, king of Loch Cál [Uí Nialláin], killed by his kinsmen, 803.3
 Dúnchad son of Cormac, killed in the battle of Druim Corcáin, 728.1
 Dúnchad son of Dub dá Bairenn [Éoganacht Chaisil, *CGH* i.217], *with Cerball and the men of Osraige, harried the Connachta*, 873.9 / [871.10 AFM, FA] died, 888.5
 Dúnchad son of Dub dá Thuath, king of Uí Maini, took the clerical staff, 784.5
 Dúnchad son of Éuganán, 621.3 n. (Dúnchad son of Éuganán, killed, 680.6)
 (Dúnchad son of Móenach, one of the leaders of the Uí Briúin killed in the battle of Tarbge, 822.7)
 Dúnchad son of Murchad [ancestor of Uí Dúnchada branch of Uí Dúnlainge], (wins battle of Móin against the Leinstermen South of Gabair, 727.7) killed in the battle of Ailenn, 728.2
 Dúnchad son of Rónán, 670.6
 Dúnchad son of Ultán, *king of Airgialla* [Uí Maic Caírthinn branch of Uí Maccu Uais], killed by *Máel Dúin son of Máel Fithrich*, 677.2
 (Dúnchú, **princeps** of Telach Léis, killed beside the shrine of St Patrick in the abbot's house in Telach Léis, 809.3 n.) avenged by Áed son of Niall, 809.8
 Dúnfhlaith daughter of Flaithbertach son of Loingsech fell asleep, 799.11
 Dúngal [apparently son of Selbach and king of Dál Riata] *expelled from the kingship*, 726.5 ([same Dúngal?], burnt Tairpert Boittir, 731.4)
see also Dúngal son of Selbach
 Dúngal descendant of Conaing

INDEX OF PERSONS

69

- [prob. the same person as Dúngal son of Amalnгаid],
killed in the battle of Emain Machae, 759.2
(Dúngal Feille, killed in battle, 746.4)
Dúngal grandson of Fergus Forcraid [Uí Thuirtri],
killed in the battle of Drong among the Dál nAraidi, 776.8
(Dúngal, **princeps** of Lethglenn, 879.11)
Dúngal son of Amalnгаid [Uí Chonaing of Síl nÁeda Sláne],
victor in the battle of the Ard of the Ciannacht, 749.7
Dúngal son of Báithine, bishop, **princeps** of Glenn dá Locho,
completed his life in Christ as an old man, 904.3
(Dúngal son of Cuanu, king of Ros, 816.1)
Dúngal son of Fergal, king of Osraige, 842.15
Dúngal son of Flaithnia, king of the Uí Máil, 781.3
Dúngal son of Flann, king of Cúla [Breg] [probably Síl nDlúthaig branch of Síl nÁeda Sláne], killed in the battle of Dam Derg in Brega, 743.2
Dúngal son of Lóegaire, abbot of Dún Lethglaise, 790.2
Dúngal son of Máel Tuile, *king of Cenél mBóguini*, killed in battle, 672.1
(Dúngal son of Móenach, **princeps** of Inis Caín Dega, 873.4)
Dúngal son of Scandal, king of the Cruithni [Dúngal Eilni of N. branch of Uí Chóelbad of Dál nAraidi],
killed in 'the burning of the kings in Dún Ceithirnn' by Máel Dúin son of Máel Fithrich, 681.1
Dúngal son of Selbach [Cenél Loairn branch of Dál Riata],
profaned Torach when he removed Bruide from it, 733.1
invaded Inis Cuilenrige on the same occasion, 733.1
(wounded and driven to Ireland 'by the power of Óengus' [son of Fergus], 734.7)
[perhaps = the Donnгал son of Selbach of 736.1]
see also Dúngal [without patronymic] *Dúngalach, king of the Uí Liatháin, 765.10*
Dúngalach son of Congal, 781.1
Dúngalach son of Taichleach, **dux** of the Luigni, 771.7
Dúnlaith daughter of Fogertach, 774.3
(Dúnlang son of Cathusach, **princeps** of Corcach Mór,
died without communion in Cashel of the Kings, 836.2 n.)
Dúnlang son of Coirpre, rígdamnae of the Leinstermen, 911.5
Dúnlang son of Dúichú, killed, 733.10
(Dúnlang son of Dúichú, king of Cenél nArdgail, 747.11)
Dúnlang son of Muiredach, king of North and South Leinster, 869.3
[Dúnóc son of Anmchad,
killed in a defeat of the Leinstermen Dessgabair by Osraige at Fulachta, 879.13]
Eanfrith, brother of Æthelfrith king of Northumbria,
killed in the battle of the English, 600.2
Eanfrith son of Æthelfrith, king of Bernicia, battle of, 632.1
[Écertach son of Luchairén, named in his father's obit, 865.3]
Ecgerht, 'a holy man of the English people' [701.4], 'a soldier of Christ' [729.1], *converts many provinces of the Irish to the canonical Easter, 701.4*
repose of, (on Iona) on Easter day, 729.1 n.
Ecgrith son of Osuiu, king of the English [Northumbrians],
killed in the battle of Dún Nechtain, 686.1 n.
Echaid, **see** Eochaid
Échtgal son of Báeth, abbot of Muccert, 788.3
(Échtgus, **princeps** of Tamlachtae, fell asleep, 827.2)

- Échtgus son of Báeth [Déissi of Brega],
killed on the **faithche** of Caladruim in a
battle between two of the Uí
Chernaig, 777.2
- Echthigern, bishop, killed by a **sacerdos** at
the altar of Brigit at Kildare, 760.12 n.*
- Echthigern son of Guaire, king of the
Leinstermen Dessgabair,
treacherously killed by Bruatur son of
Áed and Cerball son of Dúngal, 853.4
- Echu, **see** Eochu
(Ecomras son of Congal son of Guaire,
killed, 698.8)
- Edwin son of Ælli, king of Northumbria
(*king of the English*),
baptized, 625.3 n.
*the battle of, in which he was defeated by
Cadwallon and Penda, 631.1*
ruled the whole of Britain, 631.1
- Éicnech son of Colgu, king of the Airthir [Uí
Nialláin],
killed in the battle of Almu, 722.8
- Éicnech son of Éistenach, **equonimus** of
Dam Liac, 781.5
- Éicnechán son of Dálach, king of Cenél
Conaill, 906.2
- Eilpín, **see** Elpín
- Éiremón son of Áed, **lethrí** of the
Ulstermen,
killed by Eloir son of Iergne, 886.1 n.
- Éirennach son of Echen, abbot of
Lethglenn, 774.2
- Éitche, bishop of Cluain Fota Báetáin,
repose of, 578.1
- (Éithigen son of Fíngen, **princeps** of Treóit,
completed his life in old age, 911.2)
- Eithne daughter of Bresal of Brega, queen
of kings of Tara,
died after doing penance, 768.5 n.
- Eithne daughter of Cináed, 778.11
- Eithne daughter of Domnall of Mide, queen
of Bran son of Muiredach,
killed with her husband in Cell Chúle
Dumai by Fínsnechtae Cetharderc
son of Cellach, 795.1 n.
- Éladach grandson of Máelodar [CGH i.114,
130 a 37; Síl nDaimíni], killed in the
battle of Áth Senaig, 738.4
- Eloir, **see under** Eloir
- Ellbríg, abbes of Cluain Brónaig, 785.5
- Eloir son of Bairid, killed in a slaughter of
Gaill by Uí Amalgaid, 891.12*
- Eloir son of Iergne, killed Éiremón, **lethrí** of
the Ulstermen, 886.1 n.
- Elpín, *takes kingship of the Picts in place of
Drust, 726.5*
many of his supporters killed in the battle
of Monad Croib, 728.4
defeated in a battle near Castellum
Credi, 728.5
deprived of his kingdom, 728.5
- Elpín, king of the Picts [AClon], king of the
English [AU], 780.5 n.
- Elpín of Glas Noide, 758.1
- Énán of Druim Raithe, repose of, 633.4*
- Encorach son of Doadán, abbot of Glenn dá
Locha, 769.4
- Éndae son of Cathbath, 456.1
- Eochacán son of Áed, **lethrí** of the
Ulstermen [Dál Fiatach],
killed by the sons of Anfíth son of Áed,
883.6
- (Eochaid, bishop and anchorite, **princeps** of
Tamlachtae, rested, 812.3)
- (Eochaid) / *Eochu*, lineage of, members of
killed in battle in Mag nÍtho, 734.8
- Eochaid (Echaid) Buide, king of Dál Riata,
629.3 n.
- Eochaid descendant of Domnall, household
of,
(fights engagement at Irros Foichne
against Selbach, 727.4)
- (Eochaid descendant of Móenach, king of
the Uí Maccu Uais, 753.7)
- Eochaid Find son of Áedán son of Gabrán,
596.3 n.
- Eochaid Guinech, early member of the Uí
Bairrche,
kills Crimthann son of Éndae Cennselach,
485.3
a victor at the battle of Cenn Losnada,
490.2
- Eochaid Iarlaithe, king of the Cruithni, 666.3
- Eochaid of Cell Thómae, 751.7

INDEX OF PERSONS

71

- (Eochaid of Cuib, son of Bresal [Uí Echach Cobo, of Cruithni], killed, 733.8)
 Eochaid of Lismore, 635.8
 Eochaid son of Blathmac son of Áed Sláne, 660.3
 (Eochaid son of Bresal, king of the Northern Dál nAraidi, killed by his companions, 824.8)
 (Eochaid son of Colgu, anchorite of Armagh, 731.10)
 (Eochaid son of Comgán, of Land [Ela], bishop, completed his life in old age, 887.5)
 Eochaid son of Conall Menn, abbot of Foibrén, 759.1 n.
Eochaid son of Condla, king of the Ulstermen, 534.4
 (Eochaid son of Cú Chongalt, king of the Uí Thuirtri, 835.7)
 Eochaid son of Domnall son of Muirchertach (Macc Ercae), joint-king of Tara (Cenél nÉogain), *succeeds, 569.2*
 killed, 572.1
 Eochaid son of Eochu, *king of Dál Riata, beginning of his reign, 726.10*
 [same Eochaid?] takes clerical status, 731.2
died, 733.5
 Eochaid son of Fiachna, king of the Ulstermen [Dál Fiatach; *CGH* i.322], a victor in the battle of Drong among the Dál nAraidi, 776.8 n.
 victor in a battle among the Ulstermen in which Tommaltach son of Cathal was killed, 789.9
 (defeated in battle by his brother, Cairell, but escaped, 809.10)
 died, 810.1
 Eochaid son of Fiachraí, **sapiens**, 759.1
 Eochaid son of Fócartach, abbot of Fochlaid and of Inis Crothrann, 785.4
Eochaid son of Óengus, king of Munster, 525.2
 (Eochu, abbot of Armagh, repose of, 598.3)
 Eochu descendant of Tuathal, anchorite and bishop, abbot of Lugmad, fell asleep, 822.10 n.
 (Eochu grandson of Domnall, killed, 697.4)
 Eochu son of Ailill, king of Cuib [Uí Echach Cobo], killed in battle between the Uí Echach and the Ulaid, 801.3
Eochu son of Bresal, king of Uí Echach [Cobo], 744.12
 Eochu son of Cathal, [perhaps son of Cathal son of Echaid, king of the Uí Chremthainn, *ob.* 791; if so, of the Síl nDaiméni branch of Uí Chremthainn]
 killed in a battle among the Uí Chremthainn, 804.8
 Eochu son of Cernach, **equonimus** of Armagh [Uí Niallín], died at an early age, 796.3
 (Eochu son of Cernach, killed Conaing son of Cellach by treachery, 829.2)
 (Eochu son of Cernach [the same as the previous person?], king of Fir Rois, killed by the **gentiles**, 851.8)
 Eochu son of Coirpre, victor in second battle of Gránairet, 495
 Eochu son of Conláed, *ancestor of the Uí Echach Ulad [= Uí Echach Cobo], 553.1*
Eochu son of Fiachraí, killed, 727.2
Eochu son of Mairid (Muirid), father of the Muirgelt, 565.6 n.
 Éogan, **see also** Éugen, Éugan
 Éogan, abbot of Clonmacnois, *Éogan of a Well — he was of the Uí Chremthainn —*
 fell asleep in peace, 877.1 / 876.6
Éogan, bishop of Ráith Sithe, 618.4
 Éogan Mainistrech / *son of Anmchad, fer léiginn of Mainistir,*
 insulted by Cumuscach son of Cathal and by Artrí son of Conchobor in Armagh, 827.3
asked Niall son of Áed to obtain the heirship of Patrick for him, 827.3
 (insulted by Conchobor son of Donnchad, so that his community was taken prisoner and his horses removed, 831.9)
 fell asleep, 834.3

- Éogan son of Áedacán son of Torbach, an anchorite, rested at Clonmacnois, 847.10*
 (Éogan son of Cenn Fáelad, **princeps** of Imlech nIbair, was killed, 890.3)
Éogan son of Corcrán, an alias for Mac Táil (q.v.), repose of, 551.2
 Éogan son of Eochu [recte Eochaid] Laíb, 611.2 n.
 Éogan (Éoganán) son of Gabrán, 595.2
 Éogan son of Niall, eponymous ancestor of Cenél nÉogain, dies, 465.2
 Éogan Bél, see Éugen Bél
 Éothigern, bishop, killed by a **sacerdos** in the oratory of Kildare, 762.2
 Erc, St., bishop of Sláne, repose of, 513.1
 relics of, taken on circuit, 776.5
 Ernaine son of Creséne, 635.6 n.
 Ernaine son of Fiachna, *victor in the battle of Leithirbe, 630.1*
 killed, 636
 (Ernán descendant of Eculp, killed, 741.7)
 Erthuile son of Fergus Goll, (killed, 719.1)
 Eterscé(e) son of Áed son of Colgu / Colggéne, king of the Uí Chennselaig, victor in a battle among the Uí Chennselaig in which Cennselach son of Bran was killed, 770.7
 died, 778.5
 Eterscé(e) son of Cellach of Cualu, killed in the battle of Inis Bregainn, 727.9
 Eterscé(e) (son of Cellach), bishop *and abbot* of Glenn dá Locha, 814.3
 (Étgal of Scelec, seized by the **gentes** and died of hunger and thirst, 824.10)
 Etulb son of Eculb, 717.2 n.
 Eudus descendant of Dícuill, abbot of Kildare, 798.1
 Eudus son of Ailill [Ciannacht Breg, *CGH* i.247, 154 a 14], killed in the battle of Druim Corcáin, 728.1
 (Eudus son of Tigernach, fell in a rout of the men of Ard Ciannachtae by Cummuscach son of Congalach, 822.9)
 Éugan son of Colmán, died of the bloody flux, 774.8
 Éugan son of Rónchenn, abbot of Lismore, 776.11
 (Éuganán son of Óengus [Fortriu], killed in battle won by **gennfi** against the men of Fortriu, 839.10 n.)
 Éuganán son of Tótholán, 660.5
 Éugen Bél [Éogan Bél], king of the Connachta, (543.2) / 547.3
 Éugen son of Crunnmaél, killed in the battle of Áine, 667.2
 Éuginis daughter of Donnchad, queen of the king of Tara [Áed], 802.7
 Eusebius, end of the Chronicle of, 610.4
Fachtna son of Fíolochtach, abbot of Cluain Ferta Brendain, 729.3
 Fachtna son of Máel Dúin, **rígdamnae** of the North
 [= Fachtnán s. of Máel Dúin s. of Áed Oirdnide, *CGH* i.135], killed in the counter-attack of the battle of Cell of the Uí Daigri, 868.5
Fáelán, king of Osraige, killed by Leinstermen, 660.6
 Fáelán descendant of Silne, 711.1
 (Fáelán of Martarthech, 722.7)
 Fáelán son of Cellach, **princeps** of Kildare, 804.6
 Fáelán son of Colmán, king of the Leinstermen [Uí Dúnlainge], victor in battle against Crundmáel 'Sack of Ashes', 628.1 n.
a victor in the battle of Áth Goan, 633.2
died, 666.8
 Fáelán son of Forbasach, killed in a battle among the Osraige, 786.6 n.
Fáelán son of Guaire, king of the Uí Chennselaig, 894.7
 Fáelán son of Murchad [ancestor of Uí Fháeláin branch of Uí Dúnlainge], victor in the battle of Inis Bregainn, 727.9
 victor in the battle of Ailenn, 728.2
 begins to reign, 728.2
 dies young, 738.1
 (hostages taken from, by Cathal son of Findguine, 738.9)

INDEX OF PERSONS

73

- Fáelbe, **see** Fáilbe
- Fáelchar grandson of Máel Odrae [Osraige],
killed in battle between Osraige and the
Leinstermen, 693.4
- Fáelchú, killed in the battle of Mag Roth,*
637.1
- Fáelchú of Findglas, 763.2
- Fáelchú / (Ailchú) of Mainister Buiti, 723.2*
- Fáelchú son of Dorbéne,
‘received the **kathedra** of Columba’,
716.5;
repose of, 724.1
- Fáelchú son of Máel Umai, killed in the battle
of Ogoman, 662.2*
- Fáeldobor, *abbot* of Clochar, repose of,
702.3
- (Fáeldobur Becc, **sapiens** of Fobar, repose
of, 731.8)
- (Fáelgus, *abbot* of Ross Cré, fell asleep in
peace, 859.1)
- (Fáelgus, **princeps** of Cell Achaid, fell
asleep, 808.3)
- Fáilbe, Fáilbe [Cenél Lóegairi],
kinsman (?brother) of Congalach son of
Óengus, who avenged his death by
killing Fiangelach son of Dúnlán,
800.5 n.
- Fáilbe, *abbot* of Iona, 692.1
voyage to Ireland, 673.6
returns from Ireland, 676.5
repose of, 679.1
- Fáilbe Bec, *abbot* of Clonmacnois, *of the
Gailenga of Corann*, repose of, 713.2
- Fáilbe Fland, king of Munster [Éoganacht
Chaisil],
accession, 626.5
victor in the battle of Carn Feradaig in
Cliu, 627.3
described as ‘of Femen’, 627.3
a victor in the battle of Áth Goan, 633.2
dies, 637.2
- Fáilbe Flann Fidbad [of Clann Lugdach of
Cenél Lóegairi; *CGH* i.167],
killed Dor son of Áed Aldán, and was
killed in revenge, 624.2
- Fáilbe son of Echu (Eochu), killed in the
battle of Fid Éuin, 629.1
- Fáilbe son of Guaire, heir of Máel Rubai of
Apor Crosan [Applecross],
drowned with 22 of his sailors, 737.2
- Faile Berraide (ancestor of the Uí Fhailgi),
defeats Fiachu son of Niall at the battle
of Frému (Frémainn — Frewin Hill, N
37 58), 506.3 / 510.
is defeated by Fiachu son of Niall at the
battle of Druim Derg, 516.1
- Falartach son of Brecc, anchorite, 760.8*
- Fallomon, **see** Follaman
- Febordaith, *abbot* of Tuilián, killed and
avenged, 786.7
- Féchéne of Fobar, repose of, 665.3
- Fechtach, *abbot* of Fobar, 781.3
- (Fechtnach, *abbot* of Glenn dá Locha, 875.6)
- Fedach, **princeps** of Dísert Diarmata, 876.1
- Fedach son of Cormac, *abbot* of Lugmad
and Sláne and Dom Liac, 789.3
- (Fedilmid, *abbot* of Cell Moinni and
Patrick’s **máer** of Brega,
a distinguished anchorite and an
excellent **scriba**, ended his life well,
814.1 n.)
- Fedilmid, *abbot* of Iona,
‘took the **principatus** of Iona’, 722.6
- Fedilmid, *bishop* of Armagh, repose of,
578.3
- (Fedilmid, *bishop*, of Cell Mór Enir, rested,
842.4)
- Fedilmid descendant of Lugáed, *abbot* of
Cluain Dolcain, 801.2
- Fedilmid son of Cremthann [Éoganacht
Chaisil], king of Munster / Cashel,
took the kingship of Cashel, 820.7
with Artrí son of Conchobor, enacted the
law of Patrick in Munster, 823.7
defeated by Cathal son of Ailill in Mag nÍ,
835.15
- burnt Galinne of the Britons, 823.11
- burnt *Delbnae* Bethra, accompanied by
the army of Munster, 826.8
- met Conchobor son of Donnchad at a
rígdál at Birra, 827.11
- burnt Foire in *Delbnae*, 830.4 n.
- (routed the Southern Uí Briúin, 830.6)
- came to Fiambur with a Munster army to

- harry the men of Brega, 831.10
harried [Delbnae] Bethra three times,
 832.9
 burnt the **termonn** of Ciarán's
 Clonmacnois, 832.10/833.6
 killed some of the community of
 Clonmacnois, 833.6
 burnt the **termonn** of Durrow as far as
 the entrance to their church, 833.6
 takes the oratory in Kildare by battle and
 weapons from Forindán, abbot of
 Armagh, and took the abbot and his
 companions into captivity, 836.3
 invaded Cenél Coirpri Chruim, 837.9
 great royal meeting between Fedilmid
 and Niall at Cluain Conairi
 Thommáin, 838.7 n.
 invaded Mide and Brega and stopped at
 Tara, 840.4 n.
 led an army as far as Carman; opposed
 by Niall, 841.7 n.
*sacked the **termann** of Clonmacnois and*
was wounded by Ciarán in revenge,
 846.13 n.
 the best of the Irish, **scriba** and anchorite,
 rested, 847.1
 (Fedilmid son of Fergus son of Áedán [Uí
 Echach Cobo?], 701.8 n.)
 Fedilmid son of Tigernach, king of Munster,
 590.1
 Felcmaire son of Comgall, 755.4
 Felix, pope,
 consecrated 481.2
died, 493.3
 Feradach Méith son of Nechtlecc, 690.4
 Feradach son of Congal, killed, 687.1
 Feradach son of Cormac, abbot of Iona,
 rested, 880.1
 Feradach son of Dauí, king of Osraige,
 dies, *killed by his own people*, 583.1 /
 (584.3)
 Feradach son of Máel Doith, killed in the
 skirmish of Crannach, 697.6
 Feradach son of Máel Dúin, king of Cenél
 Lógairi, killed, 704.7
 (two sons killed in a slaughter of Cenél
 Lógairi, 712.7)
 (Feradach son of Scannal, **scriba** and
sacerdos, abbot of Achad Bó,
 ended his life well, 813.3)
 Feradach son of Ségéne, abbot of Rechrann,
 799.6
 Feradach son of Selbach, bound in chains by
 Óengus son of Fergus, 736.1
 Feradach son of Tuathalán, 689.6
 Ferblai son of (Nargus) / *Uargus*, **sapiens**,
 753.9
 (Ferchar, abbot of Bangor, 881.2)
 (Ferchar son of Connath Cerr, 694.5)
 (Ferchar son of Muiredach, **princeps** of Land
 Léire, 850.1
 Ferchar the Tall (Fota) [Cenél Loairn; *CGH*
 i.329; **lethrí** Dáil Riatai?],
 defeated in Tiriú by Britons, 678.3 n.
 dies, 697.2
 battle between two of his sons, in which
 Ainfchellach was killed, 719.6
Fer dá Chrích, abbot of Imlech Ibair (?) and
of Lethglenn, 742.13 n.
 Fer dá Chrích of Dairinis, repose of, 747.15
 Fer dá Chrích son of Congalach, 722.4
 Fer dá Chrích son of Suibne, abbot of
 Armagh,
 [Uí Nialláin (Cland Cernaig) branch of
 the Airthir, *CGH* i.183, 146 f 43]
*hostility of the **sacerdos** towards,* 759.2
 rested, 768.4
 Fer Fio son of Fabre, **sapiens**, abbot of
 Comrar Midi, 762.6
 Fer Fugaill, bishop of Cluain Dolcain, 789.5
 (Ferdamail son of Cenn Fáelad, killed 759.7)
 Ferdomnach, *that is of the Mugdornai*,
princeps of Clonmacnois,
 fell asleep, 872.4
 Ferdomnach of Tuaimm dá Gualann, 782.1
 Ferdomnach / Ferddornach, **scriba** of
 Armagh, 732.15
 Ferdomnach, **sapiens** and the most excellent
scriba of Armagh, rested, 846.1
 Fergal descendant of Aithechthae, killed in
 the battle of Almu, 722.8
 Fergal grandson of Conaing [Uí Chonaing
 branch of Síl nÁeda Sláne],
 killed in the battle of Kells, 718.3

INDEX OF PERSONS

75

- Fergal of Aidne, *son of Artgal, king of the Connachta* [Uí Fhiachrach Aidne?], *accession*, 683.1
dies, 696.2
- Fergal son of Anmchaid, king of Osraige, 802.4
- Fergal son of Cathrannach, king of Loch Riach, 825.4
- Fergal son of Domnall, 658.3
- Fergal son of Echaid of Lemain, *king of Tamnach*, *killed in the battle of Almu*, 722.8
- Fergal son of Éladach [Éoganacht Raithlind], *killed in battle against Breislén of Béirre*, 779.11
- Fergal son of Máel Dúin, king of Tara [Cenél nÉogain],
with Fergal son of Loingsech [Cenél Conaill] and Conall Menn, king of Cenél Coirpri, *killed Indrechtach son of Dúinchad of the Muirese, king of the Three Connachta*, 707.2
begins to reign, 710.9
defeats Uí Méith in the battle of Sliab Fuait, 711.2 n.
kills Conall Grant two months after he had won the battle of Kells, 717.3
harries Leinster and imposes the cow-tribute and base-clientship, 721.8
killed *with his 160 companions* in the battle of Almu, 722.8
- Fergil, abbot of Achad Bó, 789.14
- Fergil, bishop of Findubair Abae and **princeps** of Int Eidnén, *completed his life in Christ in old age*, 907.2
- Fergil descendant of Tadgg, **scriba** of Lusca, *fell asleep*, 800.3
- Fergil of Cell Mór Enir, 770.5
- (Fergil son of Cumsad, abbot of Domnach Sechnaill, *secretly murdered*, 879.3)
- Fergna, abbot of Iona, 623.1
- Fergna descendant of Ibdach/*son of Óengus*, *becomes king of the Ulstermen*, 553.3
dies, 557.1
- Fergna son of Caibléne, 582.2 / 583.4
- Fergus, bishop of Dom Liac, 783.2
- Fergus, bishop of Druim Lethglaise, founder of Cell Biein, *repose of*, 584.1
- Fergus, killed in battle won by Anmchad son of Cú Chercae*, 747.17
- Fergus Cerrbél, 'Fergus Twisted-Mouth', a later satirical deformation of
- Fergus descendant of Éogan, *killed in the battle of Almu*, 722.8
- Fergus Forcraith [Uí Thuirtri], *killed in the battle of Corann*, 703.2
- Fergus Glut, king of Cuib, *died from witchcraft*, 739.1
- Fergus Mór son of Erc, *settles part of Britain with the Dál Riata*, 501.4
- Fergus of Mag nDumai, 780.9
- Fergus of Ross Ailithre, scriba, rested*, 868.4
(Fergus of Ráith Lúraig, abbot of Finnblas, 817.13)
- Fergus Rod son of Cellach, king of the Connachta, *beginning of reign*, 753.11
- Fergus Scandal [Éoganacht Airthir Chlíach, CGH i.209, 150 a 17], king of Munster, *succeeds and length of reign*, 579.4
killed, 584.2
- (Fergus son of Áedán [Uí Echach Cobo: CGH i.324, 326], king of the Province, 692.3)
- Fergus son of Ailgal, *victor in the battle of Ard Ablae, in which Diarmait son of Bécc, king of Tethbae was killed*, 791.4
among 'many kings' *killed in the battle of Findubair in Tethbae*, 799.2
(Fergus son of Bodbchad, king of Carraic Brachaide, *killed by the Munstermen*, 835.8)
- Fergus son of Cathal, bishop, 770.5
- Fergus son of Cellach, see Forgus son of Cellach
- Fergus son of Cerball (q.v.) *a victor in the battle of Oche*, 484.3 n.
- Fergus son of Colmán Cutlach, **sapiens**, 744.11
- Fergus son of Colmán Mór, king of Mide*,

- killed by *Anfartach* descendant of *Mescán*, 618.5
- Fergus son of Conall Oircnech, 732.15
- Fergus son of Congal, 757.8
- Fergus son of Cremthann, killed, 738.5 (Fergus son of Crunnmáel, 671.2)
- Fergus son of Domnall, killed, 654.4
- Fergus son of Eochu, king of Dál Riatai, 781.3
- Fergus son of Fogartach, king of Southern Brega, 751.5
- Fergus son of Fothad, king of the Connachta, 843.6
- Fergus/Flannigus son of Loingsech, abbot of Armagh, 823.13 n.*
- Fergús son of Máel Dúin, king of Cenél Coirpri, killed in the battle of Corann, 683.2 (Fergus son of Máel Míchíl, **equonimus** of Clonmacnois, fell asleep, 894.4)
- Fergus son of Móenach, *a king of the Fothairt* [Fothairt Fea, *CGH* i.82 and 431], killed in the battle of Áth Senaig, 738.4
- Fergus son of Muccid, 668.5
- Fergus son of Ostech, killed in the battle of Dam Derg, 743.2
- Fergus son of Rogailnech, killed 654.4
- Fergus son of Nélléne, kills Ainmire son of Sétne, 569.1 killed by *Áed son of Ainmire*, 570.1
- Fergus son of Tnúthgal, **sapiens** of Clonard, 783.2
- (Fergusán son of Máelchú, 703.5)
- Ferith son of Tótholán, 653.1 (Fernbeand, killed in the battle of Inis, 738.7)
- (Feroth son of Findguine, one of the taxgatherers of Nechtan killed in the battle of Monad Carno, 729.4)
- (Ferddalach, **equonimus** of Armagh, 838.9)
- Féthgna, [abbot of Armagh,] bishop, Heir of Patrick, 874.3
- participated in the royal meeting at Armagh summoned by Máel Sechnaill, 851.6
- became Heir of Patrick, 852.10*
- participated in the royal meeting at Ráith of Áed son of Brecc, at which Cerball son of Dúnlán granted his full authority to Patrick's **samad** and Heir, 859.3
- the head of religion of all Ireland, rested in peace on the 6th of October, 874.3
- Fiachna Crach son of Báetán, killed by Cruithni, 608.1
- Fiachna descendant of Maicnia, abbot of Cluain Fertae Brendain, 752.5
- Fiachna (Lurgan) son of Báetán, king of Cruithni, victor in battle of Tola and Fertola, 573.4 / (574.1)
- becomes king of the Ulstermen, 589.5*
- victor in the battle of Eudonn Mór, 594.1
- victor in the battle of Sliab Cua, 597.2
- victor in the battle of Cúl Choíl, [(601.5)] / 602.3
- stormed Ráith Guali, 623.3
- killed in the battle of Leithet Midind *in Drong*, 626.1
- Fiachna son of Áed Rón, king of the Ulaid, *reign of, 744.12*
- victor in the battle of Emain Machae, 759.2
- in meeting with Donnchad son of Domnall at Inis na rRíg in eastern Brega, 784.8 n.
- died, 789.2
- Fiachna son of Anfith, king of the Ulstermen [Dál Fiatach], killed by his companions, 886.3
- Fiachna son of Báetán, **see** Fiachna (Lurgan)
- Fiachna son of Demmán, king of Dál Fiatach, defeated in the battle of Cúl Choíl, [(601.5)] / 602.3
- defeats and kills Fiachna Lurgan in the battle of Leithet Midind *of Drong*, 626.1
- killed in the battle of Ard Corrand, 627.1 (Fiachna son of Máel Bresail, abbot of Findubair Abae, 845.4)
- Fiachrai Lonn son of Cólub, king of Dál nAraidi,

INDEX OF PERSONS

77

- a victor in the battle of Ochaë, 484.3*
 Fiachrai of Gránairét, 770.5
 Fiachrai of Martarthech, 755.3
 (Fiachrai son of Ailéne, king of the
 Mugdorna, 750.10)
 Fiachrai son of Cathal
 [according to AFM, ruler of Fir Chúil; if
 so, presumably of the Síl nDlúthaig
 branch of Síl nÁeda Sláne],
 killed in the battle of Lia Find between
 Donnchad and the kindred of Áed
 Sláne, 786.8
 Fiachrai son of Cellach Cualann, killed in
 the battle of Selgg, 709.2
 Fiachrai son of Ciarán son of Ainmuire son
 of Sétnae, died, 620.2 n.
described as 'one of the two founders of
Daire Calgaig', 620.2
 Fiachrai son of Conall, 618.5
 Fiachrai son of Dúngal, killed by the
 Cruithni, 708.4 / (710.6)
 Fiachrai son of Fothad, abbot of Baislec,
 764.14
Fiachrai son of Garbán of Mide, drowned in
Loch Rib, 747.18
 Fiachrai son of Tuathal, king of the Uí Théig
 [CGH i.78, 125 a 46?], 804.2
Fiachrai Telnán, 658.2
Fiachu Find, king of Cenél mBóguine, 626.2
Fiachu descendant of Ugfadán from Dennlis,
killed Cormac son of Cuilennán, king of
Munster, in the battle of Belach
Mugnai, 908.3 n.
 Fiachu son of Niall (ancestor of Cenél
 Fiachach),
 defeated by Failge Berraide at the battle
 of Frému / Frémainn, 506.3 / 510
 wins battle of Druim Derg and takes
 Mide, 516.1
 Fiachú, abbot of Lugmad, 775.1
 Fiangelach grandson of Máel Aithchen [Uí
 Briúin Chualann; CGH i.342],
 killed in the battle of Áth Senaig, 738.4
 Fiangelach son of Anmchad son of Máel
 Curaich,
 abbot of Inis Bó Finde on Loch Rí, 755.6
 Fiangelach son of Dúnlán [?Cenél
 nArdgail],
 killed in revenge for the killing of Failbe
 by the latter's kinsmen, Conall son of
 Niall and Congalach son of Óengus,
 800.5
 Fiangelach son of Murchad, king of Uí Máil,
 737.11
 Fiannachtach, **equonimus** of Ferna, 783.6, 'of
 Ferna', 799.7,
 fought a battle with the abbot, Cathal,
 783.6
 died, 799.7
 Fiannamail grandson of Bógaine son of
 Finn, **sapiens, princeps** of Inis Maige
 Sam, 718.6
 Fiannamail grandson of Dúnnchad, king of
 Dál Riata, killed, 700.4
 Fiannamail son of Cellach Cualann, killed in
 the battle of Selgg, 709.2
 Fiannamail son of Gerrthide, abbot of
 Clonard, 736.3
 Fiannamail son of Máel Tuile, king of the
 Leinstermen [Uí Máil],
 killed by Foichsechán, one of his own
 household, 680.2
 Fiannamail son of Mennach, 696.3
 Fiannamail son of Osséne, battle of, 699.4
 Fidairle descendant of Suanach, abbot of
 Rathen, 763.2
 Fidbadach, abbot of Bangor, rested, 767.3
 Fidbadach of Cell Deilge, 758.1
 Fidchellach son of Flann, king of the Uí
 Maini, 691.4
 Fidmuine descendant of Suanach, anchorite
 of Rathen, 755.7 / 757.1
 Fínán, abbot of Cluain Auis, rested, 778.9
 (Fínán of Cluain Chaín, bishop and
 anchorite,
 completed his life in peace, 862.3)
 Fínán son of Airennán, repose of, 676.1
 Fínán son of Rímid, bishop, 660.1 n.
 Finbil, abbess of Cluain Brónaig, 809.7
 Find son of Arb, king of Delbnae, killed in
 the battle of Belach Cró, won by
 Crimthand, 756.6
 Findbarr moccu Bardéni and his sons, 437
 Findbarr (Vinnian, Vinniau), bishop and

patron saint of Mag mBili (Movilla, Co. Down, J 504 744), repose of, 579.1 n.
 Findchad [son of Garrchú, ancestor of the Uí Garrchon?], killed (485.2) / 487.3
said to be king of the Uí Chennselaig when killed at the Second Battle of Graine, 487.3 n.

Findchú, abbot of Lismore, 757.4
Findchú from Brí Gobann, repose of, 653.4
Findchú grandson of Raban, killed Cú Chuaráin, king of the Cruithni, and was himself killed in return, 708.1

Findchú son of Garrchú, king of Leinster? (Garrchú was the eponymous ancestor of the Uí Garrchon, later the ruling lineage of a minor kingdom in the area around the modern town of Wicklow, but Findchú may have been king of Leinster)
 defeated and killed, (485.2) / 487.3
 identified as king of the Uí Chennselaig, 487.3

Findguine Fota, 690.4

Findguine son of Cú cen Máthair, king of Munster [Éoganacht Glendamnach] *beginning of reign, 678.1*
 dies, 696.2

Findguine son of Deile Roith, killed, when young, in battle of Mag Manonn, 711.3

Findguine son of Drostan, one of the taxgatherers of Nechtan killed in the battle of Monad Carno, 729.4

Findguine son of Dub Lachtna, king of Cashel, **see** Cenn Gécán

Fine, abbess of Kildare, 805.4

Fíngen son of Áed Dub [Éoganacht Chaisil], king of Munster, *succeeds, 603.5*
 dies, 619.4 n.

Fíngen son of Fiachrai, 619.3
 (Fíngen son of Fiachrai Énchride, 621.4)
Finnacán son of Allailed escaped from the Gaill of Loch Rí, 844.7

Finnacán son of Coscrach, ruler of Bregmaine, 824.11

Finnio maccu Thelduib *alias* Uinniauu,

patron saint of Clonard,
 repose of, (549.3) / 551.2
 relics of, taken on circuit, 776.5 n.,
 (profaned, 891.2)

Finntan Máeldub, repose of, 630.4

Finntan moccu Echdach, patron saint of Cluain Ednech [Clonenagh, Co. Laois, S 38 95; feastday 17 Feb. *MT, Féil.*], repose of, 603.1

Finntan of Óentrab, abbot of Bangor, repose of, 613.1

Finntan son of Findguine, monastery of, 687.4

Finntan son of Tulchán [Munnu], patron saint and founder of Tech Munnu [Taghmon],
 repose of, on 21 October, 635.6

Fínsnechtae Cetharderc son of Cellach, king of the Leinstermen,
 [Uí Dúinchada branch of Uí Dúnlainge], killed Bran Arddchenn son of Muiredach and his queen Eithne daughter of Domnall of Mide in Cell Chúle Dumai, 795.1

companions of, killed Óengus son of Mugrón, king of Uí Fhailgi on his instructions, 803.6

gave hostages to Áed [Oirdnide], 804.9
 (recovered his kingship, 806.4)
 died in Kildare of haemorrhoids, 808.6

Fínsnechtae of Luibnech, anchorite and previously king of the Connachta, 848.3
 (Fínsnechtae son of Bodbchad, king of Cenél Maic Ercae, 830.8)

(Fínsnechtae son of Bresal, abbot of Cell Dumai Glinn, 842.4)

Fínsnechtae son of Diarmait, abbot of Dom Liacc, 849.4

Fínsnechtae son of Donnchad, killed in the battle of Druim Ríg, 797.3

Fínsnechtae son of Dúinchad / Fínsnechtae Fledach, king of Tara [Síl nÁeda Sláne], defeated and killed Cenn Fáelad son of Blathmac, 675.1

beginning of the reign of, 675.6

destroys Ailech Fringrenn, 676.4

defeats Leinstermen very close to Loch

INDEX OF PERSONS

79

- nGabor, 677.3
 takes clerical status, 688.3 n.
 returns to the kingship, 689.2
 killed, together with his son Bresal, by
 Áed son of Dlúthach and Congalach
 son of Conaing *at Grellach Dollaith*,
 695.1
- Fínsnechtae son of Fogartach grandson of
 Cernach
 [Uí Chernaig branch of Síl nÁeda Sláne],
 761.1
- Fínsnechtae son of Follamon [Cland
 Cholmáin Bicc?],
 killed in the battle of Druim Ríg, 797.3
 (Fínsnechtae son of Máel Brigte, killed by
 treachery, 855.4)
 (Fínsnechtae son of Máel Corcraí, king of
 the Luigni of the Connachta, 879.9)
 (Flaithbertach son of Céilechar, killed by his
 own kinsmen, 849.6)
 (Flaithbertach son of Coirpre, **princeps** of
 Cell Mór Enir, 812.7)
- Flaithbertach son of Conall Menn, king of
 Cenél Coirpri, 752.6
 (Flaithbertach son of Dub Roip, king of
 Corcu Mo Druad Ninais, 873.1 n.)
- Flaithbertach son of Flann son of
 Rogellnach [Southern Brega],
 killed in the battle of Bolgg Boínne, 770.9
- Flaithbertach son of Inmainén, [king of
 Munster],
*with Cormac son of Cuilennán, led an
 army of Munstermen to Mag Léna,
 where they defeated Leth Cuinn and
 Flann son of Máel Sechnaill, 907.3*
*with Cormac son of Cuilennán, led
 another hosting against the Uí Néill
 and the Connachta, and they took the
 hostages of the Connachta and sacked
 the islands of Loch Rí, 907.6*
- Flaithbertach son of Loingsech, king of Tara
 [Cenél Conaill],
 victor in the battle of Druim Corcáin,
 728.1
takes the kingship of Ireland, 728.8
 defeated by Áed Allán, (732.11), 733.3;
 734.8
- brings fleet of Dál Riata to Ireland, 733.4*
 dies in clerical life, 765.2
- (Flaithbertach son of Muirchertach, **princeps**
 of Dún Caillden, 873.8)
- Flaithbertach son of Murchad,
*involved in a disturbance between
 Ulstermen and Cenél nÉogain at
 Whitsun in Armagh, 893.2*
killed by the Uí Bresail, 896.13
- Flaithbertach son of Niall [Cenél nÉogain?],
 killed on a raid among the Ulstermen,
 855.3
- (Flaitheman son of Cellach, king of the Uí
 Briúin of Cualu, 881.6)
- Flaithgal son of Flannabra, king of Uí Briúin
 of Umall,
 killed in battle by Uí Fhiachrach Muirsee,
 787.6
- Flaithgel son of Taichlech, abbot of Druim
 Rátha, 793.1
- (Flaithgus son of Dub Dfbergg, killed in Áed
 Allán's defeat of Flaithbertach, 732.11)
- Flaithgus son of Fiachraí son of Cathal,
 killed treacherously, 767.9
- Flaithemail son of Dlúthach, *killed in the
 battle of Almu, 722.8*
- (Flaithnia, abbot of Birr, bishop, 853.5)
- Flaithnia, a son of, abbot of Cluain Fertae,
 783.7
- Flaithnia son of Cináed, king of the Uí
 Fhoilgi, killed in Ráith Imgáin, 806.10
- Flaithnia son of Colggú, **sapiens**, repose of,
 715.3
- Flaithnia son of Flann, descendant of
 Congal, king of the Uí Fhailgi, 755.6
- Flaithnia son of Máel Dúin, killed in the
 battle of Forcalad, 778.1
- Flaithnia son of Muirgus [Uí Briúin Af],
 with his brother Tadgg, killed by the
 Luigni, and avenged by the harrying
 of the Luigni by Muirgus [son of
 Tommaltach], 810.3
- Flaithnia son of Tnúthach, king of the Uí
 Méith, 755.1
- (Flaithroa, abbot of Mainister Buiti, bishop
 and anchorite, rested, 837.2)
- Flaithróe / Flaithruae son of Domnall [Uí

- Briúin Aí], king of the Connachta,
[abdicated] 777.5
died, 779.2
- Flaithruae son of Fiachrai, king of the
Cruithni, 774.6
- Flann, bishop, **sapiens**, abbot of Inis Caín
Dego, killed by poison, 784.6
(Flann daughter of Dúngal, queen of the
king of Tara,
fell asleep as a penitent, 890.5 n.)
- Flann Derg son of Loingsech son of Óengus
[Cenél Conaill],
killed in the battle of Corann, 703.2
- Flann descendant of Congal [Uí Bairrche;
CGH i. 11],
four sons of, killed in the battle of Áth
Senaig, 738.4
died, 740.5
- Flann descendant of Congal, king of the Uí
Fhailgi, 751.3
- Flann Feblae, abbot of Gort Conaich, 740.9
- Flann Feblae son of Scandlán, abbot of
Armagh, 706.5 / 715.1*
- Flann Feornae, king of Ciarraige Luachra,
742.3 n.*
- Flann Find son of Máel Tuile, king of Cenél
nÉogain [Cenél Feradaig],
helped to kill Máel Dúin son of Máel
Fithrich in the battle of Blái Slébe,
681.2
died, 700.7
- Flann Fine, abbot of Clonmacnois, (733.11)
- Flann Foirbthe son of Fogartach, 716.7
- Flann Foirbthe son of Fogertach, 748.9 n.
- Flann Fortri, king of Corcu Lógde, 751.13*
- (Flann Garad, king of Cenél Maic Ercae,
763.6)
- Flann Gohan son of Congal [Cennmagair]
son of Fergus, killed in Áed Allán's
defeat of Flaithbertach, 732.11
- Flann grandson of Do Chuae, abbot of Inis
Caín Dega, 771.1
(Flann of Aigle, bishop of Echdruimm,
741.3)
- (Flann of the Curragh son of Aithechdae,
732.3)
- Flann of Óenach, killed, 644.2
- Flann of Óentrab, abbot of Bangor, 728.3
- Flann of the Shannon descendant of Collae,
abbot of Clonmacnois, 732.1
belonged to the Uí Chremthainn, 732.1
- Flann son of Áed son of Dlúthach [Síl
nDlúthaig of Síl nÁeda Sláne],
defeated and killed Maine son of Niall
[Uí Chernaig], 712.5
killed in the battle of Bile Tened in Mag
Singittae, 714.1
- Flann son of Aurthuile [Cenél Feradaig
branch of Cenél nÉogain?],
killed in the battle of Druim Fornocht,
727.3
- Flann son of Cellach, abbot of Finnglas,
scriba and anchorite and bishop,
died suddenly, 812.2
*Flann son of Cellach, king of Múscraige,
752.17*
- Flann son of Cellach son of Crundmáel,
bishop of Rechrann, 739.6
- Flann son of Cenn Fáelad son of Suibne,
*king of the Cenél nÉogain [recte
Ciannacht Glinne Geimin: the father,
ob. 681.1, is in the genealogy at CGH
i.169, 145 c 42]], killed, 700.4 n.*
- Flann son of Conaing, abbot of Cell Mór
Díthrib, killed, 735.5
- Flann son of Conaing, [Uí Chonaing branch
of Síl nÁeda Sláne]
(with Tigernach plundered Domnach
Mór, but Flann had the victory, 854.5)
with Áed son of Niall, attacked Máel
Sechnaill's camp at Mag nDumai, but
were defeated, 860.1
with Áed son of Niall, plundered Mide,
862.2
his land was plundered by Amlaib, Ímar,
and Auisle, kings of the **Gaill**, accom-
panied by Lorcán son of Cathal, king
of Mide, 863.3
with Áed son of Niall, inflicted a heavy
defeat on Anfid son of Áed and the
Ulstermen, 864.3
killed in the battle of Cell of the Uí
Daigri against Áed son of Niall, 868.5
(Flann son of Conall, abbot of Imlech nIbair,

INDEX OF PERSONS

81

- 904.5)
 Flann son of Conchobor, king of Mag nAí, 754.1
 Flann son of Congalach, (king of the Ciannacht, 812.6) [Uí Chonaing] killed Conn son of Donnchad in Crích Ua nOlcán, 795.2 n.
 (dies, 812.6)
*Flann son of Cuanu, **princeps** of Mainister, [rested], 849.8*
 Flann son of Domnall, **rígdamnae** of the North, 906.1
Flann son of Erc, king of the Uí Fhidgeinte, 760.13
 Flann son of Ferchar, **equonimus** of Armagh and **princeps** of Land Léire, completed a short life, 869.4
*Flann son of Flaithbertach, of the Uí Fhorga, **secnap** of Munster at Clonmacnois, drowned by Cathal son of Ailill, king of the Uí Maini, 835.14*
 Flann son of Forchellach, abbot of Lismore, [elevated the shrine of Mo Chutu, 816.11] fell asleep in peace, 825.14 n.
 Flann son of Lonán, descendant of Guaire, *the Virgil of the Irish, that is, the chief poet of the Irish, was killed by the Uí Chuirrbuide, that is, by the Uí Fhothaid, at Loch dá Cháech among the Déisi Muman, 896.12*
 Flann son of Máel Dúin, abbot of Iona, rested in peace, 891.1
 Flann son of Máel Ruanaid [Cland Cholmáin], killed by Máel Sechnaill son of Máel Ruanaid, 845.7
 Flann son of Máel Sechnaill / Flann Sinna, king of Tara [Cland Cholmáin], (killed Donnchad son of Áedacán son of Conchobor by treachery, 877.2)
began to reign, 878.12 [incorrect]
*invaded the Leinstermen and their **aitiri** were given to him, 880.8 n.*
 [harried Munster from Bóraime to Corcach, 880.9]
 with **Gaill** and Irishmen, led a hosting into the North, invaded Armagh, and *took the hostages of Cenél nÉogain and Cenél Conaill, 882.1*
invaded Munster and took their hostages away with him, 882.10
 routed by the **Gaill**, 888.6
*held the **óenach** of Tailtiu, 891.11*
invaded the Connachta and took their hostages, 897.4
war between him and his son, Máel Ruanaid, 898.8
 instigated a killing at Treóit by Máel Mithig son of Flannacán and by Óengus grandson of Máel Sechnaill, 903.4
 profaned Kells when he attacked Donnchad his own son, 904.2
 (hosting by, against Osraige, 905.2)
 hosting by, against the men of Munster, and it was overrun by him from Gabrán to Limerick, 906.3
led the army of Leth Cuinn which was defeated by Cormac son of Cuilennán and Flaithbertach in a battle in Mag Léna, 907.3
one of the victors in the battle of Belach Mugnai, 908.3
with Conall Conaillech built the stone church of Clonmacnois, 909.9
 with his sons, defeated the men of Bréifne in battle, 910.1
 Flann son of Nárgal, rested in the sixteenth year after he had begun to endure illness, 803.1
 (Flann son of Rechtabra, abbot of Liath Mancháin, 853.2)
 Flann son of Rogellnach, killed in the battle of Almu, 722.8
 Flann son of Tigernán, *king of Bréifne, killed in a battle won by Flann son of Máel Sechnaill and his sons, 910.1*
 Flannabra, king of the Uí Máil, 778.7
 (Flannabra, **princeps** of Mag mBile, 825.4)
 [Flannabra ruler of Gabair, killed in a defeat of the men of Munster by Cerball son of Dúngal and the Déisi at Inéoin, 879.14]
 (Flannacán son of Cellach, king of Brega [Uí

Chonaing],
 killed by the **Nordmanni**, 896.10
 (Flannacán son of Colmán, 860.3)
 (Flannacán son of Echaid, king of the
 Northern Dál nAraidí,
 killed by Cenél nÉogain, 849.12)
 (Flannacán son of Fogertach, king of
 Fernmag,
 [Uí Nad Sluaig branch of Uí
 Chremthainn],
 killed Murchad son of Máel Dúin,
rígdamnae of the North, 887.2)
Flannus/Fergus son of Loingsech, abbot of
Armagh, 823.13 n.
 Flodobur [Clovis II?], king of the Franks,
 659.3
 Floriacus [Louis the Pious], emperor of the
 Franks, 840.2
Fobráech, father of Mac Nisse of Connor,
508.3
 Fócartae descendant of Cú Allaid,
 killed in the battle of Dumae Achaid
 among the Dál nAraidí, 783.5
 (Fócartae son of Cernach [Uí Chernaig
 branch of Síl nÁeda Sláne],
 lethrí of Southern Brega, 815.8)
 Fóelgus, descendant of Roichlech, **sapiens**,
 785.1
Fogartach, king of the Éli, 762.9
 Fogartach grandson of Cernach [Uí
 Chernaig branch of Síl nÁeda Sláne],
 fled in the battle on the Clóenath, 704.6
 expelled from the kingship, 714.4
 reigns again, 716.3
 disturbs Fair of Tailtiu, 717.6
 killed in the battle of Cenn Deilgden,
 724.4
 Fogartach son of Cathal,
 defeated in the battle of Druim Goise
 among the Connachta, but escaped,
 789.16
 Fogartach son of Céle, king of the Uí Macc
 Cuais, 911.1
 Fogartach son of Cummuscach,
 one of the Uí Chernaig, 781.4; king of
 Loch nGabor, 786.8
 victor in the battle of Rige, 781.4

killed in the battle of Lia Find between
 Donnchad and the kindred of Áed
 Sláne, 786.8
 (Fogartach son of Flann, **princeps** of
 Láthrach mBriúin, 902.3)
 Fogertach son of Máel Bresail, king of the
 Airgialla
 [just possibly son of the Máel Bresail of
 792.4, Uí Fhiachrach Arda Sratha,
CGH i.142], 852.5
Fogartach son of Máel Ruanaid, king of
Cenél Conaill, 904.6
 (Fogertach son of Ruaidrí [Uí
 Chremthainn],
 killed with his two brothers by their
 kinsmen, 850.4)
 Fogartach son of Suibne, king of Ciarraige,
 killed in the battle of Belach Mugnai, 908.3
 Fogartach son of Tolarg [Uí Chernaig],
 treacherously killed Cellach son of
 Flannacán, **rígdamnae** of all Brega,
 895.3
 treacherously killed Máel Ograi son of
 Congalach, king of *Loch nGabor*,
 908.6
Foichsechán, member of household of
Fiannamail son of Máel Tuile, king of the
Leinstermen,
slew Fiannamail for the sake of
Fínsnechtae, 680.2
 Foidmenn son of (Fallach) / *Falloman*, king
 of Conailli Muirthemne, 752.8
 Foíndelach, abbot of Armagh,
 insulted by Gormgal son of Dindanach;
 received back into Armagh after it
 had been overrun by the Uí
 Chremthainn, 793.4 n.
 died suddenly, 795.4
 Folachtach, abbot of Birra, 765.6
 Folachtach of Tech Tuae, abbot of
 Clonmacnois, 770.6
 Follaman, Fallomon, son of Cú Chongalt,
 king of Mide
 [eponymous ancestor of Coflle
 Follamain, the later representative of
 Cland Cholmáin Bicc],
 (routed by Cathal at Tlachtga, 733.9 n.)

INDEX OF PERSONS

83

- supported Donnchad son of Domnall in the battle of Carn Fiachach, 765.5
treacherously killed, 766.2
- Follamon son of Donnchad [Cland Cholmáin],
with Máel Ruanaid son of Donnchad,
killed Blathmac son of Guaire, abbot of Cluain Fota Báetáin, 799.3
(killed by the Munstermen, 830.5)
- (Follamon son of Fogertach, killed by his kinsman, called Cellach, 825.16)
- Forannán, **see also** Forindán, Forinnán
- Forannán, abbot of Clonard, 745.2
- Forannán, abbot of Kildare, 698.5
- (Forbasach, abbot of Achad Bó Cainnig, 822.5)
- Forbasach, abbot of Ráith Áedo, 776.3
- (Forbasach, bishop and anchorite of Lusca, completed his life well, 836.1)
- Forbasach descendant of Cernach, abbot of Clonmacnois, 771.5
- Forbasach descendant of Congal, king of the Uí Fhailgi,
killed in the slaughter of Garbshalach in Mide, 714.5
- Forbasach, king of Cenél mBóguini, *killed in the battle of Almu*, 722.8
- Forbasach son of Ailill, king of Osraige, killed*, 740.2
- Forbasach son of Máel Tólaí, abbot of Ros Caimm, 779.12
- (Forbasach son of Máel Uidir, **princeps** of Cell Mór Cind Eich, 853.7)
- Forbasach son of Sechnusach, king of Cenél mBógaini, 786.10
- Forblaith daughter of Connlae, **dominatrix** of Cluain Brónaig, 780.10
- Forchellach of Fobar, *of the Gailenga Móra*, abbot of Clonmacnois,
(with Muirgus, summoned a hosting against the Uí Maini south of the Socc, where very many innocent people were killed, 814.6 n.)
fell asleep, 814.7
- Forcoron, abbot of Clonmacnois, repose of*, 686.7
- (Fordubán Liphechaire, 759.1)
- (Foreigner, The [In Gall], from Lilcach, repose of, 730.4)
- Forggus, son of, **see** Colla son of Forggus
- Forggus son of Cellach, king of the Connachta,
imposed Laws of Ciarán and Brendan at the same time, 744.10
defeated in battle, 746.4 n.
slaughters Southern Uí Briúin, 746.5
dies, 756.2
- Forg(g)us son of Mac Ercae, joint-king of Tara [Cenél nÉogain],
a victor in the battle of Slicech, (543.2) / 547.3
a victor in the battle of Cúl Chonairi in Cerae, 550.1
a victor in the battle of Cúl Dreimne, 561.1
(with his brother Domnall) succeeds Diarmait son of Cerball as king of Tara, 565.5
(with his brother Domnall) victor in the battle of Gabair Liphi, 566.1 [/ (565.8)]
- Forindán, abbot of Armagh, **scriba** and bishop and anchorite, 852.1
(replaced Diarmait, 835.6)
the oratory at Kildare was taken against him by Fedilmid, and he and members of Patrick's congregation were taken into captivity, 836.3
(replaced by Diarmait, 839.9)
[together with Diarmait, took the Law of Patrick to Munster, 842.18]
captured by **gennfi** in Cluain Comardae together with his relics and his household and taken to the ships at Limerick, 845.1
(came from the lands of Munster with the relics of St Patrick, 846.9)
(replaced by Diarmait, 848.9)
rested, 852.1
- Forindán, bishop of Methas Truim, 756.3
- Forinnán of Imlech Fia, 798.3
- Forinnán, **scriba** and bishop of Treóit, 774.2
(Fothad of Fothan, 819.9 n.)
- Fothad son of Conall, 552.2

- (Fothuth, **princeps** of Mainister Buiti, 891.7)
Fráech son of Findchad, king of the
Leinstermen,
defeated and killed in the second battle
of Granairt, 495
*Fráechán son of Tenusán, made druidical
fence for Diarmait son of Cerball, 561.1*
Frecmarc, bishop of Lusca, 791.1
(Fuirechtach, **princeps** of Inis Cofl, 741.4)
Fulartach, bishop of Cluain Iraird, 779.1
Furudrán son of Bécc son of Cuanu, king of
Uí Moccu Uais
[Uí Thuirtri branch of Uí Maccu Uais],
645.1
Fursu, abbot of Ess Mac nEirc, 753.12
Fursu, abbot of Lecain Midi, 751.11
Fursu (Fursa) 'the devout' (*cráibdech*),
patron saint of Péronne in Picardy,
vision of, 627.3 n.
repose of, (648) / 649.5 / 654.8
see also Péronne *alias* Cathair Fursi
- Gaim Dfábail, abbot of Árann of Éndae,
760.8
(Gaimide of Lugmad, repose of, 695.4)
Gaiscedach, killed in the battle of Dún
Ganiba among the Connachta, 799.1
Garalt, bishop of Mag nÉo of the English
[Garald > Gerald; *MT* 12 March; Mayo,
Co. Mayo, M 26 79], 732.5 n.
(Garbán of Mide, 702.4 n.)
*Garbán son of Éndae, king of Munster,
beginning of his joint reign with his
brother, 598.5*
(Garfíth son of Máel Brigte, king of the
Conailli,
killed Óengus son of Suibne, king of
Mugdorna, 850.2
beheaded by the Uí Echach, 878.4)
Garnat son of Deile Roith, (716.2)
Gartnaid, kindred of,
voyage of his sons to Ireland together
with the people of Skye, 668.4
return from Ireland, 670.4
Gartnaid, king of the Picts, 599.3
Gartnaid son of Domnall, 663.4
Gartnaith son of Foth, (killed in the battle of
Segais, 635.9)
Gartnán son of Foth [same person as
Gartnaith son of Foth?], (635.7)
Gelasius, pope,
consecration, 493.2
death, 496.4
Gerrthide son of Rónán, king of the
Ciannacht of Brega,
defeated (and killed?) at the battle of
Eudonn Mór, 594.1
(Gerthide son of Tuathal,
killed Cellach son of Muirgus, abbot of
Druim Caro, 816.6)
(Giblechán son of Máel Brigte, king of the
Conailli Muirthemne, 890.4)
Gildas, 570.3
*Gisulph, duke of Beneventum, lays waste
Campania, 685.4*
Giun (?), compare Áed son of Giun, 579.3
descendants of, die, 588.3
Glaindibur, abbot of Láthrach mBriúin,
rests, 767.7
Glún Iarainn [**Gaill** of Áth Cliath],
(sacked Armagh and took away 700 into
captivity, 895.6)
*Glún Tradna, son of Glún Iarainn,
killed in a slaughter of the Gaill by the
Conailli and by Aithéid son of Laigne,
896.7*
Gnáthnad, abbess of Kildare, 690.8
Gnia, **princeps** of Dom Liacc, (anchorite)
and bishop (and excellent **scriba**),
died in the 88th year of his life, 872.1
Goídel of Cluain Iraird, 776.2 n.
Gormán, daughter of Flann son of Áed,
770.12
*Gormán, heir of Mochta of Lugmad, father
of Torbach, died in pilgrimage at
Clonmacnois, 758.7*
*Gormán son of Lonán, rígdamna of Cashel,
killed by gennti in Loch Cenn, 856.4*
Gormgal son of Áed son of Dlúthach, killed
in the battle of Kells, 718.3
Gormgal son of Ailill, 768.2
Gormgal son of Conall Crú, king of Cuib,
fell in the battle of Áth Dumai, 776.8
Gormgal son of Dindanach / Dindatach /

INDEX OF PERSONS

85

- Dindagaid, abbot of Armagh and of Cluain Auis,
insults Foíndelach, abbot of Armagh, 793.4 n.
promulgated the Law of Patrick among the Connachta, 799.9
dies, 806.2
(Gormgal son of Dúnchad,
one of the leaders of the Uí Briúin killed in battle against the Uí Maini, 822.7)
Gormgal son of Éladach, king of Cnodbæ, died a cleric, 789.4
(Gormgal son of Muiredach, bishop and anchorite of Land Léire, rested, 845.5)
(Gormgal son of Niall son of Fergal [Cenél nÉogain], 814.5)
Gormlaith daughter of Donnchad, the most delightful queen of the Irish,
[The *Banshenchas*, ed. Dobbs, *RC* 48 (1931), 186, identifies her as the wife of Niall Caille and mother of Áed Findliath of Cenél nÉogain]
died after undergoing penance, 861.2
(Graiphnech, abbot of Imlech Fia, 737.8)
Gregory the Great, pope,
wrote about *St Benedict* in a book of his *Dialogues*, 527.5
birth of, 540.1
when *apocrisarius* in *Constantinople*, composes commentary on *Job* and confutes *Euthicius's* views about the resurrection of the body, 577.4
accession, 593.2 n.
death, 606.4 n.
Guairé, abbot of Glenn dá Locha, fell asleep, 810.2
Guairé Aidne son of Colmán,
father killed, 622.6
defeated in the battle of Carn Feradaig, 627.3
took to flight at the battle of Carn Conaill, 649.2
death of, and burial at *Clonmacnois*, 663.2
Guairé Goillsech son of Furudrán, killed in the battle of Dún Ceithirinn, 626.3 / 629.2
Guairé grandson of Tipraite, abbot of Cluain Fota, 795.5 n.
Guairé son of Dub dá Boirenn, 867.4
Guairé son of Dúngalach, king of the Uí Briúin Chualann, 788.7
(Gureit, king of Ail Cluathé [Dumbarton], 658.3)
Heraclius, emperor, 617.2
span of reign, 613.4
(Heraclonas, emperor, and his mother Martina, span of reign. 639.8)
Hereberct, king of the Lombards, gives back estates to the papacy, 685.4
Hilary, anchorite and **scriba** of Loch Cré, fell asleep, 807.5 n.
Hilary, pope,
accession, 461.1
death, 465.1
Hild, monastery of [Streaneshalch, now Whitby, N. Yorks.],
daughter of Osuiú [Ælffled] dies at, 713.3 n.
Hilderic, king of the Vandals, ends persecution of Catholics, 527.3
Horm [Ormr], leader of the **Dubgennti**, killed by Ruaidrí son of Meirminn, king of the Britons, 856.7
Hormisdas, pope,
consecration and length of pontificate, 515.3
death, 525.1
Huata, **see** Uatu
Iarlaithe, 3rd bishop of Armagh, repose of, 481.1
Iarnbodb son of Gartnaith, burnt, 643.4
(Iarnlach, abbot of Lismore, repose of, 700.3)
Ibar, bishop, repose of, 500.4 / 502.4
(Iellán's son from Munster, warns of plague, 826.6)
Iercne [? = Iarncné, Jarnkné], leader of **Findgennti** beheaded in the battle of Snám Aigneche, 852.3
Illand, 625.4
Illand son of Dúnlang (father was the eponymous ancestor of the Uí

- Dúnlainge),
defeated at the battle of Inne Mór, 502.3 / [498.3]
a victor at the battle of Cenn Losnada, 490.2
dies, 527.4
- Ímar [Ívarr], (king of the **Gaill**, 863.3),
king of the **Nordmanni** of all Ireland and Britain, 873.3
with Amlaíb, routed Caittil the Fair with his **Gallgoídil** in Munster, 857.1
with Cerball, defeated Cenél Fiachach together with the Gallgoídil of Leth Cuinn, 858.8
(with Amlaíb and Cerball, led a great army into Mide, 859.2)
(with Amlaíb and Auisle, plundered the land of Flann son of Conaing, 863.3)
(with Amlaíb, besieged Ail Chluathe, and destroyed it after four months, 870. 6)
with Amlaíb, returned to Áth Cliath from Britain with 200 ships and many captives, 871.2
completed his life, 873.3
son of, leads away one group of the **Gaill** of Áth Cliath, 893.4
(son of, returned to Ireland, 894.5)
grandsons of, with Catol, defeat and kill Áed, king of the Cruithentuath, 904.8
(Ímar grandson of Ímar, killed by the men of Fortriu, 904.4)
- Imráithech of Glenn Cloitige, 774.5
(Indéirge son of Máel Teimin, a religious layman,
beheaded by the Conailli Muirthemne, 909.5)
- Indercach, bishop, repose of, 663.6
- Indrechtach, **see also** Innrechtach
Indrechtach, abbot of Iona,
(came to Ireland with the relics of Colum Cille, 849.10)
(Indrechtach, abbot of Bangor, 906.5)
- Indrechtach descendant of Conaing, king of the Ciannacht,
victor in the battle of Dam Derg in *Brega*, 743.2
- died, 748.4
- Indrechtach descendant of *Finnachta*, Heir of Colum Cille,
suffered martyrdom at the hands of the English, 854.4
- Indrechtach son of Conchobor,
with Domnall grandson of Máel Sechnaill, took a fleet over Loch nDergdeirc, and defeated the Munster fleet, 910.3
- Indrechtach son of Dlúthach, king of Uí Maini of the *Connachta*, 755.5
- Indrechtach son of Dúinchad of Muirese, *king of the Three Connachta*, killed, 707.2
(Indrechtach son of Fiannamail, killed in the battle of Forboros, 741.6)
- Indrechtach son of Lethlobar [king of the Cruithni],
defeated in battle of Druim Cathmail against Dál Riata, 741.10
- Indrechtach son of Muiredach, king of the Connachta,
dies in pilgrimage at Clonmacnois, 723.3
- Indrechtach son of Muiredach Menn, 752.7
- Inmesach **religiosus**, establishes a law, together with the peace of Christ, over all Ireland, 721.9
- Innrechtach son of Domnall, brother of Donnchad, king of Tara,
[Cland Cholmáin], 797.1
- Innrechtach son of Dúinchad, 784.2
- Iolan, bishop of Cenn Garad, 689.1
- Írgalach son of Conaing [Síl Áeda Sláne],
killed Niall son of Cernach, 701.16
killed by Britons in Inis Mac Nesán, 702.1
queen of, dies, 748.6
- (Írgalach son of Máel Umai, king of Corcu Sogain, 816.1)
- Iserninus,
sent to the Irish, 438.2 / 439.2
dies, 468.1
- Isidore of Seville,
Chronicle of, 432 n.
end of the Chronicle of, 617.2
ends counting the years in the books of Etymologies, 621.6
- Itarnán, a Pict [perhaps the founder and first

INDEX OF PERSONS

87

- bishop of Rathin in Buchan], 669.2 n.
 Íte, patron saint of Cluain Credail
 (Killeedy),
 battle of Cuilen won by her prayers,
 552.1 n.
 repose of, 570.2
- John I, pope,
 accession and story of pontificate, 525.1
 execution and translation of body to
 Rome, 525.1 / 526.3
- John II, pope, also known as Mercurius,
 535.4 / 536.3; 538.1
- John III, pope, 567.1
John VI, pope, 685.4 [actually 705]
John VII, pope, 685.4 [actually 705]
*Joseph, replaced Didymus as abbot of
 Clonmacnois, 901.3*
- Joseph descendant of Cernae, abbot of
 Clonmacnois, 794.2
- Joseph descendant of Foiléne, **sapiens**, abbot
 of Birra, 785.1
- Joseph of *Loch Con, of the Northern Uí
 Fhiachrach*, abbot of Clonmacnois,
 rested in peace, 904.1
- Joseph of Ross Mór, bishop and excellent
scriba,
 abbot of Cluain Auis and of other
ciuitates, fell asleep, 840.7
- Joseph, **scriba** of Ros Commáin, 816.3
 (Joseph son of Nechtan, abbot of Ross
 Commáin, 830.7)
- Justin I, emperor,
length of reign, 518.2
 receives Pope John with honour, 525.1
 designates his sister's son, Justinian, as
 his successor and dies, 527.7
- Justin II,
accession, 565.2 / (566.3)
and Narses, 565.3
- Justinian I,
 designation and succession, 527.7
- Justinian II, son of Constantine,
 ruled for ten years, 673.2 / 690.7
deprived of the empire, 682.5
 with his son Tiberius, reigned for 6 years,
 710.8
- Karolus, king of the Franks, or rather
 emperor of all Europe,
 fell asleep in peace, 813.8
- (Labraid son of Ailill, abbot of Sláne, 845.9)
 (Lachtnán abbot of Fernae, 905.3)
 Lachtnán son of Máel Ciaráin, king of
 Tethbae, 894.3
 (Lachtnán son of Mochtigern, bishop of
 Kildare and **princeps** of Fernae, 875.1 n.)
Lachtnéne son of Torbéne [CGSH § 212],
abbot of Achad Úir, 627.2
- Laidggnén, **sapiens**, son of Báeth Bannach,
 661.2 n.
- Laidggnén son of Donennach, bishop, abbot
 of Saiger, killed, 744.1
- Laidgnén son of Colmán, king of the
 Connachta, 656.7*
- Laidgnén son of Cú Melde
 [Sí Máluidir branch of Uí Chennselaig;
 brother's obit at (724.3)],
 (killed in the battle of Móin, 727.7)
- Laisre, Laisrén, see Mo Laisse
- Laisrén, 3rd abbot of Iona, 605.4
- Laisrén of Men Droichit [Mundrehid, S 25
 90],
repose of, 604.7 (AI 603)
- Leo the Elder [Leo I], emperor,
 accession, 456.2
 death, 473.2
- Leo the Younger [Leo II], emperor,
 succeeds, having been already appointed
 Caesar, 473.2
- Leo [Leo III], emperor,
 reigned for nine years, 705.2
- Leo, pope,
 consecration, 441.1
 death, 460.2
- Lerben, **banairchinnech** of Cluain Bairenn,
 rested, 794.3
- (Lergal, **princeps** of Othan, fell asleep,
 852.4)
- Lergus descendant of Fidcháin, **sapiens** of
 Cell Maignenn, 787.1
- Lergus son of Cruinnén, bishop of Kildare,
 killed in a battle won by the **Gaill** against
 Flann son of Máel Sechnaill, 888.6

- Lergus son of Dub Combair, 772.11
 Lerthan, **dominatrix** of Kildare, 773.6
 Lethaithech son of Cú Charat, *killed in the battle of Almu*, 722.8 / (killed 724.6) n.
 Lethlabar son of Eochaid, killed in the battle of Dul in Mag nEilni, 709.1
 Lethlabar son of Loingsech, king of Dál nAraidi and of the **Cóiced of Ulster** [Uí Chóelbad, *CGH* i.323], (routed **gennti** in battle, 828.5) (completed his life in old age as king of the **Cóiced**, 873.2)
 Lúbán, see Muirgelt
 Liber, abbot of Achad Bó of Cainnech [Aghaboe], 619.1
 Liber, abbot of Mag mBili, 749.8
 Librén (Librán) son of Illand son of Cerball [S. Uí Néill], killed at the battle of *Belach* Daithe, 587.1 n.
 sons of, killed at the battle of Cenn Deilggden by Conall son of Suibne, 622.1
Liutprand, king of the Lombards, restored patrimony to Pope Gregory, 701.3 n.
 has relics of St Augustine of Hippo translated to Pavia, 705.4
 Loarnn, abbot of Cluain Iraird, 765.7
 Lochán Dílmada (Dílmán), killed his kinsman, Colmán Rímid, king of Tara, 604.1
 Lóchéne Menn, **sapiens**, abbot of Kildare, killed, 696.4
 Lóchéne son of Fíngen, king of the Cruithni, 645.2
 Lóchéne son of Nechtan Longhead, killed in the battle of Segais, 635.9
 (Lóegaire son of Cú Gamna, king of Cenél Coirpri, 813.6)
 Lóegaire son of Niall (ancestor of Cenél Lóegairi, around Trim), 4th year of reign as king of Tara is 432 celebrates Feast of Tara, 454 death, 462
 defeated by Leinstermen, 458
 defeats Leinstermen 453.2 (/ 452.3)
 reign of, 461.3
 swears an oath by the sun and the wind, 458
Lóegaire [son of Fergal], king of Dessmumu, 804.11
 Loingsech son of Fiachna, abbot of Dún Lethglaisse, 800.2
 Loingsech son of Flaithbertach, king of Cenél Conaill,
 Loingsech son of Foillén, **princeps** of Cell Ausaili, dies, 872.7
 Loingsech son of Óengus, king of Tara [Cenél Conaill], victor in the battle of Dúngal son of Máel Tuile, 672.1
accession, 695.8
 killed at the battle of Corann against the Connachta, 703.2
 Loithech, **doctor** of Bangor, rested, 806.7
 Lomthuile, bishop of Kildare, 787.1 n.
 Lorcán son of Cathal, king of Mide, 864.1 [Luigni: 901.1], (accompanied Amlaib, Ímar and Ausile, when they plundered the land of Flann son of Conaing, 863.3)
 blinded by Áed son of Niall, king of Tara, 864.1 n.
 son of, participated in the killing by fire of Máel Ruanaid son of Flann and several others, 901.1
 Lorcán son of Cellach [perhaps king of Leinster; Uí Muiredaig], with the Leinstermen, and with Ólchobor, king of Munster, won a battle against **gennti** at Scé Nechtain, 848.6
 (Lorcán son of Coscrach, king of the Uí Nialláin, killed, and was killed by, Donnócán son of Fogartach, king of Fernmag, 882.3)
Losclaigde, sapiens, 751.4
 Louis the Pious, *see* Floriacus (Luath Fógde, **sapiens**, 702.4)
 [Luchairén son of Éogan son of Áedacán son of Torbach, **scriba** and anchorite in Clonmacnois, 865.3 n.]

INDEX OF PERSONS

89

- Luchraid [Luccraith?], abbot of Clonmacnois, 753.3
- Lugaid, bishop of Coindiri (Connor), *repose of*, 547.5
- Lugaid moccu Óche (Mo Lua), patron saint of Cluain Ferta Mo Lua (Clonfertmulloe, Co. Laois) and Druim Snechta (Drumsnat, Co. Monaghan),
birth, 554.1
repose of, 609.2
- Lugaid of Lismore [Mo Luóc of the island of Lismore (Less Mór), in the Firth of Lorne, Argyll], 590.4 / 592.1
- Lugaid son of Lóegairi, king of Tara, a victor at the Battle of Oche, 483.3 n. *beginning of his reign*, 484.2.
death, 507.2 / (508.4)
- (Luirgg) / *luirigh* of Cellach Cualann, 709.2 n.
- [Luirgnén, killed in the destruction of the **longphort** of Rothlaífb, 862.9]
- Mac Broccáin (?) from Tech Teilli, 725.4 n.
- Mac Buain, *Aed Rón, king of Tethbae, killed in the green of*, 604.3
- Mac Caille, bishop,
repose of, 490.1 n.
- Mac Cáirthinn, bishop of Clochar, repose of, 506.2
- Mac Cáirthinn son of Cóelub
(perhaps early king of Leinster from the Uí Enechglais, but also attributed to the Cruithni), 446
(Mac Coirbb son of Neuter, 810.1)
- Mac Cuilinn (*alias* Cuindid son of Cathmug), patron saint of Lusca,
accident in a horse-race on the feast of, 800.4
repose of, 496.2; 549.2 (?)
(shrine of, at the **óenach** of Tailtiu, 831.5)
- Mac Eirc, entry of his relics into Tailtiu, 784.9
- Mac Ercae son of Ailill Molt (ancestor of Cenél Maic Ercae, a branch of the Uí Fhiachrach which ruled the Fir Cherai), 543.1 / 547.2
- Mac Ercae, *see under* Muirchertach son of Erc
- Mac Étig son of Lethlabar, king of Dál nAraidí, 900.2
- Mac ind Fhertigse, abbot of Tech Tailli, 745.7
- Mac int Shaír, abbot of Enach Duib, 767.6
- Mac Laisre, abbot of Bangor, 646.2
- Mac Lasre, abbot of Armagh, 623.2
- Mac Leinne, abbot of Inis Bairenn, 780.6
- Mac Loingsig, abbot of Armagh, died in peace, 826.3
- Mac Luiged of Lismore*, 751.13
- Mac Nemnaill, abbot of Birra, 750.13
- (Maccnia, king of the Uí Echach Ulath, 702.4)
- Maccnio son of Cellach, abbot of Dún Lethglaisse, rested, 780.13
(Maccnio son of Dub dá Inber, 709.7)
- Mac Nisse, abbot of Clonmacnois, repose of, 585.1
- Mac Nisse (*alias* Óengus), bishop of Condiri (> Connaire, Connor), repose of, 507.4 / 508.3
- Mac Oac, abbot of Saiger, 788.5
- Mac Óige of Apor Crosan, abbot of Bangor, 802.5
(Mac Óige, **princeps** of Tamlachtae, fell asleep in peace, 875.5)
- Mac Oiged, abbot of Lismore, repose of, 753.2
- Mac Onchon, **scriba** of Kildare, repose of, 730.4
(Mac Riagoil descendant of Magléne, **scriba** and bishop, abbot of Birra, 822.2 n.)
- Mac Ronchon of Cenél Coirpri, 755.6
- Mac Táil (*alias* Éogan son of Corcrán), patron saint of Cell Chuilinn (Old Kilcullen, N 829 070), repose of, (549.3) / 551.2
- Máedóc (also Áedán), patron saint of Ferns, *repose of*, 625.8 / 660.8
- Máel Achaid, **tánaise** of Clonmacnois and **princeps** of Daiminis,
accused of killing Scolaiqe son of Macán, king of the Delbnae Bethra, 896.8 at the point of death declared himself

- guiltless of the death of Scolaige, but was martyred by the Delbnae Bethra in revenge for Scolaige, 896.9*
- Máel Aichen, bishop of Armagh, rested, 895.7*
- Máel Aichdin, two sons of, killed in the engagement of Cúl Maini, 677.5
- Máel Aichthein of Tír Da Glas, repose of, 656.5
- Máel Aichthin, abbot of Cluain Eidnig, repose of, 772.8
- Máel Anfaith, descendant of Bógaine, killed, 644.1
- Máel Anfaith of Cell Achaid Drommo Foto, 746.6
- Máel Bresail, killed in the battle of Carn Feradaig, 627.3*
- Máel Bresail, descendant of Bógaine, killed, 644.1
- Máel Bresail son of Áed son of Críchán, king of Uí Fhiachrach [of Ard Sratha], 792.4
- Máel Bresail son of Ailill of Cuib, king of Dál nAraidi, 825.6
- Máel Bresail son of Cernach, king of the Mugdornai, killed by **gentiles** having become a cleric, 849.13
- Máel Bresail son of Máel Doraid, king of Cenél Conaill, killed in the battle of Sailten by Murchad son of Máel Dúin, 901.10*
- Máel Bresail son of Máel Dúin, died in the year of 'the great plague', 665.1
- Máel Bresail son of Murchad, king of Cenél Conaill, killed in a skirmish against Cenél nÉogain, 819.3
- (Máel Brigitte, bishop of Sláne, fell asleep in peace, 877.4)
- Máel Brigitte na Gamnaide, from Gabar, that is, Cell Ula, of the men of Umall, abbot of Clonmacnois, fell asleep in peace, 892.1*
- Máel Brigitte son of Proilech, ardepscop of Munster, 900.8 n.*
- Máel Brigitte [son of Spelán], king of the Conailli [Muirthemne] [CGH i.327], taken captive by **genti**, 831.6 (died after taking clerical status, 869.11)
- (Máel Caere, **dux** of the Uí Chremthainn, killed, 879.7)
- Máel Caích son of Cúscraid Menn, 784.2
- Máel Caích son of Scandal, king of the Cruithni, victor in the battle of Fid Éuin, 629.1 died, 666.2
- Máel Calgaid, killed in the battle of Carn Feradaig, 627.3*
- (Máel Canaig, anchorite of Lugmad, fell asleep, 815.6)
- (Máel Cernai killed Coirpre son of Máel Dúin, king of Loch nGabor, and was killed by Coirpre at the same time, 836.6)
- (Máel Ciaráin, abbot of Tír dá Glas and of Cluain Eidnech, fell asleep in peace, 903.1 n.)
- Máel Ciaráin son of Conaing, king of Tethbae, completed his life as an old man and as a cleric, 880.2 n.
- (Máel Ciaráin son of Fortchern, bishop of Land Léire, rested in peace, 905.1)
- Máel Ciarán son of Rónán, royal champion of eastern Ireland, 869.5 with the son of Gáethíne, burnt Amlaíb's fort at Cluain Dolcain, 867.8 killed, 869.5
- Máelchrón son of Muiredach, **lethrí** of Déssi Muman, left dead after the army of Máel Sechnaill defeated the kings of Munster at Carn Lugdach, 858.5
- (Máel Coba descendant of Fáelán, abbot of Cluain Uama, rested in peace, 859.1)
- Máel Cobo son of Áed son of Ainmire, king of Tara [Cenél Conaill], begins to reign, 612.3 killed in the battle of Sliab Tuath, 615.1
- Máel Cobo son of Crunnmael, abbot of Armagh, (877.7), **888.1** princeps of Armagh, 879.5, (replaced by Ainmire, 877.7)

INDEX OF PERSONS

91

- taken captive by **Gaill**, 879.5
 completed his life in old age, 888.1
 Máel Cobo son of Fiachna, king of the
 Ulstermen, killed 647.1
 Máel Combair, abbot of Glenn dá Locha,
 790.2
 Máel Conóc, *king of Delbnae Bethra*,
 Mide overrun by Niall son of Áed as far
 as the house of, 835.3
 Máel Corgis from Druim Ing, 722.3
 (Máel Corgis, **princeps** of Lothra, 892.3)
 Máel Cothaid son of Fogartach son of
 Cathal, *king of the Connachta*, 578.4 n.
 Máel Cothaig son of Fogertach [Uí Briúin
 Aí?],
 with Diarmait son of Tomaltach,
 defeated and killed Cathal son of
 Murchad, king of the Uí Maini, 818.9
 Máel Crón son of Cobthach, king of Loch
 Léin, 838.6
 Máel Crón son of Domnall, king of Cenél
 Lógairi,
 killed by fire, with several others, at the
 hands of the Luigni, 901.1
 (Máel Dathnéin) / *Máel Aithgein*, descen-
 dant of, bishop, repose of, 739.3
 Máel Deich, a victor in the engagement of
 Cúl Chorre, 652.4
 Máel Deith son of Conall, killed in the battle
 of Deliu, 657.2
 (Máel Díthraib son of Éuganán, killed,
 692.4)
 Máel Díthraib, **sapiens**, *anchorite of Tír dá
 Glas*, died, 841.8
 Máel Doborchon, bishop of Kildare, repose
 of, 709.4
 (Máel Doborchon, abbot of Cell Ausaile,
 829.1)
 Máel Dóid son of Fíngen [saint of Mucsnám,
 Co. Monaghan], repose of, 665.3 n.
 Máel Dóid son of Suibne, *king of Mide*, 653.8
 Máel Dúin, bishop, **airchinnech** of
 Echdruim, was killed, 814.4 n.
 Máel Dúin descendant of Rónán, killed,
 670.2
 Máel Dúin, killed in the battle of Carn
 Feradaig, 627.3
 (Máel Dúin, king of Ros, 187.10)
 Máel Dúin son of Áed, king of Ailech
 [Cenél nÉogain],
 rested in clerical status, 867.1
 Máel Dúin son of Áed Aldán [Cenél
 nÉogain], king of the North, 788.1
 victor in a battle against Cenél Conaill
 and Domnall son of Áed Muinderg,
 787.3
 dies, 788.1
 Máel Dúin son of Áed Bennán [Éoganacht
 Locha Léin],
 defeated at the battle of Cathair Chinn
 Chon, 640
 burnt in Inis Caín, 641.6
 Máel Dúin son of Áed Bennán [Éoganacht
 Locha Léin],
king of Munster, 757.6; king of Irlóchair,
 786.1
*defeats and kills Cummuscach, king of the
 Uí Fhailgi*, 757.6
 [defeated by the Uí Fhidgeinte and the
 Araid Cliach in the battle of Énboth
 Breg, 766.7]
 dies, 786.1
 Máel Dúin son of Ailéne, king of the
 Mugdornai, 611.2
 (Máel Dúin son of Cenn Fáelad, **princeps** of
 Ráith Both,
 from the community of Columba, killed,
 817.8 n.)
 Máel Dúin son of Colmán, killed, 641.8
 Máel Dúin son of Conall, king of Calatruim,
 [Síl Conaill Grait branch of Uí Chernaig
 branch of Síl nÁeda Sláne]
 (captured by **gennti**, 842.6)
 killed by the Leinstermen, 846.4
 Máel Dúin son of Conall Crandamna, 689.7
 Máel Dúin son of Donngal, **equonimus** of
 Armagh [Uí Bresail branch of the
 Airthir], 810.1
 Máel Dúin son of Dub Innrecht [probably
 Uí Briúin Aí],
 killed, 770.14
 (Máel Dúin son of Échtgal, king of Bréfné,
 killed in a slaughter of the men of
 Bréfné, 822.8)

Máel Dúin son of Feradach [Cenél Lóegairi, the father is at *CGH* i.167, 145 a 35], killed in the battle of Druim Corcáin, 728.1

Máel Dúin son of Fergus, one of the Uí Chernaig, king of Loch nGabor, a victor in the battle of the Rige, 781.4 dies, 785.1

Máel Dúin son of Fergus, killed, 641.8

Máel Dúin son of Fergus son of Báetán, killed, 620.1

Máel Dúin son of Furudrán (son of Bécc), king of *Durlas*, 662.3

(Máel Dúin son of Gormgal, king of the Uí Méith, died in clerical life, 826.7)

Máel Dúin son of Máel Fithrich [Cenél Maic Ercae branch of Cenél nÉogain], killed Dúinchad son of Ultán, king of *Airgialla* in Dún Forgo, 677.2

responsible for 'the burning of the kings in Dún Ceithirinn' [Dúngal son of Scandal, king of the Cruithni, and Cenn Fáelad son of Suibne, king of the Ciannacht Glinne Geimin], 681.1

killed at the battle of Bláí Slébe, 681.2

Máel Dúin son of Móenach, killed, 669.3

(Máel Dúin son of Mongán, 698.5)

Máel Dúin son of Muirgus [Uí Briúin Af], killed in a battle between the Connachta and the **gennti**, 838.11

Máel Dúin son of Óengus, king of Cenél Lóegairi, 784.2

(Máel Dúin son of Óengus, king of Coille Follamain, 885.7)

(Máel Dúin son of Rígullán, killed, 676.2)

Máel Dúin son of Scandal, king of Cenél Coirpri, 666.2

(Máel Dúin son of Sechnusach, king of the Fir Chúl, 837.3)

Máel Fabaill son of Clérech, king of Aidne, rested, 891.10

(Máel Fabaill son of Loingsech, king of Carraic Brachaide, 881.9)

Máel Finnia son of Flannacán, king of Brega, 903.2 [Uí Chonaing], defeated the Ulaid and Dál nAraid in battle, 897.2

with Cerball son of Muirecán, king of the Leinstermen, expelled the **gennti** from Ireland, that is, from the **longphort** of Áth Cliath, 902.2 n.

(a religious layman) died, 903.2

Máel Fithrich, killed in the battle of Leithirbe, 630.1

revenged (?), 636.1

Máel Fithrich, ten descendants of, *killed in the battle of Almu*, 722.8

Máel Fothartaig, bishop of Ard Sratha, 680.7 (Máel Fothartaig son of Áedgal,

princeps of the Airecal of Do Chiaróc, **scriba**, 810.1)

Máel Fothartaig son of Artrí [Uí Nad Sluaig branch of the Uí Chremthainn], killed in a battle at Tailtiu, in which Donnchad defeated Áed 'Ingor', 791.5

(Máel Fothartaig son of Flann, abbot of Findubair Abae and Cell Moinni, 809.9)

(Máel Fothartaig son of Máeldub, king of Airgialla, 697.5)

[Uí Nad Sluaig branch of Uí Chremthainn]

(two sons killed in Loch nUaithne by their kinsman, Cremthann Corrach, 719.8)

Máel Fothartaig son of Máel Tuile, killed by the Leinstermen, 736.5

Máel Fothartaig son of Suibne, king of the Uí Thuirtri, 669.1

Máel Fuatach son of Earnaine, killed, 662.5

Máel Fuataig, abbot of Ard Breacán, 849.4

(Máel Gaimrid, an excellent **scriba** and anchorite, abbot of Bangor, rested, 839.2)

(Máel Goan, son of Echaid, king of Cenél mBógaini, 847.4)

Máel Gorm, king of Ciarraige Luachra, killed in the battle of Belach Mugnai, 908.3

[Máel Guala son of Donngal, king of Munster / Cashel [Éoganacht Chaisil], took the kingship of Cashel, 856.11] appointed sureties to guarantee the alienation of Osraige to Leth Cuinn, 859.3

killed by **Nordmanni** by stoning, 859.4

INDEX OF PERSONS

93

- Máel Imorchair, bishop of Echdruim, 751.12
 Máel Manach, abbot of Cenn Garad, 776.6
 (Máel Martain, **comarbae** of Cainnech, 889.2)
 (Máel Martain, **princeps** of Lugmad, rested, 908.2)
 (Máel Mide son of Cumuscach, **secnap** of Clonmacnois, 871.9)
Máel Mílchon, helped to defeat Bláimacc son of Áed Sláne in the battle of Ogoman, 662.2
 (Máel Mithig son of Cináed, killed by **gentiles**, 844.2)
 (Máel Mithig son of Dub Indrecht, killed, 880.5)
 ((Máel Mithig son of Flannacán [Uí Chonaing branch of Síl nÁeda Sláne], with Óengus grandson of Máel Sechnaill, committed a homicide at Treóit incited by Flann son of Máel Sechnaill, 903.4)
 (Máel Mochéirgi son of Indrechtach [Leth Cathail branch of Dál Fiatach], **lethrí** of the Ulstermen, killed by his companions, 896.4)
Máel Mór son of Argatán, uterine brother of Diarmait son of Cerball, killed Tuathal Máelgarb and was himself killed straightway, 548.4
Máel Mórda, king of Ráith Linne, killed in the battle of Belach Mugnai, 908.3
 (Máel Mórda son of Diarmait, bishop and **scriba**, rested, 874.1)
 (Máel Mórda son of Gairbíth, king of Conailli Muirthemne, beheaded by Cellach son of Flannacán, 891.3)
 Máel Mracho son of Rímid, 622.3 n.
 Máel Muru, royal poet of Ireland, 887.6 n.
 Máel Ochtraig, abbot of Daire Eithnig, killed in a battle among the Airthir, 800.7 n.
 Máel Ochtraig son of Conall, abbot of Cell Chuilinn and Cell Manach, **scriba**, 785.1
 (Mael Ochtraig, abbot of Cell Fhoibrig, 742.4)
 Máel Ograi son of Congalach, king of *Loch* nGabor, treacherously killed by Fogartach son of Tolarg, 908.6
Máel Pátraic, abbot of Clonmacnois, of the Uí Maini, that is from Tech Ingine Lingaig, rested, 885.4
 (Máel Pátraic, **scriba** and an excellent **sapiens**, **princeps** of Treóit and **máer** of the community of Patrick on the south side of the mountain, rested, 888.3 n.)
 (Máel Pátraic son of Cellach, **princeps** of Mainister Buiti, died suddenly, 878.6)
Máel Pátraic son of Fínchú, bishop and adbar abbad of Armagh, rested, 863.4
 Máel Pátraic son of Máel Caurardae, king of the Airgialla [Uí Fhiachrach Arda Sratha], killed by his companions, 885.5 n.
 (Máel Pátraic son of Niall, **princeps** of Sláne, fell asleep happily, 890.2)
 Máel Petair son of Cuán, **princeps** of Tír dá Glas / **comarbae** of Brendan, bishop, 895.2
Máel Ruain, abbot of Dísert Diarmata, of Cell Achaid and of Tech Telle, rested, 887.7
 Máel Ruain, bishop of Lusca, fell asleep in peace, 883.1
 Máel Ruain of Tamlachtae, 'bishop and soldier of Christ', 792.1 n.
 Comgán the Tall, anchorite of Tamlachtae, was his foster-son, 870.5
 (Máel Ruanaid son of Cathusach, **secnap** of Lusca, 839.3)
 Máel Ruanaid son of Donnchad [Cland Cholmáin], with Follamon son of Donnchad, killed Blathmac son of Guaire, abbot of Cluain Fota Báetáin, 799.3
 the victim of an attempted coup by Diarmait son of Conchobor but Diarmait was killed by Máel Sechnaill later the same day, 841.2
 died, 843.1

Máel Ruanaid son of Flann [Cland Cholmáin], **rigdamnae** of Ireland, 901.1
war between him and his father, Flann son of Máel Sechnaill, 898.8

killed by fire by the Luigni, 901.1
 (Máel Ruanaid son of Máel Caurarda [Uí Fhiachrach Arda Sratha: *CGH* i.437],
dux of the Uí Macc Cuais of the North, 872.2)

Máel Rubai,
 sails to Britain, 671.5
 founds church of Apor Crosan [Applecross], 673.7
 dies in his 80th year, 722
 heir of, 737.2

Máel Rubai, son of, killed in a disturbance of the Fair of Tailtiu by Fogartach, 717.6
Máel Rubai, anchorite and bishop, abbot of Ard Breacán, 825.4

Máel Rubai descendant of Móenach, 776.11
 Máel Sechnaill son of Máel Ruanaid, king of Tara, 854.3, 859.3, 860.1,
 king of all Ireland, 862.5 [Cland Cholmáin],

(killed Crunnmáel son of Fiannamail, **equonimus** of Dairmag, 839.7)

(killed Diarmait son of Conchobor on the same day that Diarmait mounted a coup against Máel Ruanaid, 841.2)

killed Donnchad son of Folloman and Flann son of Máel Ruanaid, 845.7
 captured Turgéis, who was subsequently drowned in Loch nUair, 845.8
reigns, 846.14

stormed Inis Muinnreimair against a great **fian**-force of the sons of death [**maicc báis**] of the Luigni and the Gailenga, which had been raiding the peoples in the manner of **gentiles**, 847.2

won a battle against **gennti** at Forach, 848.5

with Tigernach, king of Loch nGabor, plundered Dublin, 849.7

with Tigernach, drowned Cináed son of Conaing, in spite of the protection of the Heir of Patrick, 851.2

held a royal meeting at Armagh, 851.6

attacked the Munstermen and invaded as far as Indeúin of the Déissi, 854.3
 was in Cashel and took the hostages of Munster, 856.2

together with **Gallgoídil**, involved in a great war against **gennti**, 856.3
 plundered Munster having defeated their kings at Carn Lugdach, and finally took the hostages of Munster from Bélat Gabráin to Inis Tarbnai and from Dún Cermnai to Ára Airthir, 858.5

held a royal meeting at Ráith of Áed son of Brecc, at which Cerball son of Dúnlán granted full authority to Patrick's **samad** and Heir, and Osraige was alienated to Leth Cuinn, 859.3

led a hosting of the Leinstermen, Munstermen, Connachta and Southern Uí Néill into the North, and repelled an attack by Áed son of Niall and Flann son of Conaing, 860.1
won the battle of Druim dá Maige against the Gaill of Áth Cliath, 861.3

died on the 30th of November, a Wednesday, in the sixteenth year of his reign, 862.5

spirit of, raised its head to Coirpre Crom, bishop of Clonmacnois, 904.7

Máel Sechnaill son of Niall, **lethrí** of Southern Brega,
 was killed treacherously by Ulf **Dubgall**, 870.7

(Máel Sinchill son of Muigrón, king of the Uí Fhailgi, 881.5)

Máel Tuile, parted Cenél nÉogain from the Ulstermen in Armagh, and gave judgement in the dispute, 893.2 n.

(Máel Tuile, abbot of Ára Airthir, rested, 867.3)

Máel Tuile, abbot of Bangor,
 (goes into exile, 817.7)
 rested, 820.5

Máel Tuile, abbot of Tír dá Glas, 752.11

Máel Tuile descendant of Cuanu, abbot of

INDEX OF PERSONS

95

- Clonmacnois, 877.1
 Máel Tuile descendant of *Dúnán*, **princeps** of Tuilián,
 fell asleep in Christ, 872.6
accused of stirring up battle between the men of Tethbae and the Gailenga and the Fir Chúl, 872.3
 (Máel Tuile son of Cilén [Cuilén, AFM], **princeps** of Cluain Ferta Brendain, rested, 888.2)
 (Máel Tuile son of Fechtnach, **princeps** of Glass Noíde, 885.3)
 Máel Tuile son of Óengus, 790.2
 Máel Umai son of Báetán,
 kills Eanfrith in the battle of the English, 600.2
 dies, 610.2
 (Máel Umai son of Cethernach, **equonimus** of Findubair, 829.1)
 Máel Umai son of Forindán, helped to slay Conall son of Suibne, 635.1
 Máel Umai son of Óengus [Clann Cholmáin Bicc of S. Uí Néill], killed in the battle of Cúl Cháeláin, 635.2
 Máel Umai son of Tóthal, killed in a battle between Mide and Brega, 766.4
 Máelodor, abbot of Daiminis, anchorite, 870.5
Máelodar, bishop of Clonmacnois, rested, 890.7
 Máelodor Cáech, king of the Airthir, 641.1
 Máelodor descendant of Tindred,
 the most expert in medicine of the Irish, 862.7
 (Máelodor son of Forbasach, **máer** of the community of Patrick from the mountain southwards, rested, 894.2)
 (Máenach, abbot of Land Léire, 721.4)
Máenach son of Baíthín, king of the Uí Briúin, a victor in the battle of Airther Seóla, 653.7
 Máenach son of Fíngen, king of Munster [Éoganacht Chaisil], 662.4
Maglaine, leapt over the druidical fence and alone was killed, 561.1
 Maine, abbot of Nöldruim, 684.2
 Maine son of Cerball, killed in battle of Clóenloch, 538.2
 Maine son of Niall (ancestor of Cenél Maini of S. Tethbae), 440.2 / 440.5
 Maine son of Niall son of *Cernach Sotal* [Uí Chernaig],
 defeated and killed by Flann son of Áed son of Dlúthach, 712.4
 Maithgernán, son of, killed, 713.4
 Manchán of Liath [founder and patron saint of Liath Mancháin > Lemanaghan, Co. Offaly, N 17 26], 665.5
Manchán of Máethail, 539.4
 Manchéne, abbot of Men Drochait, repose of, 652.3
Manchéne, bishop of Lethglenn, 865.9
 Manchéne of Lethglenn, repose of, 726.7
 (Manchéne of Tuaimm Gréne, repose of, 740.9)
 Marcán son of Tommaine, *king of the Uí Maini*, killed in the battle of Airther Seóla, 653.7
 Marcellinus, *Chronica*, 432 n.; 456.2; 515.3; 536.1
 Marcian, emperor, 456.2
 reign included six months, 491.1 n.
 (Martán, bishop of Cluain Chaín, rested)
 Martán, *of the Dartraige of Daiminis*, abbot of Clonmacnois and of Daiminis, **scriba**, fell asleep, 869.1
 Martán of Inis Eidnech, 773.5
 Marthu daughter of Macc Dubáin, **dominatrix** of Kildare, 758.4
Martin, pope, floruit, 646.3
 (Martina, empress, span of reign with her son, Heraclonas, 639.8)
 Matudán son of Muiredach, king of the Ulaid [Dál Fiatach],
 attended the royal meeting called by Máel Sechnaill at Armagh, 851.6
 died, 857.3
 Maucteus (Mauchte, Mochtae), patron saint of Louth, 'disciple of the holy Patrick', quoted, 471; [beginning of letter by] 535.3
 repose of, 535.3
 Maurice, emperor,
 accession and period of reign, 584.2 n.

- death, 604.8*
 Mél (Máel), patron saint and first bishop of
 Ardagh [Co. Longford], the episcopal see
 of Southern Tethbae, repose of, 488 n.
 Menn Bairenn, abbot of Achad Bó, repose
 of, 695.3
 Mercurius, **see** John II,
 (Mescell, abbot of Imlech nIbair, 899.1)
 Miannach, grandson of, abbot of the elders
 of Clonmacnois, 768.3 n.
 Mimtenacha [Minndenach *s.a.* AI 800,
 Mimthenach AFM *s.a.* 795],
 abbot of Glenn dá Locha, 800.1
 (Míthrebad, descendant of, 'the pre-eminent
 philosopher of Ireland', 732.6 n.)
 Mo Baí, 753.8
Mo Baí moccu Altaí, 630.6 n.
 Mo Bí Cláirinech (*alias* Berchán), 545.1
Mo Bricco of Belach Feli, repose of, 735.8
Mo Cháe of Nóendruimm, repose of, 644.4 n.
Mo Chellóc son of Glaschall, 650.4
Mo Chóemóc of Liath Mór, 649.6 n.
 Mo Choi, patron saint of Nóendruimm
 [Nendrum], repose of, 497.3
 Mo Chonno of Cuerne, repose of, 715.3 n.
 Mo Chua, **see also** Mu Chue
 Mo Chua [Crónán] patron saint of Balna
 [Balla, Co. Mayo, M 25 85; 30 March,
Fél., MT], 638.3 [error? *see n.*]
Mo Chua son of Lónán, repose of, 658.6
 Mo Chua moccu Lugedon [Cluain
 Dolcain/Clondalkin],
 relics of, taken on circuit, 790.5
 Mo Chutu, *see* Carthach
 Mochta, **fer léiginn** of Armagh, taken
 captive by **Gaill**, 879.5 n.
 the fosterling of Féthgna, bishop,
 anchorite, and most excellent **scriba**
 of Armagh, rested in peace, 893.1
 Móenach descendant of Móenach, abbot of
 Land Léire, 781.3
 Móenach descendant of Móenach, king of
 the Uí Mac Cuais, 783.7
 (Móenach, **princeps** of Cell Achaid Dromma
 Fota, 889.3)
 (Móenach son of Cóemán, abbot of Dom
 Liacc, 900.5)
 (Móenach son of Colgu, abbot of Lusca, a
 good **lector**,
 ended his life unhappily and miserably,
 805.3)
 Móenach son of Colmán, abbot of Sláne and
 Cell Fhoibrig
 [son of Colmán of the Britons, *ob.* 751:
 Hughes, *Church in Early Irish Society*,
 163],
 dies of the bloody flux, 773.1
 Móenach son of Conláech, king of the Uí
 Chremthainn,
 killed at the battle of Serethmag, 743.4
 (Móenach son of Crunnmáel, **secnap** of the
 Fir Rois, 827.8)
 Móenach son of Óengus, **secnap** of Lusca
 [Hughes, *Church in Early Irish Society*,
 162], 796.4
 (Móenach son of Sechnusach, killed, 731.9)
 Móenach son of Sothchadach, bishop and
 anchorite,
 died in Dísert Diarmata on the same
 night as Cumsud son of Dereir, also
 bishop and anchorite, 843.5
 (Móengal, abbot of Ardd Sratha, fell asleep,
 852.4)
 Móengal, abbot of Fobar, rested, 857.2
 (Móengal, **ailithir**, abbot of Bangor,
 completed his life well in his old age,
 871.8)
 Móengal, **tánaise** of Clonmacnois, *rested*,
 875.1
 Móenu (Mo Óenu), bishop of Cluain Ferta
 Brendain, repose of, 572.2 n.
Mo Gopóc macu Láma, repose of, 661.5 n.
 Moínán son of Cormac, abbot of Cathair
 Fursi in Francia [Péronne], 779.2 n.
 Mo Laisse (Laisrén, Laisrán, Laisre?),
 patron saint of Daiminis (Devenish),
 564.3
 Mo Ling of Lóchair, repose of, 697.9
 Mo Luóc, *see* Lugaid of Lismore
Moll, king of the English, forced to take
clerical orders, 764.18
 Mongán son of Fiachna Lurgan, 625.6
Mór of Munster, 633.3
 (Móracán son of Áedacán,

INDEX OF PERSONS

97

- treacherously killed Cernachán son of Cumuscach, king of Ráith Airthir, 866.3)
- (Mórán descendant of Buide, **princeps** of Birra, completed his life in old age, 896.1)
- Mórán son of Indrechtach, abbot of Clochar Macc nDaiméni, captured by the **Gaill** of Linn, and died while among them, 842.11
- Mortcan of Kildare*, 830.10
- Mu Chue son of Cust, 669.1 n.
- Mugrón son of Cenn Fáelad, **princeps** of Cluain Ferta Brendain, 885.12
- Mugrón son of Diarmait, killed in a battle won by **Gaill** against the Connachta, 846.6
- Mugrón son of Flann, king of the Uí Fhailgi [CGH i.59], killed in the battle of the Cuirrech, 782.3
- Mugrón son of Máel Cothaid, **lethrí** of the Connachta, 872.9
- Mugrón son of Óengus, prince of the Uí Fhailgi*, 842.17 n.
- Mugrón son of Sochlachán, king of the Uí Maini, 909.2
- Mugthigern son of Cellach, **sapiens**, abbot of Inis Celtrae, 785.1
- Muirchertach son of Cathal, killed in battle, 746.4
- Muirchertach son of Donngal, king of Bréifne, 805.9
- Muirchertach son of Erc / Mac Ercae, king of Tara, [ancestor of the main branch of Cenél nÉogain, Cenél Maic Ercae], *defeats and kills Ailill Molt in the battle of Oche*, 483.3 n.
- king of Ireland, 483.3 n.
- (said by some to be the victor in the first battle of Gránairet, 485.2)
- victor in the first battle of Graine*, 487.2
- a victor in the battle of Cenn Losnada*, 490.2
- victor in the battle of Inne Mór, 498.3 / 502.3
- victor in a battle, 499.2 n.
- defeats and kills Dauí Tenga Uma in the battle of Segais, 500.2 / 502.2
- beginning of reign*, 508.2
- a victor in the battle of Detna in Dromma Breg, 520.3
- victor in the battle of Cenn Eich, 528.2 / 533.5
- victor in the battle of Áth Sige, 528.2
- victor in the battle of Éblenn *and other battles*, 533.5
- death by drowning in a vat of wine, 534.1 n.
- (Muirchertach son of Gormgal, 835.7)
- (Muirchertach son of Niall, abbot of Daire Calcaid and of other **ciuitates**, rested, 882.2)
- (Muirchú, abbot of Druim Inasclaind, fell asleep, 828.2)
- (Muirecán son of Cormac, **princeps** of Sentrab, 880.4)
- Muirecán son of Diarmait, king of Náss and of Airthir Lifi [Uí Fháeláin], killed by **Nordmanni**, 863.5
- Muiredach, king of Ard Ciannachtae, 855.6
- Muiredach Menn, king of the Uí Méith, *killed by the Ulaid at Cúl Cumaisc*, 747.2
- Muiredach Muinderg, king of the Ulstermen (Ulaid), *dies and is succeeded by his son Eochaid*, 490.3 n.
- Muiredach Muinlethan of Mag nAí, *king of the Connachta*, 702.1 n.
- Muiredach son of Aimirgen, abbot of Lethglenn, 805.1
- Muiredach son of Ainfchellach, king of Cenél Loairn, accession, 733.2 n.
- (defeated at the battle of Cnoc Coirpri in Calathros, 736.2)
- Muiredach son of Bran [Uí Dúinchada], king of the Leinstermen (and **princeps** of Kildare), 885.10 n.,
- defeated in an attack on Cerball's camp, 870.2
- (harried as far as Sliab Monduirn and returned to his own land before evening, 875.2 n.)

- fell asleep, 885.10
 Muiredach son of Bran, **lethrí** of the
 Leinstermen, 818.1
 Muiredach son of Cathal, abbot of Kildare,
 787.1
 Muiredach son of Cathal, king of the Uí
 Chremthainn,
 died of a prolonged paralysis, 867.9
 (Muiredach son of Cernach, **equonimus** of
 Armagh [Uí Nialláin], 842.2)
 (Muiredach son of Cormac of) Sláne, abbot
 of Louth, 758.1 n.
 (Muiredach son of Crunmáel, abbot of
 Dísert Teornóc, 819.6)
 Muiredach son of Domnall, king of Mide
 [Cland Cholmáin],
 [AFM] victor in the battle of Findubair in
 Tethbae, where 'many kings' were
 killed, 799.2 [AU's Murchad is
 probably an error]
 dies, 802.1
 Muiredach son of Eochacán, **lethrí** of the
 Ulstermen,
 killed by Aidéid son of Laigne, 895.4
 Muiredach son of Eochaid/Echu [*recte*
 E(o)chaid; Dál Fiatach of Ulaid],
 king of (the **Cóiced** of Conchobor) / *the*
Ulstermen, 839.5 n.
 (victor in a skirmish in which his father's
 brother, Cairell son of Fiachna, was
 killed, 819.4 n.)
 ([to be distinguished from] the son of
 Echaid son of Fiachna killed in a
 disturbance at Armagh at
 Whitsuntide, 819.8)
killed / (defeated) in the battle of Leth
 Cam, 827.3/(5)
 killed by his kinsmen, Áed and Óengus
 and others, 839.5 n.
 Muiredach son of Fergus Forcraid, king of
 the Uí Thuirtri, killed in the battle of
 Serethmag, 743.4
 Muiredach son of Flann, abbot of Mainister
 Buiti, 846.8
 Muiredach son of Flann Garad, king of
 Cenél Maic Ercae, 797.2
 Muiredach son of Indrechtach, killed in the
 battle of the Connachta, 732.4
 Muiredach son of Macc Étig, king of Dál
 nAraidi,
 killed in a battle won by Máel Finnia son
 of Flannacán against the Ulstermen
 and Dál nAraidi, 897.2
 (Muiredach son of Máel Dúin, **secnap** of
 Armagh and king of the Airthir [Uí
 Bresail],
 killed by Domnall son of Áed son of
 Niall, 863.3)
 Muiredach *son of Murchad* / (grandson of
 Bran)
 [eponymous ancestor of the Uí
 Muiredaig],
 king of the Leinstermen, 760.6
 (Muiredach son of Niall, abbot of Lugmad
 and other churches, 864.5)
 Muiredach son of Óengus, king of Ard
 Ciannachtae, killed, 779.9
 Muiredach son of Óengus, abbot of Lusca,
 791.1
 Muiredach son of Ólchobur, abbot of Cluain
 Fertae Brendain, 802.5
 Muiredach son of Ruaidrí, king of the
 Leinstermen [Uí Fháeláin],
 (disrupted the **óenach** of Colmán by an
 attack on the Leinstermen
 Dessgabair, 827.7 n.)
 died, 828.8/(829.1)
Muiredach son of the son of Muirchertach,
king of the Leinstermen, 758.6 n.
 Muiredach son of Uargal, **equonimus** of
 Iona, 782.1
 Muirenn, abbess of Kildare, fell asleep, 831.2
 Muirenn daughter of Cellach of Cualu,
 queen of Írgalach, 748.6
Muirgel daughter of Máel Sechnaill,
 with *Otir* son of Iergne, killed the son of
 Auisle, 883.4
Muirgel, queen of the Leinstermen, 854.6
Muirgelt ['Sea-Mad'], caught by fisherman,
 565.6
 (Muirgus, anchorite of Armagh, completed
 his life in peace, 862.3)
 Muirgus, the son of, (killed in the battle of
 Almu, 722.8)

INDEX OF PERSONS

99

- (Muirgus son of Ánluan, killed at Tuilén, 744.8)
 Muirgus son of Conall, *killed in the battle of Almu*, 722.8
Muirgus son of Fergus, king of the Déisi, 751.13
 (Muirgus son of Fergus Forcraid [Uí Thuirtri], killed, 737.5)
 (Muirgus son of Máel Dúin, king of Cenél Coirpri, 698.6)
 Muirgus son of Tormaltach, king of the Connachta [Uí Briúin Aí],
 victor in the battle of the streams of Cluain Argai, which marked the beginning of his reign, 792.2
 with Aildobur, promulgates the law of Commán throughout the Three Connachta, 793.2 n.
 escapes after the battle of Áth Féne, 796.6
 victor in the battle of Dún Ganiba among the Connachta, 799.1
 sacked Loch Riach, 802.8
 (hosting of, with the Connachta, summoned by Conchobor son of Donnchad, reached Tír ind Óenaig, and fled, 808.4)
 invaded the south, 812.14
 (with Forchellach, summoned a hosting against the Uí Maini south of the Socc, 814.6)
 enacted the law of Ciarán 'over Cruachain', 814.12
 died, 815.1
 Muirmin [Merfyn?], killed in Manu, 682.2
 Murchad son of Áed, king of the Connachta, 840.5
 Murchad son of Bran, king of the Leinstermen [Uí Dúnlainge],
 leads army to Cashel, 715.4 n.
 allies with Cathal son of Findguine to harry Mag mBreg, 721.6
 victor in the battle of Almu, 722.8
 dies, 727.8
 Murchad son of Condmach,
 one of two named kings of Cenél Coirpri
 killed in the battle of Findubair in Tethbae, 799.2
 Murchad son of Diarmait son of Airmedach Cáech / Murchad of Mide, king of the Uí Néill [Cland Cholmáin],
victor in the battle of Bile Tened in Mag Singittae, 714.1 n.
 killed, 715.2
 Murchad son of Domnall [Cland Cholmáin],
 killed in the battle of Carn Fiachach against Donnchad, his brother, 765.5 n.
 Murchad son of Domnall [probably an error in AU for Muiredach (AFM) q.v.]
 victor in the battle of Findubair in Tethbae, where 'many kings' were killed, 799.2
 Murchad son of Dub dá Thuath, 780.3
 Murchad son of Feradach, 795.5
 (Murchad son of Fergal son of Máel Dúin, killed, 741.3)
 Murchad son of Flaithbertach, king of Cenél Conaill, killed, 767.2
 (Murchad son of Flann, king of the Uí Fhidgeinte, 807.7)
 Murchad son of Indrechtach [Uí Fhiachrach Muaide?]
killed by the Connachta, 763.15
 Murchad son of Máel Dúin
 [king of Cenél nÉogain; grandson of Áed Allán son of Fergal, *CGH* i.176 (146 a 32)],
 defeats and kills Máel Bresail son of Murchad, king of Cenél Conaill, 819.3
 (hosting by, to Druim ind Eich with the Uí Néill of the North, where he was confronted by Conchobor son of Donnchad, 820.3)
 hosting as far as Ard Brecáin and gained allegiance of the men of Brega, 822.4
 removed from the kingship by Niall son of Áed and Cenél nÉogain, 823.9
 with Niall routed **Gaill** in Daire Calgaig, 833.3
 (Murchad son of Máel Dúin, **rígdamnae** of the North
 [Cenél nÉogain: grandson of Áed Oirdnide, brother of Fachtna, 868.5],

killed by Flannacán son of Fogertach,
king of Fernmag, 887.2)
*Murchad son of Máel Dúin, king of Cenél
Conaill,
killed in the battle of Sailten, 901.5*
*Murchad son of Murchatach, killed by the
Connachta, 764.15*
(Murdober of Granasc, 724.3)
Murgal, abbot of Clonmacnois, 789.1
Murgal son of Ninnid, abbot of Rechrann,
repose of, 769.3
(Murgal son of Nóe, 711.6)

Nad Fraích, son of, Suibne son of Conall
slain in his house, 635.1
Nadarchú, **sapiens**, 780.11
Nainnid, see Ninnid
Nárgal son of Nat Sluaig, dies from the
bloody flux, 770.1
*Narses, Patrician,
defeats and kills Totila, king of the Goths,
565.3 n.*
accused of reducing Italy to slavery, 565.3
invites Lombards into Italy, 565.3
Nath Í son of Fiachrai of Ulster, 445
Nechtan of Ner, repose of, 679.4
Nechtan son of Cano, 621.3
Nechtan son of Derile, king of Picts,
puts his [uterine?] brother / kinsman,
Tolargg son of Drostan in bonds,
713.7 n.
expels community of Iona across
Druimm Alban, 717.4 n.
made to take clerical status, 724.2
imprisoned by King Drust, 726.1
*takes kingship of the Picts after the battle
of Castellum Credi, 728.5*
(defeated in the battle of Monad Carno,
729.4)
(taxgatherers [*exactatores*] of, killed in
the battle of Monad Carno, 729.4)
dies, 732.9
Nechtan son of Dóergart,
(2 sons of, killed in an engagement
among the Cenél Comgaill, 710.4)
Nem, bishop, 540.2
Nem moccu Birn [*MT* 14 June], repose of,

655
Nessán the Leper rested, 557.3 n.
(Nia Néill, killed, 693.5)
Nia son of Cormac, *killed in the battle of
Almu, 722.8*
Nia son of Cú Allaid, killed in a battle on
Sliab Mis, fought among the Dál nAraidi,
776.7
Niall Frossach, see Niall son of Fergal
(Niall son of Áed, king of the Uí Chormaicc,
died suddenly, 814.14)
Niall son of Áed / *Niall Caille*, king of Tara
[Cenél nÉogain],
with the Cenél nÉogain, removed
Murchad son of Máel Dúin from the
kingship, 823.9
*his power enabled Éogan Mainistrech to
hold the heirship of Patrick, 827.3*
victor in the battle of Leth Cam against
the Ulstermen and the Airgialla,
827.3/(5)
reigns, 832.14
with Murchad defeats **Gaill** in Daire
Calgaig, 833.3
summoned a hosting to Leinster and
placed Bran son of Fáelán in the
kingship, 835.1
overran Mide as far as the house of Máel
Conóc [*in Bodammair*], 835.3
great royal meeting between Niall and
Fedilmid at Cluain Conairi
Thommáin, 838.7
invaded Fir Chell and Delbnae Bethra,
840.4 n.
led an army to Mag nÓchtair to oppose
Fedilmid, who had himself led an
army to Carman, 841.7 n.
routed **gennti** in battle in Mag nÍtha,
845.6
drowned in the Calann, 846.3
Niall son of Áed [Niall Glúndub], [king of
Tara; Cenél nÉogain],
with Domnall son of Áed, led a hosting
of Cenél nÉogain and burnt Tlachtga,
908.1
(killed Áed son of Máel Pátraic, king of
Uí Fhiachrach [Arda Sratha], 910.2)

INDEX OF PERSONS

101

- (Niall son of Cenn Fáelad, king of the Uí Fhigenti, 846.5)
- Niall son of Cernach [Síl nÁeda Sláne], victor in the battle of Imlech Pich, 688.4
killed in *Drumman Ua Casán* by Írgalach son of Conaing, 701.16
- Niall son of Conall Grant [Uí Chernaig], king of Southern Brega, involved in a battle with Cummuscach, 777.2
died, 778.7
- Niall son of Cináed, king of Umall, 849.3*
- Niall son of Diarmait, king of Mide, 826.2 n.
- Niall son of Fergal / Niall Frossach, king of Tara [Cenél nÉogain],
born, 718.8
Domnall son of Murchad summons a hosting of the Leinstermen against, 756.4
begins to reign, 763.11
dies [on Iona], 778.7 n.
- (Niall son of Fergus, **dux** of the Uí Fhorindáin, 824.2)
- Niall son of Gillán, died after being without food and drink for thirty years, 856.10*
- (Niall son of Iallán, who had suffered paralysis for thirty-four years and uttered visions, both true and false, rested in Christ, 860.4)
- Niall son of Lóegaire, king of the Déisi, 894.6*
- Niallán, bishop of Sláne, fell asleep, 869.1
- Niallgus son of Báeth, king of the Déissi of Brega, 758.1
- Ninnid, anchorite, rested, 801.8
- Ninnid (Nainnid) son of Dauí, a victor in the battle of Slicech, 547.3
- Ninnid (Nainnid) son of Sétna, a victor in the battle of Slicech, (543.2)
- Nodan, shrine of, 809.5 n.
- Noe, abbot of Cenn Garad, 790.1
- Nóe son of Danel [Daniél?], 675.3
- Nuadu, of Loch nUamae, bishop and anchorite, abbot of Armagh, went to the Connachta with the Law of Patrick and his **armarium**, 811.1 n.
fell asleep, 812.5
- Nuadu descendant of Bolcán, abbot of Tóimm dá Ólann, 781.3
- Nuadu son of Dub Sléibe, abbot of Cluain Auis, 751.10
- Nuadu son of Dúinchad, (killed in the battle of Almu, 722.8)
- Nuadu son of Orc, *king of Goll and Irgoll, killed in the battle of Almu, 722.8 n.*
- Nuadu son of Ségéne, martyred by Gaill of Áth Cliath, when they plundered Cell Achaid, 845.12*
- Oan [Owain?], abbot of Eigg, (725.8)
- Odrán from Lethracha, 549.2
- Ógedchar, bishop of Nóendruimm, repose of, 735.1
- Ógedchar, abbot of Condairi and Land Ela, slept in Christ, 867.2
- (Óenacán son of Ruaidrí, **princeps** of Lusca, 881.6)
- (óengus grandson of Máel Sechnaill, with Máel Mithig son of Flannacán, committed a homicide at Treóit instigated by Flann son of Máel Sechnaill, 903.4)
- Óengus, kinsman and slayer of Muiredach son of Echaid, king of the **Cóiced** of Conchobor, 839.5
- (Óengus Bronbachal, king of Cenél Coirpri, 649.3)
- Óengus Liathán from Glenn Damun [presumably same person as following], 643.9*
- Óengus Liathdána, from Glen Damain [*Éoganacht Glendamnach*], victor at the battle of Cathair Chinn Chon, 640
- Óengus of the Ulstermen, 665.5
- (Óengus son of Ailill, king of Ard Ciannachtae, 737.7)
- Óengus son of Aléne, king of the Mugdorna, 779.2
- Óengus son of Álgal, princeps of Domnach Pátraic, 849.4*
- Óengus son of Amalngaid, 593.1
- (Óengus son of Bécc Bairrche, repose of, 730.4)
- (Óengus son of Cináed, **dux** of the Fir Ardae

- Ciannachtae, 879.4)
 Óengus son of Colmán,
 victor in the battle of Odbae, 612.2
 killed, 621.2
 described as king of the Uí Néill, 621.2
 Óengus son of Crunnmáel, abbot of Dom
 Liac, 783.2
 Óengus son of Domnall *son of Áed*, killed in
 the battle of Dún Cremthainn, 650.2
 Óengus son of Donnchad, king of Telcha
 Midi, 830.1 n.
 (Óengus son of Dúnlán, king of Cenél
 nArdgail, 812.7 n.)
 Óengus son of Fergus / Forggus, king of the
 Picts,
 victor in the battle of Monad Croí, 728.4
 (defeated Nechtan in the battle of Monad
 Carno, 729.4)
 killed King Drust in the battle of Druim
 Derg Blathuug, 729.5
 (drove Selbach to Ireland, 734.7)
 laid waste the lands of Dál Riata, seized
 Dún At, burnt Creic, bound Donngal
 and Feradach sons of Selbach in
 chains, 736.1
 ('the hammering of the Dál Riatai by',
 741.11)
 brother of, Talorgan son of Fergus, killed
 in battle, 750.4
 (ebbing of the power of, 750.11)
 died, 759.9 / 761.4
 (Óengus son of Fergus, king of Fortriu, 834.2
 n.)
 Óengus son of Fogertach, king of Cenél
 Lógairi, died suddenly, 771.6
 (Óengus son of Máel Anfaid, killed on Skye,
 710.5)
 (Óengus son of Máel Caurardae, **princeps** of
 Ard Sratha, 881.6)
 (Óengus son of Máel Dúin, king of Loch
 nGabor, 825.8)
 Óengus son of Máel Dúin, **rígdamnae** of the
 North,
 beheaded by the Dál nAraidi, 883.8
 Óengus son of Muirón, king of Uí Fhailgi,
 killed Áed son of Tommaltach at Cluain
 Fertae Mongáin, 789.10 n.
 killed by the companions of Fínsnechtae
 son of Cellach on the latter's instruc-
 tions, 803.6
 Óengus son of Murchad,
 killed in a battle among the Leinstermen
 South of Gabair, 789.15
 Óengus son of Nad Fraích (Éoganachta of
 Munster),
 killed at the battle of Cenn Losnada,
 490.2
wife was Eithne Uathach daughter of
Cremthann son of Éndae Cennselach,
490.2
 (Óengus son of Suibne, king of the
 Mugdorna, 850.2)
 Óengus son of Tipraite, abbot of Cluain
 Fota *Báetáin Aba*, 746.9 n.
 Óenu *moccu Loígse* (*alias Éogan of the*
Loígse Réta), abbot of Clonmacnois,
 repose of, 570.2
 Offa, 'the good king of the English', 796.2
 Oisine son of Oiserg [Oswine son of Osríc,
 king of the Deirans], killed, 651.3
 (Oistín [Eysteinn] son of Amlaíb, namely of
 the king of the **Nordmanni**,
 was killed by Alband by treachery, 875.4)
 (Oitechde son of Baithechde, repose of,
 730.5)
 Óláfr, *see* Amlaíb
 Ólchobor *son of Cináed*, king of Munster
 [Éoganacht Locha Léin],
 with Lorcán son of Cellach and the
 Leinstermen, defeated **gennti** at Scé
 Nechtain, 848.6
made a fortified camp in order to storm
the fort at Cork against gennti, 848.11
 died, 851.1
 [Ólchobur son of Dub Indrecht, **rígdamnae**
 of Munster, 805.11]
 Ólchobur son of Flann son of Erc, king of
 Munster [Uí Fhídgenti],
 [abbot of Inis Cathaig, 796.1 n.]
 fell asleep, 796.1
 Onchú, bishop and anchorite of Sláne, 849.4
 Onchú, a victor in the engagement of Cúl
 Chorre, 652.4
Onchú son of Sárán, helped to defeat

INDEX OF PERSONS

103

- Bláimacc son of Aed Sláne in the battle of Ogomán, 662.2*
- Órach, abbot of Lismore {and} Inis Daimle, 781.3 n.
- Orc Doith son of Sechnusach, killed, 659.2
- Ormr, **see** Horm
- Orosius, 436.3
- (Orthanach, abbot of Cell Fhoibrig, fell asleep, 814.7)
- Orthanach, bishop of Kildare, 840.8 n.*
- Osbran, anchorite and bishop of Cluain Crema, 752.12
- Osséne, bishop of the monastery of Finn timer son of Findguine, 687.4
- Osséne Fota, one of two abbots of Clonard, 654.2
- Osséne son of Gallust, abbot of Clonmacnois, repose of, 706.1
came from Frémainn of the Callraige of Tethbae, 706.1
- Osric son of Albruit, 'royal material' of the English, killed in the battle of Fid Éuin, 629.1 n.*
- Osuiu [son of Æthelfrith], king of Northumbria,
battle against the Britons, 642.4
battle of against Penda, 650.1 n.
the victor in the battle of Penda, 656.2
dies, 671.1
daughter of [Ælffled], 713.3
- Oswald [son of Æthelfrith], king of Northumbria,
hosting of English against, 635.4
killed in battle against Penda, 639.3
- Oswine son of Osric, **see** Oisine son of Oiserg
- Otír [Óttarr] son of Iergne [Jarnkné], with Muirgel daughter of Máel Sechnaill, killed the son of Ausle, 883.4*
- Owain, king of the Britons [of Strathclyde], victor in the battle of Strath Carron, 642.1 / 686.4 n.
- Palladius,
ordained bishop and sent by Pope Celestine to be the first bishop for the Irish, 431
- Patrick, St (*alias* 'the Adze-Head', 507.2 n.), came to Ireland to baptize the Irish, 432
aided by / pre-eminent over Secundinus, Auxilius and Iserninus, 438.2 / 439.2
orthodoxy confirmed, 441.2
distinguished teaching of, 443
death, 461.2 / 492.3 / 492.4 / 493.4
heirs of, 467.1; 497.4
Law of, **see** General Index under **cánai**
rejected by Lugaid son of Lóegaire, 507.2
Mauchte described himself as Patrick's disciple, 535.3
relics of, (553.4), (831.5)
centenary of death, 571
feast of, 804.10
- Pelagius I, pontificate of, 556.1
- Pelagius II, pontificate of, 583.2
- Penda 'the Englishman' [subsequently king of the Mercians], 'king of the English' [656.2],
a victor in the battle of Edwin son of Ælli, 631
battle of Osuiu against, 650.1 n.
battle of, *in which he and 30 kings fell, 656.2*
death of [Wulfhere] son of, 675.4
battle against [Æthelfrith the son of] Penda, 693.7
- Petrán, bishop of Lusk, (616.2)
- Philippicus, emperor, reigned for 18 months, 699.2
eyes put out by Anastasius, 701.2
threw down the image of the Five Holy Synods, 704.2
- Phocas, emperor, reign of, 605.3; 606.4; 606.5
dies, 612.3
- Prosper, 436.3.
Chronicle of, 431 n.
- Patrick the elder (Sen-Phátraic), 457.3
- Radgann, son of, 'the adversary of the churches of God',
killed by Ulaid in battle of Mag Culind, 703.1
- Ragallach son of Uatu, king of the Connachta,
killed by Máel Brigte son of Mothlachán

- and the Corco Chullu*, 649.1
 (Rechtabra, abbot of Cell Achaid, 833.12)
Rechtabra, abbot of Liath [Mór Mo Chóemóc] / 'in Connaught', 839.12 n.
 (Rechtabra descendant of Andola, abbot of Daiminis, 818.10)
 Rechtabra descendant of Cathusach, king of the Uí Thuirtri, 734.1
 Rechtabra descendant of Guaire, abbot of Tuaim Gréne, 752.13
Rechtabra of the Connachta, 744.5
 [Rechtabra of Ross Cré, 903.7]
 Rechtabra son of Dub Combair, abbot of Echdruim, 787.7
 Rechtabra son of Dúchnú, king of the Mugdorna, killed, 759.3
Rechtabra son of Finnbran, king of the Déisi, rested, 876.5
 [Rechtabra son of Muchthigern, abbot of Imlech nIbair, 819.11 n.]
 Rechtabra son of Murchad, abbot of Corcach Mór, fell asleep, 868.9
 Rechtlaiten of Fobar, **sapiens**, 783.2
 Rechtnia, abbot of Clonmacnois, 784.1
 Reothaide, abbot of Ferna, 763.3
 Restitutus, father of Secundinus, 447
 Rhodri, **see Ruaidrí**
Riacán son of Echthigern, king of the Uí Chennselaig, 893.6
 Riacán son of Fínsnechtae, **lethrí** of the Leinstermen, 837.3
 Rígán son of Fergus, killed in a battle won by the **Gaill** against the Connachta, 846.6
 Rigullon son of Conaing, killed in the battle of Fid Éuin, 629.1 n.
 Rímid son of Cernach,
 killed in the battle of Cenu between the Uí Echach [Cobo] and the Conailli, 786.9
 (Robartach, abbot of Inis Caín Dega, **scriba**, 855.6)
 Robartach, bishop and **scriba** of Findglas, slept in Christ, 867.2
 (Robartach of Dairmag, an excellent **scriba**, rested, 872.8)
 (Robartach son of Bresal, abbot of Achad Bó Cainnig, 845.10)
 (Robartach son of Cathusach, **princeps** of Cluain Mór Arddae, fell asleep, 828.2)
 (Robartach son of Colgu, abbot of Sláne, went into exile, 849.11)
 (Robartach son of Colgu, **princeps** of Cell Thómae, fell asleep, 886.2)
 Robartach son of Cuanu, **princeps** of Othan, 762.8
 (Robartach son of Flann, abbot of Domnach Mór, 845.11)
 Robartach son of Mac Cerda, bishop of Kildare and an excellent **scriba**, and **princeps** of Cell Achaid, *rested*, 875.1 n.
 Robartach son of Móenach, **equonimus** of Sláne and abbot of Cell Fhoibrig, 787.1
 (Rogaillnech, abbot of Bangor, fell asleep, 884.10)
 (Rogaillnech, son of Flaithgus [Cenél Conaill?],
 killed in revenge for the killing of Colmán son of Niall, 815.4 n.)
 Rogallach son of Uatu,
 killed Colmán son of Cobthach, *father of Guaire Aidne*, in the battle of Cennbuige, 622.6
 Rónán, abbot of Cenn Garad, 737.1
 Rónán, abbot of Clonmacnois, *of the Luaighe*, 764.2
 Rónán, abbot of Clonmacnois,
 resigned his **principatus**, 823.8
 fell asleep, 844.3
belonged to the Laigni of Ross Tethrach, 844.3
 (Rónán descendant of Lochderc, bishop, fell asleep, 814.7)
 Rónán son of Báetán, 632.2
Rónán son of Berach, repose of, 665.3
 placing of his relics in a casket of gold and silver, 801.1
 Rónán son of Colmán, 624.1
Rónán son of Colmán, king of the Leinstermen, 615.5 n.
 Rónán son of Tuathal, king of the Airthir [Uí Bresail], 625.5
 Rosséne, abbot of Cork, repose of, 687.3
 Rothachtach, killed, 686.5

INDEX OF PERSONS

105

- Rothechtach of Cróeb, 797.2
Ruadán, bishop of Lusca, 909.7
 Ruadán, patron saint of Lorrha (Lorrha),
repose of (according to some), 585.3
 (Ruadacán son of Niall, **toísech** of the
 Mugdornai of Brega, 869.6)
Ruaidrí son of Donnchad, secundus abbas of
Clonard, tánaise abb of Clonmacnois,
rested, 838.10 n.
 Ruaidrí son of Fáelán [Uí Dúnlainge], king
 of all the Leinstermen, 785.1
 driven in flight from Óchtar Óchae by
 Donnchad, who harried and burnt his
 territories and churches, 780.7
 victor in the battle of the Cuirrech
 against Bran son of Muiredach, 782.3
 dies, 785.1
 (Ruaidrí son of Máel Fothartaig, **lethrí** of
 the Uí Chremthainn, [Uí Nad Sluaig:
CGH i.182 (v.ll.)]
 833.2)
 Ruaidrí son of Meirminn [Rhodri ap Merfyn
 / Rhodri Mawr],
 king of the Britons [Gwynedd],
 killed Horm, leader of the **Dubgennti**,
 856.7
 came to Ireland in flight from **Dubgaill**,
 877.3
 (killed by the English, 878.2 n.)
 Ruamnus, abbot of Domnach Sechnaill,
 801.5 n.
 Ruarc son of Bróen, king of the Uí
 Dúnlainge, 862.6
 (treacherously killed Artacán son of
 Domnall, 843.3)
 killed by the Uí Néill, 862.6
Ruarc son of Tigernán, king of Bréifne, 898.6
 Rubin son of Connad [also Ruben], **scriba** of
 Munster, repose of, 725.4 n.
 (Ruidgel, bishop, abbot of Imlech nBair,
 rested, 881.8)
 (Ruidgus son of Macnia, abbot of Mainister
 Buiti, drowned, 855.5)
 Rumán son of Colmán, ‘an excellent poet’,
 747.7
 (Ruthnél, **princeps** and bishop of Cluain
 Fertae Brénainn, 826.11)
 Sabinian, pope, 608.2
 ‘Sack of Ashes’, see Crundmáel ‘Sack of
 Ashes’
 Sáergal descendant of Edairngne, abbot of
 Cluain Fertae Mo Lua, 781.3
 Samson son of Corcrán, repose of, 736.6
 Samthann of Cluain Brónaig, repose of,
 739.3
 Sárán, abbot of Bangor, 747.8
 Sárán descendant of Crítán, **sapiens**, repose
 of, 662.1
 Sárán the Squinting, *airchinnech* of Senboth
 Sine,
 killed Brandub son of Eochu by
 treachery, 605.1
 Saxolb, **toísech** of the **Gaill**, killed by the
 Ciannacht, 838.11
 Scandal, bishop of Kildare, 885.1
 Scandal descendant of Tadg, abbot of Achad
 Bó, died on the feast of Comgall (10
 May) in the 43rd year of his **dominatus**,
 782.1
 Scandal son of Bécc son of Fiachrai, king of
 the Cruithni, killed, 646.1
 (Scandal son of Fergil, **princeps** of Domnach
 Sechnaill,
 killed by his kinsmen, 886.4 n.)
 (Scandal son of Tipraite, **princeps** of
 Domnach Sechnaill, 851.1)
 Scandal, sons of, killed, 676.6
 (Scandlaige) / *Scandlaine* of Cluain Bairenn,
 753.11
 Scandlán, abbot of Lugmad [Louth], repose
 of, 662.6
Scandlán Mór, king of Osraige, 643.8
 Scandlán of Dún Lethglaise, 753.6 n.
 (Scandlán, **princeps** of Dún Lethglaise,
 killed by the Ulstermen, 882.5)
 (Scandlán son of Fíngen, king of the Uí
 Méith, 674.3 / 675.5)
 Scandlán son of Flann, king of the Uí
 Fhidgeinte, 786.1
 Scannal, **see** Scandal
 Scannlán, **see** Scandlán
 Scolaige *son of Macán, king of Delbnae*
Bethra,
killed by the community of Clonmacnois,

- 896.8
in revenge for Scolaiġe's killing, Máel
Achaid, **tánaise** of Clonmacnois and
princeps of Daiminis, was martyred
by the Delbnae *Bethra*, 896.9
Sebdann daughter of Corc, **dominatrix** of
Kildare, 732.14
(Sechonnán son of Conaing, king of Carraic
Brachaide, 859.5)
(Sechnusach, bishop of Lusca, fell asleep,
891.6)
Sechnusach, king of the Uí Maini, 713.9
(Sechnusach of Loch Cendín, bishop and
anchorite, rested, 823.4)
Sechnusach son of Airmedach, killed, 681.4
Sechnusach son of Blaímac (Blathmac), king
of Tara [Síl nÁeda Sláne],
beginning of his reign, 665.7
killed by Dub Dúin, king of Cenél
Coirpri, 671.3
Sechnusach son of Colgu, king of the Uí
Chennselaig, 746.10 n.
Sechnusach son of Colgu, king of the
Leinstermen South of Gabair, 747.5 n.
Sechnusach son of Garbán, killed, 609.1
Secundinus (Sechnall), bishop and patron
saint of Domnach Sechnaill
(Dunshaughlin, Co. Meath, N 96 52; 27
Nov. *Fél.*),
sent to the Irish, 438.2 / 439.2
mother said to have been Patrick's sister,
447
repose of, 447
Sedrach son of Sobarthan, 780.11
Ségéne, abbot of Iona,
founded the church of Rechru, 635.3
Ségéne, bishop of Armagh, repose of, 688.1
Ségéne of Clarach, 749.12
Ségéne son of Fiachna, 652.1
Selbach son of Ferchar the Tall [Cenél
Loairn branch of Dál Riata], *king of Dál
Riata*,
destroyed Dún Onlaig, 701.12
built Dún Ollaig, 714.2
takes clerical status, 723.4
(fights engagement at Irros Foichne,
727.4)
(dies, 730.3)
Senach, abbot of Armagh, repose of, 610.3
Senach, bishop of Clonard, repose of, 588.2
Senach Garb, abbot of Cluain Ferta
[Brendain?], 621.1
Senchán, abbot of Cell Achaid Droma Fota
and Birra, 796.4
Senchán abbot of Imlech nBair, 781.3
Senchán son of Colmán Mór [S. Uí Néill],
killed, 594.2
Sergius, pope, 685.4
(Siadal, abbot and bishop of Ross Comáin,
fell asleep, 817.14)
Siadal, abbot of Duiblinn, 790.2 n.
Siadal descendant of Commán, abbot of Cell
Achaid, 799.7
Siadal of Lind Duachaill, fell asleep, 757.7
Siadal of Dísert Ciaráin, rested, 857.2
(Siadal son of Luath, **doctor**, 759.1)
Sichfrith [Sigfrøðr], jarl, leads away one
party of the **Gaill** of Áth Cliath, 893.4
Sichfrith [Sigfrøðr] son of Ímar, king of the
Nordmanni,
treacherously killed by his kinsmen,
888.11
(Sidal of Druim Laidggín, 722.7)
Sillán, abbot of Mag mBili [Movilla, Co.
Down], 619.2
Sillán, bishop of Daiminis, 659.1
Sillán moccu Minn, abbot of Bangor, 610.2
Silverius, pope, 539.3
Simplicius, pope,
consecration, 465.1
dies, 481.2.
Sinach of Inis Clothrann, repose of, 720.2
Sinach of Tailtiu, 723.5
Sinche of Cluain Lethtengad, 600.4
Sinchell son of Cenandán, abbot of Achad
Dromma Fota, repose of, (549.3) / 551.2
Sinell, bishop of Mag mBili [Movilla], 603.4
Sirne, abbot of Bangor, 791.1
Sisibut, king of the Visigoths, 617.2
Síth Maith, abbess of Cluain Bairenn, 778.8
(Sitriucc [Sigtryggr] son of Ímar, killed by
other **Nordmanni**, 896.3)
Sléibéne, abbot of Iona, came to Ireland,
754.4

INDEX OF PERSONS

107

- promulgated the Law of Colum Cille, 757.10
returned to Ireland, 758.3
 repose of, 767.5
 (Slógadach son of Donngal of Cenél Coirpri, 759.1)
 Slóigedach, king of the Conailli, 789.3
 Snédgus Derg descendant of Mrachide
 [Cenél nÉogain? Compare Carraic
 Brachaide > tl. of Carrickabraghy, in
 par. of Clonmany, bar. Inishowen E.,
 Co. Donegal, Mac Airt, *AI*],
 killed in the battle of Druim Fornoct,
 727.3
Snédgus of Dísert Diarmata, sapiens,
foister-father of Cormac son of Cuilennán,
rested, 888.7
 Snédgus son of Ainfritech, killed in a defeat
 of Southern Brega, 770.9
 Snéidbran, bishop of Kildare, 787.1 n.
 Snéidriagail, abbot of Clonmacnois, 786.1
 Snéithchéist, abbot of Nóendruimm, 755.6
 (Sochartach son of Brocán, **dux** of the Uí
 Chormaic, 877.6)
 Sochlachán son of Diarmait,
 slew Abán son of Cináed, **rigdamnae** of
 the Connachta, by fire, 867.5
 Sodomna, bishop of Sláne, suffered a
 martyr's death, 856.9
 Sóerbergg, abbot of Clonmacnois, 791.1
Sóerbrethach son of Conad, sapiens and
bishop, and princeps of Corcach,
rested, 896.11
 Sóergal descendant of Cathal, **sapiens**, 781.3
 Sóergus descendant of Cuinnid, abbot of
 Dairmag, completed his life well, 836.1
 Solon son of Conan [= Selyf ap Cynan], king
 of the Britons,
 killed in the battle of Caer Legion, 613.3
 Sophia, empress,
 and Narses, 565.3
 (Sothchathach descendant of Máel Tuile,
 738.8)
 (Spelán son of Slógadach, king of Conailli
 Muirthemne, 824.9)
 Stain, leader of **Fíndgennti**,
 escapes by flight after being defeated in
 the battle of Snám Aigneach, 852.3
 Suairlech, abbot of Achad Bó, rested in
 peace, 859.1
Suairlech, abbot of Bangor, 760.9
 Suairlech, abbot of Lind [Duachaill?], 775.1
 Suairlech, bishop of Fobar, 750.2
 Suairlech descendant of Cú Chiarán, abbot
 of Lismore, 774.5
 Suairlech, famous anchorite of Lismore,
 783.2
 Suairlech of Ind Eidnén, bishop and
 anchorite and abbot of Cluain Iraird,
 the best teacher of religion in all Ireland,
 rested, 870.1
 (Suairlech, **princeps** of Ard Brecáin,
 completed his life in old age, 884.3)
 Suanach, the descendant of, anchorite of
 Rathen,
 the law of, 743.7; promulgated
 throughout Leth Cuinn, 748.8
 Suibne, abbot of Áth Truim, 796.4
Suibne, abbot of Cluain Ferta Brénainn,
762.10
 Suibne, abbot of Iona, 772.6
 (came to Ireland, 766.6)
 (Suibne, bishop of Kildare, rested, 881.7)
 (Suibne descendant of Mruichesach, bishop
 of Armagh, 730.4 n.)
 (Suibne descendant of Roichlech, **scriba** and
 anchorite, abbot of Lismore,
 rested in peace, 856.8)
 Suibne, **familia** of, killed in Armagh, 719.9
 Suibne Menn son of Fiachna, king of Tara
 [Cenél nÉogain],
 victor, and kills Máel Cobo, in the battle
 of Sliab Tuath, 615.1
beginning of reign, 615.6
 victor in the battle of Both, 628.2
 killed by Congal Cáech in Taerr Bréni,
 628.3
 Suibne moccu Fhir Thrí, abbot of Iona, 657.1
 Suibne of Cell Deilge, 799.7
 (Suibne son of Artrí, king of all the
 Mugdornai, killed by his kinsmen, 834.5)
Suibne son of Colmán Cuar, 637.1 n.
 Suibne son of Colmán Mór [S. Uí Néill],
 killed by Áed Sláne, 600.3

Suibne son of Congalach, *killed in the battle of Almu*, 722.8

Suibne son of Cuanu, *of the Uí Briúin Seóla*, abbot of Clonmacnois, died *thirty days after the burning of Clonmacnois*, 816.5

*Suibne son of Dub dá Bairenn, **secnap** of Kildare, taken in captivity when **gennti** sacked Kildare*, 886.5

Suibne son of Fairnech, abbot for two months at Armagh, 830.9 n.

(Suibne son of Forannán, abbot of Imlech Fio, 843.8)

Suibne son of Joseph, abbot of Glenn dá Locha, finished his life well, 836.1

Suibne son of Máel Umai, anchorite and excellent **scriba** of Clonmacnois, fell asleep, 891.8 n.

Suibne son of Máel Umai, **princeps** of Cork, 682.3

(Suibne son of Móenach, **equonimus** of Slane, 814.5)

Suibne son of Murchad, killed with two of his sons, 765.4 n.

[Suithenán,

one of the hostages of Leinster taken by Cerball son of Dúnlang, 858.9]

Symmachus, patrician, executed by Theodoric, 525.1

Symmachus, pope,

accession, 499.1

building-works and charities, 501.2

dies, 515.2

Tadgg son of Conchobor, king of the Three Connachta,

rested after a prolonged illness, 900.6

Tadgg son of Diarmait, king of the Uí Chennselaig,

(treacherously) killed by his kinsmen and his people, 865.6

Tadgg son of Fáilbe, killed in Glenn Geimin, 695.2

Tadgg son of Muirdibur, killed in the battle of Druimm Robaig, 758.5

Tadgg son of Muirgus [Uí Briúin Af],

killed by the Luigni and avenged, by harrying of the Luigni, by Muirgus [son of Tommaltach], 810.3

Taichlech son of Cenn Fáelad, king of the Luigni, 734.9

Taille son of Ségéne, house of [Tech Tailli > Tehelly], burnt, 672.2

(Tairchelltach, **sapiens**, 760.4)

Talorgg son of Acithan, 686.3

Talorgg son of Congus [same as following?], put in bonds by brother, handed over to Picts and drowned, 734.5

Talorgan son of Congus,

defeated by Bruide son of Óengus, 731.6

Talorggan son of Drostan, king of Athfhotla, (captured and put into bonds near Dún

Ollaig, 734.6)

drowned by Óengus son of Fergus, 739.7

Talorgan son of Fergus [probably the same as the following; Fortriu],

(pursues Muiredach son of Ainfchellach after the battle of Cnoc Coirpri, 736.2)

Talorgan son of Forgus, brother of Óengus, killed in the battle of Catohic, against Britons, 750.4

Tarachin,

expelled from the kingship, 697.1

went to Ireland, 699.5

Taudar son of Bile [Tewdwr son of Beli], king of Ail Chluaide, 752.2

(Teimnén, anchorite, martyred, 828.3)

Teimnén of Cell Garad, 'a devout cleric', repose of, 732.8

Ternóc son of Ciarán, 716.9

Téróc, **princeps** of Corcach Mór, 792.4

Theodore, [arch]bishop of Britain, repose of, 691.2

Theodore, Pope, floruit 639.7 n.

Theodoric, king of Ostrogoths,

imprisons and puts to death Pope John, 525.1

kills Symmachus and dies the next year (526), 525.1

Theodosius II, emperor, 431, 432

Theodosius III, emperor, reigned for one year, 704.2 n.

INDEX OF PERSONS

109

- defeated Anastasius, 704.2*
restored the image of the five holy synods, 704.2
- Theodosius, reigned one year, 720.4
 (Tiberius Caesar, reigned for seven years, 702.5)
- Tiberius Constantinus, emperor,
 beginning, and length, of reign, 577.3
and Gregory the Great, 577.4
- Tiberius son of Justinian II, reigned with his
 father for 6 years, 710.8
- Tigernach *son of Coirpre, bishop* of Cluain
 Éois, *repose of*, 549.3 n.
- Tigernach, founder of Daire Meilli, abbot of
 Cell Achaid, 810.1
- Tigernach son of Áed, abbot of Findubair
 Abae and of other **ciuitates**,
 fell asleep, 838.2
- Tigernach son of Fócarta, *king of Loch*
nGabor and lethrí of Brega, 865.4
 [Uí Chernaig branch of Síl nÁeda Sláne]
 (routed Máel Sechnaill and Ruarc and
 many were slaughtered, 846.7)
 routed **gennti** in the oakwood of Dísert
 Do Chonna, 848.7
with Máel Sechnaill, plundered Dublin, 849.7
with Máel Sechnaill, drowned Cináed son
of Conaing in a lake, 851.2
 (with Flann son of Conaing, sacked
 Domnach Mór, but it was Flann who
 had the victory, 854.5)
 died, 865.4
- (Tigernach son of Muiredach, bishop,
princeps of Druim Inasclaind,
 rested after a prolonged illness, 879.2)
- (Tigernach son of Tolarg, **rigdamnae** of
 Southern Brega [Uí Chernaig],
 killed by his companions, 887.3)
- Tigernán son of Sellachán, king of Bréifne,
 892.4
- Tipraite, abbot of Cluain Fertae Brendain,
 817.4
- Tipraite Bán, abbot of Tír dá Glas, 858.4
 (Tipraite grandson of Báethenach, abbot of
 Lismore, fell asleep)
- Tipraite (Tibraite) son of Calgach, 597.3 n.
- Tipraite son of Ferchar, abbot of Cluain
 Fertae Brendain, 786.1
- Tipraite son of Ferchar from Cluain Fertae
 Brendain [same as previous?],
 died, 795.5
- (Tipraite son of Nuadu, **airchinnech** of
 Condaire and of other **ciuitates**,
 that is, of Land Elo and Láthrach
 mBriúin, 901.2)
- (Tipraite son of Ruamlus, **princeps** of
 Domnach Sechnaill, 833.13)
- Tipraite son of Tadgg, king of the
 Connachta,
 with Dub dá Lethe, promulgated the law
 of Patrick in Cruachain, 783.9
 victor in the battle of the Muad [R. Moy],
 785.3
 dies, 786.1
- Tlammach, son of, killed in battle between
 Corcu Baiscinn and the Connachta, 721.3
- Tnúdach son of Mochloinges, king of the Uí
 Méith, killed in the battle of *Sliab Fuait*,
 711.2
- Tobáeth, sons of, involved in a battle
 between the Uí Néill and Munster, 776.12
- (Tocca son of Áed, king of Cualu, 477
 (misplaced, see n.))
- Toictech, abbot of Armagh, fell asleep, 809.1
- Tóim Snáma son of Flann, king of Osraige,
 victorious in a battle against the sons of
 Cellach son of Fáelchar, 769.1
 killed, 770.2
- Tólae, relics of, taken on circuit, 793.5
- Tólae, bishop of Cluain Iraird, repose of,
 738.2
- Tólae of Ard Brecáin, repose of, 765.3 n.
- Tolamnach, king of the Uí Liatháin, killed at*
the battle of Carn Conaill, 649.2
- (Tolarg son of Cellach, **lethrí** of Southern
 Brega,
 completed his life in old age, 888.10)
- Tolarg son of Drostan, put in bonds by his
 brother King Nechtan, 713.7
- Tolarg son of Foth (Footh), king of the Picts,
 653.2
- (Tolargan Maphan, 726.4)
- Tolorgg son of Allailed, lord of Felle, killed*

by the Gaill from Loch Rí, 844.7

Tolorgan son of Anfrith, king of the Picts, 657.3

To Lua the Tall, abbot of Clonmacnois, 614.1

[Tomair, Jarl, plundered Cluain Ferta Brénainn and was killed in vengeance by Brénainn on the third day after he had reached his **longphort**, 866.8]

(Tómán son of Taithéne, 658.5)

Tomás, abbot of Bangor, 794.2

(Tomás, bishop, **scriba**, abbot of Lind Duachail, rested, 808.2)

Tommaltach, king of the Ciannacht Glinne Gaimin, 757.8

Tommaltach son of Cathal [son of eponymous ancestor of the kings of Leth Cathail], killed in battle among the Ulstermen, 789.9

(Tommaltach son of Duinechaid, 732.12)

Tommaltach son of Indrechtach, king of Dál nAraidi, 790.2

victor in the battle of Drong among the Dál nAraidi, 776.8

died, 790.2

Tommaltach son of Máel Tuile, killed, 753.13

Tommaltach son of Murgal, king of Aí, 774.4

Tómméne, *abbot and* bishop of Armagh, repose of, 661.1

(Tómnat, wife of Ferchar, 695.6)

Tomrair, jarl,

killed in a battle won by Tigernach, *king of Loch nGabor*, against **gennti**, 848.6

Torbach, **scriba**, abbot of Armagh, 808.1 n.

(Torpaid, **princeps** of Tamlachtae, bishop and excellent **scriba**, fell asleep in Christ, 874.2)

[Tresach son of Béccán, lord of Uí Bairrche Maige,

killed by Áed son of Ilguine, 887.12]

Trián of Cell Deilgge, bringing on circuit of the relics of, 743.12, 794.5

Tuaim Snámo, king of Osraige, *killed by Fáelán Senchostal*, 678.4

Tuathlathie, daughter of Cathal, queen of the Leinstermen, 754.2

Tuatán son of Dímaín son of Sárán son of Cormac son of Éogan, cast the druidical fence, 561.1

Tuathal grandson of Fáelchú, killed in the battle of Kells, 718.3

Tuathal Máelgarb, king of Tara [Cenél Coirpri],

regnal years, 535.2

wins battle of Luachair 'between the two estuaries', 535.5 / (539.2)

killed in the battle of Grellach Eilte, 544 / 548.4

(Tuathal son of Artgus, chief bishop of Fortriu and abbot of Dún Caillenn, fell asleep, 865.7 n.)

Tuathal son of Cremthann, king of Cualu, 778.7

(Tuathal son of Domnall, king of Airthir Liphi, 816.1)

Tuathal son of Du Dubte,

an outstanding **scriba** and **doctor** of Clonmacnois, 814.2

Tuathal son of Feradach, abbot of Rechru and Durrow, 850.1 n.

Tuathal son of Feradach, taken by **gennti** from Domnach Maigen, 832.5

(Tuathal son of Fiangalach, king of Cenél nArdgail, 837.3)

(Tuathal son of Máel Brigte, king of the Uí Dúnlainge, treacherously killed by his kinsmen, 854.2)

Tuathal son of Morgann, 663.5

Tuathalán, abbot of Cinrig Monaidh [St Andrews], 747.12

Tuathchar, bishop and **scriba** of Kildare, 834.8

Tuathchar, bishop of Clonmacnois, rested, 889.6

Tuathchar son of Cobthach, king of the Luigni, 848.4

(Tuathgal, abbot of the elders of Cluain [Clonmacnois?], 812.5)

Tu Énóc son of Finntan, abbot of Fernae, repose of, 663.6

Tuibride grandson of Dúinchad, (killed, 719.4)

INDEX OF PERSONS

111

- Tuilefhlaith, abbess of Kildare,
fell asleep *on 10 January, the 10th day of
the lunar month*, 885.1
- Tuirgéis [Viking leader],
*with the Gaill made a fortified camp on
Loch Rí and plundered Connachta
and Mide, burnt Clonmacnois, Cluain
Ferta Brendain, Tír dá Glas, Lothra
and other ciuitates*, 845.3
- captured by Máel Sechnaill and subse-
quently drowned in Loch nUair, 845.8
(Tula, burnt Aman of Dún Ollaig, 686.2)
- (Ualgarg son of Flaithbertach, **rígdamnae** of
the North, 879.8)
- Uallachán, prince of the Uí Fhailgi, killed,
910.4 n.*
- Uarchride descendant of Máel Toile, 782.1
- Uarchride descendant of Osséne, *king of the
Conailli*, killed in the battle of Imlech
Pich, 688.4
- Uarchride son of Báeth [Déissi Breg?],
killed in a defeat of Southern Brega,
770.9
- Uargus son of Fiachraí Énboth of the Déssi,
fell at battle of Ráith Cúile in Ard of the
son of Odor*, 746.12
- Uasal daughter of Suibne [son of Colmán],
*the queen of Fáelán, king of the
Leinstermen*, 641
- Uathmarán son of Brocán, king of the Uí
Fhiachrach Aidne, 873.1
- Uathmurán son of Conchobor, king of the
Uí Fhailgi, killed by his companions
through treachery, 897.3
- Uatu son of Áed, king of the Connachta,
(601.5) / 602.4
- Uatu son of Diarmait, king of Tethbae,
killed, 828.1
- (Uidréné of Mag mBili, 695.7)
- (Uilchú, battle of, 697.7)
- (Uine, abbot of Ner, 623.2 n.)
- Uinniausus, **see** Finnio
- Ulcha Derg descendant of Caíllaide of the
Conmaicne Cúile,
*killed Cenn Fáelad son of Colgu, king of
the Connachta*, 682.1
- Ulf **Dubgall**, treacherously killed Máel
Sechnaill son of Niall,
lethrí of Southern Brega, 870.7
- Ultán descendant of Bir Derg, abbot of
Othan Mór, 774.2
- Ultán, **equonimus** of Bangor, 782.1
- Ultán moccu Chaunga, abbot of Clonard,
665.2
- Ultán moccu Chonchobair,
patron saint of Ard Breccáin
[Ardbraccan, Co. Meath, N 82 68]
repose of, 653.4 / 657.1
relics of, taken on circuit, 785.2
- (Ultán moccu Mein, bishop of Telach
Olaind, 711.8)
- Ultán son of Dícuill, killed in the battle of
Ráith Mór of Mag Line, 682.2
- Ultán son of Ernaine, king of the Ciannacht,
killed in the battle of Ogoman, 662.2
- Valerius, consul, 431
- Victor, bishop of Capua, *writes against
Victorius of Aquitaine*, 533.3
- Victorius of Aquitaine, 455.2; 533.3
- Vigilius, pope, pontificate of, 540.3
rested, 555.4
- Vinnian, **see** Findbarr
- Vitalian, pope, *floruit*, 652.6 n.
- Wulfhere son of Penda [king of the
Mercians], 675.4
- Xistus, pope, 432, 440.3 n.
- Zeno, emperor,
appointed **princeps**, 473.2
dies, 491.1

2. INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

[Abbrev.: bar., barony; ch., church; Co., county; tl., townland; par., parish; O'D., O'Donovan (in AFM)]

- Aberte [perhaps Dunaverty in the Mull of Kintyre?], (besieged by Selbach, 712.4)
- Achad Ablae [tl. Heapstown, par. Kilmacallan, bar. Tirerrill, Co. Sligo, *HDGPN*; G 77 17],
Luigni slaughtered by Uí Ailello in, 789.17
- Achad Alddai, cave of [one of the neolithic tombs near Newgrange], (searched by Gaill, 863.6)
- Achad Arglais [ch. in tl. and par. Agha, bar. Idrone, Co. Carlow, S 730 653] [plundered by the men of Osraige, 866.6]
- Achad Bó / Achad Bó Cainnig [Aghaboe, Co. Laois, but in early-medieval Osraige; S 32 85],
abbots of,
Cainnech [founder and patron-saint], (527.2); (599.2) / 600.1
Liber, 619.1
Menn Bairenn, 695.3
Scandal descendant of Tadg, 782.1
Fergil, 789.14
(Feradach son of Scannal, **scriba** and **sacerdos**, 813.3)
(Forbasach, 822.5)
(Robartach son of Bresal, 845.10)
Ailill, 855.6
Suairlech, 859.1
Cináed, 876.1
comarbae of Cainnech, (Máel Martain, 889.2)
- Achad (Cinn)/Cúin, bishop of, Cathub son of Fergus, 555.1
- Achad Crimthainn [unidentified: this entry is the only ref. cited in *Onom.* and *HDGPN*],
princeps of, (Cellach son of Cú Chathraige, 830.3)
Achad Farcha [tl. Agheragh, par. Moybolgue, bar. Lower Kells, Co. Meath, N 71 93]
death of Lugaid son of Lóegaire at, 507.2
- Achad Liac [tl. Cloonakilleg, par. Tisrara, bar. Athlone North, Co. Roscommon, M 81 51],
the battle of, between Uí Briúin and Maine [Uí Maini], 775.8
- Achad Meic Erclaighe [perhaps tl. & par. Killahy, bar. Knocktopher, Co. Kilkenny, S 53 27],
[fleet of Port Láirge defeated by Cerball at, 860.5]
- Achad Úr [Freshford, Co. Kilkenny, S 40 64], *Dáelgar of*, 814.9
- Africa, bishops of, aided by Pope Symmachus*, 501.2
- Aí, see Mag nAí, Uí Briúin Aí
- Aidne [approx. diocese of Kilmacduagh; the area around Gort, Co. Galway],
battle of, 533.5
battle at Carn Conaill in, 784.7
(Broccán son of Cendercán, mortally wounded in, 834.13)
kings of,
Conchobar son of Cummascach, 769.7
Art son of Flaithnia, 772.10
Anlón son of Conchobar, 810.1
Máel Fabail son of Clérech, 891.10
see also Guaire Aidne, Uí Fhiachrach

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

113

- Aidne, Fergal of Aidne
 Aignecha [a district in NE Co. Louth; cf. Snám Aigneach, 'The Swimming of Aignecha', the name of Carlingford Lough] (battle at, 831.7)
 Ail Chluathe / Chluaide ['The Rock of the Clyde'; Dumbarton Rock on the Clyde], (besieged, burnt and sacked by the **Nordmanni**, 870.6)
 burnt, 780.1
 kings of,
 (Gureit, 658.3)
 Domnall son of Auen [Dyfnwal son of Owain], 694.6
 Bile son of Elphin [Beli son of Elffin], 722.2
 Taudar son of Bile [Tewdwr son of Beli], 752.2
 Ailbe, Stone of, engagement close to, 737.4
 Ailech (Ailech of the Kings, royal seat of Cenél nÉogain; C 367 198 or the predecessor of the later castle at C 415 217) kings of,
Muirchertach son of Erc, 490.2 n.
Áed son of Niall, 862.2
 Máel Dúin son of Áed, 867.1
Flaithbertach son of Murchad, 896.13
 sacked by **Gaill**, 904.9
 Ailech Fringrenn [apparently another name for the previous Ailech],
 destroyed by Fínsnechtae [son of Dúnchad], 676.4 n.
 Ailén dá Berrach, battle of, 744.6
 Ailén Daingen,
 built, 703.4
 destroyed, 714.3
 Ailén (?) of the son of Crach, built, 725.2
 Ailén of Mac Cruip, see Elén of Mac Cuirp
 Ailenn [Dún Ailinne, Ráith Alinne, Knockaulin, N 82 08]
 battle of, 728.2 n.
 Áine [Cnoc Áine > Knockainy, R 67 36],
 battle of, between the Araid and the Uí Fhigenti, 667.2
 Airecal Do Chiaróc [Errigal Keerogue, bar. of Clogher, Co. Tyrone; H 585 571]
 also Airecal Do Shenchiaróc, 838.4
 Do Chiaróc of, *prophesied the battle of Leth Cam*, 827.3
principes of,
 (Máel Fothartaig son of Áedgal, 810.1)
 (Cellach son of Coscrach, 838.4)
 Airgialla,
 defeated in battle of Leth Cam in Mag nEnir, 827.3 / 827.5
 kings of,
 Coirpre Daim Argait, 514.2
 Dúnchad son of Ultán, 677.2
 (Máel Fothartaig son of Máeldub, 697.5)
 Cumuscach son of Cathal, 827.3 n./ 827.5
 Fogertach son of Máel Bresail, 852.5
 Congalach son of Fínsnechtae, 876.1
 Máel Pátraic son of Máel Caurardae, 885.5
 [section of, in territory of Dál Riata in Britain?], (some killed in the engagement of Irros Foichne, 727.4)
 Airte (?),
 Bangor at, 824.3
 Airtech [> prebend of Artaugh; approx. par. of Tibohine, Co. Roscommon, M 67 92],
 Colmán, abbot of Clonmacnois from, 683.6
 Airther Liphi [eastern part of Mag Liphi, the Liffey plain, around Naas],
 kings of [Uí Fháeláin branch of Uí Dúnlainge],
 (Tuathal son of Domnall, 816.1)
 (Diarmait son of Ruaidrí, 832.8)
 Muirecán son of Diarmait, king of Náss and of A. L., killed by **Nordmanni**, 863.5
Airther Seóla [eastern part of Mag Seóla], battle of, 653.7
 ind Airthir
 ['the Easterners', the dynasties of the Airgialla around Armagh, including Uí Bresail Macha, Uí Ehdach, Uí Nialláin],
 battle among, 800.7

- defeat Uí Echach Cobo, 776.10
 defeat Uí Thuirtri, 745.4
 defeated, 780.4
 harried by Conchobar son of Donnchad
 as far as Emain Machae, 821.5
 kings of [CGH i. 182-3, 415, 417-21],
 Rónán son of Tuathal, 625.5 [Uí
 Bresail Macha]
 Máelodor Cáech, 641.1 [Uí Echdach]
 Conchobar Machae son of Máel Dúin,
 698.1 [Uí Bresail]
 Éicnech son of Colggu, 722.8 [Uí
 Nialláin]
 Cummascach son of Conchobar, 743.4
 [Uí Bresail]
 Congal son of Éicnech, 745.4
 [implied]; 748.7 [Uí Nialláin?]
 Donngal son of Bóchaill, 791.1 [Uí
 Bresail]
 (Muiredach son of Máel Dúin, also
secnap of Armagh, 863.3) [?Uí
 Bresail]
 Uí Chruinn of, (807.2)
 Albanaig, put to flight by Bruide son of
 Máelchú, (558.2) / 560.2
 Albu [Britain; later restricted to Scotland],
 Diarmait, abbot of Iona, with the relics of
 Colum Cille, goes to, 829.3
 kings of,
Óengus, 759.9, but king of the Picts at
 761.4
 Domnall son of Caustantín, 900.9 n.
sea casts up a woman in, 900.10
see also Britain
 Alexandria,
 church of St John the Baptist, body of St
 Anthony translated to, 531
 Almu [Hill of Allen, Co. Kildare, N 76 20;
 not to be confused with Ailenn],
 battle of, 722.8 n.
 Amlaíb's fort, **see** Cluain Dolcain
 Apor Crosan [Applecross, Wester Ross],
 founded by Máel Rubai, 673.7
 Mac Óige of, abbot of Bangor, 802.5
 Máel Rubai dies at, 722.1
 heir of Máel Rubai of, 737.2
 Ára, **see** Áru
 Araid [divided into Araid Tíre and Araid
 Chliach],
 defeat Uí Fhigenti, and kill Éugen son
 of Crunnmáel, in the battle of Áine,
 667.2
 Dímmán of, anchorite, 811.4
 Araid Cliach
 [around Old Pallas Grean, R 75 43, and
 Killeely, R 73 41, Co. Limerick],
help to kill Crimthann son of Éndae
Cennselach, 485.3
 [with Uí Fhigenti, defeat Máel Dúin son
 of Aed, 766.7]
 Araid Tíre [around Nenagh, Co. Tipperary]
Cerball and Ímar defeated Cenél Fiachach
and Gallgoidil in their territory, 858.8
 Árann, Árainn, **see** Áru
 Arcatros
 [an area S. of Ballyragget, Co. Kilkenny
 close to the R. Nore and incl.
 Rathbeagh, S 43 67],
 (Cathal son of Dubán, king of the Uí
 Duach of, 852.6)
 Ard, (Bresal son of Conchobar of, 737.6)
 king of, (Donngal son of Tuathal, 817.11)
 Ard Ablae [tl. Lissardowlan, par.
 Templemichael, bar. Ardagh, Co.
 Longford, N 18 74],
 battle of, 791.4
 Ard mBrec(c)áin [Ardbraccan, tl. and par.,
 bar. of Navan Lower, Co. Meath; N 82
 68]
 abbots of,
 (Danél son of Colmán Indinen, 736.4)
 Cormac son of Bresal, 782.1
Máel Rubai, anchorite and bishop,
 825.4
 Máel Fuataig, 849.4
 bishop of, Ailngnad, 781.3
 Drostan of Dairthech rested in, 719.2
 hosting by Murchad son of Máel Dúin as
 far as, 822.4
princeps of, (Suairlech, 884.3)
 Tólae of, 765.3
 Ard Ciannachtae / Aird or Ard of the
 Ciannacht
 [two meanings: (1) in Adomnán's Life of

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

115

- Columba, ii.4, the area between the Delvin and Liffey rivers, (2) the area between the Boyne and the Dee; cf. Fir Arda Ciannachtae > bar. of Ferrard, Co. Louth], battle of, 749.7
- Condla, anchorite of Druim Cara of, 870.5
- kings of,
Cenn Fáelad son of Gerthide, 662.2
 Dub dá Inber, 688.4
 (Óengus son of Ailill, 737.7)
 Muiredach son of Óengus killed, 779.9
 Cellach son of Cormaic, 786.2
 (Cumscach son of Tuathal, 822.6)
 (Cináed son of Cumscach, 828.4)
 (Muiredach, 855.6)
 (porpoises slaughtered by **Gaill** on the coast of, 828.3)
 (routed by Cumscach son of Congalach, 822.9)
 shower of blood fell in, 898.2
- Ard Corann (Ard Corrand), the first battle of, 464 n.
 the battle of, 507.1 / (508.4)
- Ard Corrand, the battle of, 627.1
- Ard Éolargg [the flat land on the E. side of Lough Foyle, below Benevenagh], promised to Cenél nÉogain and Cenél Conaill, 563.3
- Ard Fothaid [?in tl. Glasbolie, par. Drumhome, bar. Tirhugh, Co. Donegal, G 90 67]
Domnall son of Áed dies in, 642.1
- Ard Lathrann [royal seat of a branch of Uí Chennselaig; on the E. coast of Co. Wexford; perhaps Ardamine, 1 m. S. of Courtown harbour, *Onom.*, T 19 53], king of, (Colggú, 722.2)
- Ard Maic Ríme, battle of, 792.3
- Ard Machae, **see** Armagh
- Ard Nesbi, sea-battle of, 719.7
- Ard Nóiscan, battle of, 754.8
- Ard of the son of Odor*, 746.12
- Ard of the Uí Chinn Fáelad
 [prob. identical with Ard of the Ciannacht in the second sense, i.e. between the Boyne and the Dee; named after the descendants of Cenn Fáelad son of Gerthide, 662.2], king of, Ailill son of Dub dá Chrích, 749.7
- Ard Sendaim, battle of, 596.2
- Ard Sratha [Ardstraw, bar. of Strabane, Co. Tyrone; H 35 87], abbot of, (Móengal, 852.4)
- bishops of,
 Máel Fothartaig, 680.7
 Coidbenach, 707.4
- princeps** of, (Óengus son of Máel Caurardae, 881.6)
- Ardd Ua nEchdach, battle of Mag Culind in, 703.1
- Ardachad [Ardagh, Co. Longford, N 20 68], St Mél died at, 488
- Beochaill of, 746.3
- Ardachad of Sliab Fuait
 [near Newtown Hamilton, Co. Armagh, O'D.; perhaps Aughnagurgan tl. H 87 29, *HDGPN*], Conchobor son of Donnchad leads army to, 821.8
- (Aréne, Áed (?) and Critán of, 616.3)
- Argaman, battle of, between people of Clonmacnois and of Durrow, 764.6 n.
- Armagh [Ard Machae, H 874 453], abbots of,
 Dubthach, 548.2
 Eochu, 598.3
 Senach, 610.3
 Mac Lasre, 623.2
 Flann Febla son of Scandlán, 706.5 / 715.1
 (Céle Petair, 758.2)
Torbach son of Gormán, Fer dá Chrích son of Suibne, 768.4
 Cú Dínaisc son of Cú Asaich, 791.1
 Dub dá Lethe son of Sínach, 793.1 n.
 Airechtach descendant of Fáelán, 794.1
- Foíndelach, 795.4
- Gormgal son of Dindagaíd / Dindanach [also abbot of Cluain Auis], 806.2 n.
- Condmach son of Dub dá Lethe,

- 807.1
 Torbach, **scriba**, 808.1 n.
father of, 758.7
 Toitech [/Taichlech], 809.1 n.
 Nuadu of Loch Uamae, bishop and anchorite, 812.5
 Fergus / Flannus son of Loingsech / Mac Loingsig, 823.13 / 826.4
 Artrí son of Conchobor, 827.3 n.; died, 832.13 / 833.1
 Éogan Mainistrech / son of Anmchad [also abbot of Clonard 834.3], *obtained heirship of Patrick for nine years after the battle of Leth Cam*, 827.3 n.; died, 834.3
 (?) Suibne son of Fairnech, 830.9 n.
 Diarmait, the most learned of all the **doctores** of Europe, (replaced, 835.6), (reinstated 839. 9), (reinstated, 848.9), 851.6 [with Fethgna], rested, 852.1
 Forindán, **scriba** and bishop and anchorite, (substituted in place of Diarmait, 835.6), (replaced by Diarmait, 839.7); captured, 845.1; (comes from Munster with the insignia of Patrick, 846.9); rested, 852.1
 Máel Coba (replaced by Ainmuire, 877.7 n.), died 888.1
see also Heirs of Patrick
 abbot and bishop of, Tómméne, 661.1
 abbot's platform in Armagh struck by lightning, 823.12
adbar abbad of, *Máel Pátraic son of Finchú, bishop*, 863.4
 anchorites of,
 (Eochaid son of Colgu, 731.10)
 (Do Chumae Bolggán, 733.12)
 (Muirgus, 862.3)
 bishops of (in early period including also Patrick, heirs of),
 Benignus, 467.1
 Iarlaithe (3rd bishop), 481.1
 Cormac, 497.4
 Dubthach, 513.2 / 517.2
 Ailill I, 520.6 / (526.2)
 Ailill II, 536.5 n.
 Feidilmid, 578.3
 Cairlén, 588.1
 Ségéne, 688.1
 (Suibne descendant of Mruichesach, 730.4 n.)
 Congus, 750.3
 Affiath, 794.1
 Airmedach, 800.1
 Féthgna, bishop, head of religion of all Ireland, 874.3
Máel Aichen, 895.7
 Cellach son of Sóergus, anchorite, 903.1
 burnt, 672.2; 690.3; 775.2; 783.3; 840.3
 community / congregation of, (defeated in battle by **gennti**, 831.7); suffer violence and insult from Fedilmid at Kildare, 836.3
 disturbance in, 781.2; (819.8); 893.2
equonimi of,
 Cernach son of Suibne, 784.2
 Echu son of Cernach, 796.3
 (Máel Dúin son of Donngal, 810.1)
 (Cumuscach, 817.4)
 (Ferrdálach, 838.9)
 (Muirédach son of Cernach, 842.2)
 Flann son of Ferchar (also **princeps** of Land Léire), 869.4
 (Cumuscach son of Ailill, 909.6)
 Heirs of Patrick, 851.2;
 Forinnán and Diarmait, 852.1
Féthgna becomes, 852.10; dies, 874.3
familia of Suibne killed in, 719.9
fir léiginn of,
 Móchta, taken captive by **Gaill**, 879.5
Bresal, 899.1
 foundation of, 444.2
 insult in, 827.3
 invaded by Flann son of Máel Sechnaill, with **Gaill** and Goídil, 882.1
 killing in, 789.8; 793.4; 870.4
 Máel Sechnaill camps close to, 860.1
 Osraige subjected to the Heir of Patrick and his **samad**, 859.3
 plundered by **gennti**, thrice in one month,

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

117

- 832.1
plundered by the Gaill of Loch Febail,
 898.5
principes of,
 Máel Cobo son of Crunnmáel, taken
 captive by **Gaill**, 879.5 n.
 (Ainmire, 879.10)
 Cathasach son of Robartach, *also*
 bishop of Armagh, 883.7
 royal assembly (**rigdál**) at, 851.6
sacerdotes of,
 Airechtach, 759.2
 (Cernach son of Dúinchú, **scriba** and
 sapiens, 831.4 n.)
 sacked by Amlaíb, 869.7
 sacked by **Gaill** from Lind Duachaill,
 852.2
 sacked by **Gaill** of Áth Cliath, that is by
 Glún Iarainn, 895.6
samad of Patrick, 859.3
scribae of,
 Colmán Uamach, 725.4
 Ferdornach, 732.15
 Ferdornach, **sapiens**, 846.1 n.
 Mochta, fosterling of Féthgna, bishop
 and anchorite, 893.1
secnap of, (Muiredach son of Máel Dúin,
 also king of the Airthir, 863.2)
 stone oratory in, 789.8
 said to have received 'the Bell of the
 Testament' (a Patrician relic) from
 Columba, (553.4)
tánaísi abbad of,
 Congalach son of Írgalach, 823.6
 Cathusach son of Fergus, 897.1
 violent succession dispute in, 793.4
 Áru Airthir [Inisheer, Aran Islands, Co.
 Galway],
 abbot of, (Máel Tuile, 867.3)
 north-western limit of Munster, 858.5
 Áru of Éndae [Aranmore, Aran Islands, Co.
 Galway]
 abbot of, Gaim Díbáil, 760.8
Asreth, battle of, in Círcenn, 752.3
 Assal [territory in eastern part of Co.
 Westmeath],
 battle of Bile Tened in Mag Singittae in,
- 714.1
 Áth Abla [ford on the R. Blackwater at or
 close to Ballyhooly Bridge, W 749 987],
 battle of, 632.3
 Áth Cliath [ford over R. Liffey at Dublin;
 see also Duiblinn],
 Amlaíb and Ímar return to, 871.2
 battle at, 770.10
 coming of the **Dubgennti** to, and
 slaughter of **Finngaill** at, 851.3
 (dissension among the **Gaill** of, 893.4)
 first taken by gennti, 837.15
Gaill of,
 make fortified camp at Cluanai
 Andobur, *plunder the les of Cell*
 Achaid and martyr Nuadu son of
 Ségéne, 845.12
 harry Munster, 873.10
 (sack Armagh and take 710 people
 away captive, 895.6)
longphort of, cleared by Máel Finnia son
 of Flannacán with the men of Brega,
 and by Cerball son of Muirecán with
 the Leinstermen, 902.2
 on the boundary of Leinster, 870.2
 Áth dá Fherta [in Mag Conaille, 819.2; prob.
 on R. Fane at Knockbridge, H 98 03],
 death of Áed son of Niall at, 819.2
 Áth Dara [on the R. Barrow in Mag nAilbe],
 battle of, 458
 Áth Dumai, battle of, between Ulaid and Uí
 Echach, 761.2 n.
 battle of, between the Airthir and the Uí
 Echach Cobo, 776.10
 Áth Féne [in Co. Westmeath; in territory of
 Corcu Roíde, AT 1160],
 battle of, 796.6
 Áth Goan in Western Life, battle of, 633.2
 Áth Luain [Athlone, Co. Westmeath],
 Connachta routed at, by the men of
 Western Mide, 899.6
 Áth Omnae [ch. by ford across R. Boyle, Co.
 Roscommon], Abél of, 754.9
 Áth Orc [ford on R. Figile], battle among
 the Leinstermen at, 770.4
 Áth Rois, battle of, 790.3
 Áth Sige [ford in tl. Assey, approx. N 873

613], battle of, 528.2
 Áth Senaig, battle of, *'the battle of groans'*, 738.4
 Áth Truim [Trim, Co. Meath, N 80 56],
 abbots of,
 Báethallach / Báethgalach son of Colmán descendant of Suibne, 756.3
 Suibne, 796.4
 Cenn Fáelad son of Rumán, **scriba**, bishop and anchorite, 821.4 (Coirpre son of Colmán, 846.10)
 burnt, 784.3
 Cormac of, 746.1
princeps of,
 (Cellach son of Coirpre, 838.4)
 Áth Ua Fiachrach, *engagement at*, 748.10
 Áthfhotla [> Atholl, Perthshire],
 king of, Talorggan son of Drostan, 739.7 (Auinis, abandoned, 750.6)

Báig, battle of, 577.7
 Bairrche [district including Mourne Mts.], (earthquake in, 601.2)
 thunder in, 611.1
whale deposited on the land in, 744.12
 Baislec [Baslick tl. and par., bar. Castlereagh, Co. Roscommon: the site is probably marked by the old church at M 718 818],
 abbots of,
 Fiachraí son of Fothad, 764.14 (Cormac son of Muirgus, killed, 804.8)
Aidnech of, 747.8 n.
 (sacked by **genntí**, 846. 2)
 Balnae [Balla, Co. Mayo, M 25 85; patron-saint Mo Chuae / Crónán, 30 March, *MT*, *Fél.*, probably identical with the Crónán of 694.8],
 burnt, 780.2
 Crónán of, 694.8
 Bangor [Bennchor, Co. Down, J 50 81],
 abbots of,
 Comgall, 602.1
 Beugnae, 606.1
 Sillán moccu Minn, 610.2
 Finntan of Óentrab, 613.1

Mac Laisre, 646.2
 Ségán moccu Chuinn, 663.1
 Berach, 664.4; 667.1
Báithíne, 666.7
Cummine, 667.1
Colum, 667.1
 Áedán, 667.1
 Crítán, 669.1
 Colmán, 680.1
 Crónán moccu Chualne, 691.1
 Cenn Fáelad grandson of Áed Brecc, 705.6
 Flann of Óentrab, 728.3
 Sárán, 747.8
Suairlech, 760.9
 Fidbadach, 767.3
 Sírne, 791.1
 Tomás, 794.2
 Airmedach, 800.1
 Mac Óige of Apor Crosan, 802.5
 (Máel Tuile, goes into exile, 817.7; dies, 820.5)
 (Máel Gaimrid, **scriba** and anchorite, 839.2)
 Airindán, 849.14
 (Móengal, **ailithir**, 871.8)
 (Ferchar, 881.2)
 (Rogaillnech, 884.10)
 (Indrechtach, 906.5)
 anchorite of, Áedán, 610.2 n.
 Augustín of, 780.11
 burnt, 616.4
equonimus of, Ultán, 782.1
 founded, (555.3)/559
 sacked by **genntí**, 824.3
scriba of, (Cochul Odor, 730.8)
whale's tooth placed on the altar of Bangor, 744.12
 Bangor the Great,
 burnt on St Patrick's day, 756.1
gentiles broke into, 823.10
 Bangor the Great in Britain, (burnt, 632.2)
 Bangor of the Britons [same as previous?], burnt, 672.7
Bann, River, many of Dál Riata drowned in, 733.4
 Becc-Ériu [Beggerin, on the north side of

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

119

- Wexford Harbour, T 084 252],
sacked by **Gaill** (AFM) / Danes (AClon),
821.6
- Bedre [perhaps an error for Bethra as in
Delbnae Bethra]
Áed of, son of Cumméne, 654.5
- Béirre [district including Bear Island and the
land around Bear Haven in the west of
Co. Cork on the north side of Bantry
Bay],
Breislén of,
victor in battle with South Munster,
779.11
died, 799.7
- Belach Cró, battle of, 756.6*
- Belach nDúin [church of Ciarán Belaig
Dúin, Castlekeeran, tl. and par., bar.
of Upper Kells, nr. Kells, Co. Meath,
N 68 77]
Ciarán the devout of, repose of 775.7
- Belach nEochaille [the 'pass' on the
Waterford side of Youghal?]
[Déisi harried by Cerball as far as, 874.6]
- Belach Feli, *Mo Bricco of, 735.8*
- Belach Lice, battle of, Cremthann son of
Cellach killed in, 726.6
- Belach Mugna, Mugnai
[tl. of Ballaghmoon, 3.5 miles NE of
Carlow; old ch. at S 748 814]
site of the great battle between Munster
and Leth Cuinn, including Leinster, in
which Cormac son of Cuilennán was
killed, 908.3
- Bélat Gabráin
[Gowran Pass between Leinster and
Munster, in particular between Uí
Bairrche Tíre and Osraige],
battle of, *between Leinstermen and
Osraige, 761.3*
eastern limit of Munster, 858.5
- Benn Muilt [approx. H 60 14], river from,
759.6
- Bennchor, see Bangor
(Berba [River Barrow], Brecc of, repose of,
731.11)
- Bethair (?), **see** Delbnae Bethra
- Bile Tened [tl. of Billistown, par. of Delvin,
Co. Westmeath, N 58 61],
battle of, 714.1
- Birra [Birr, Co. Offaly; N 06 04; monastery
of Brendan of Birr, 29 Nov., *Fél.*],
abbots of,
Mac Nemnaill, 750.13
Folachtach, 765.6
Joseph descendant of Fofléne,
sapiens, 785.1
Senchán [also abbot of Cell Achaid
Droma Fota], 796.4
Caratbran, 804.3
(Mac Riagoil descendant of Magléne,
scriba and bishop, 822.2 n.)
(Bishop Flaithnia, 853.5)
(Ailill of Banbán, 859.1)
battle between community of Birra and
community of Clonmacnois, 760.10
princeps of, (Mórán descendant of Buide,
896.1)
rigdál at, (827.11)
sacked by **genntí** from Dublin, 842.8
- Blái Slébe, battle of, 681.2
- Blatine* [prob. Blaitine > Platin, O 063 720 =
sixteenth-century chapel]
*Fergus son of Colmán Mór killed by a
member of the community of, 618.5 n.*
- Boand, **see** Boyne
- Bodbgnæ, battle in, 680.9
- Bodbráith, household of Domnall burnt at,
739.4
- Bolg Boínne
['bag' or 'belly of the Boyne'; perhaps
near Clonard, O'D., n. on AFM 765 =
770; the most obvious wind in the
river in the area is at N 69 49 and N 70
49],
defeat of men of S. Brega at, 770.9
- Bóraime [on the west bank of the Shannon
north of Killaloe, R 696 742; place after
which Brian Boru was named]
[Munster harried from Bóraime to
Corcach by Flann son of Máel
Sechnaill, 880.9]
- Both, battle of, 628.2
- Both Conais, (Cenn Fáelad son of Ultán,
sapiens of, 852.4)

- Boyne / Boand, River, 534.1
 fleet of **Nordmanni** on, 837.4
 fleet of **Nordmanni** on, at Linn Roiss,
 842.9
 (frozen, 818.2);
 (Brecraige, crushed by Cenél Coirpri,
 752.15)
 Bréfne, Bréifne, 653.7 n.
 kings of,
 Cormac son of Dub dá Chrích, 792.3
 Muirchertach son of Donngal, 805.9
 (Máel Dúin son of Échtgal, 822.8)
 Tigernán son of Sellachán, 892.4
 Ruarc son of Tigernán, 898.6
 Flann son of Tigernán, 910.1
 sack Cluain Crema, 815.7
 (slaughtered by Cenél Fedilmtheo, 822.8)
 Brega [approx. Co. Meath and N. Co.
 Dublin / Fingal, together with the
 southern part of Co. Louth],
 see also Northern Brega, Southern Brega,
 Ciannacht, Ciannacht Breg, Déisi
 Breg
blows of Brandub in, 601.3
 English lay waste, 685.2 n.
 battle between Brega and Mide, 766.4
 Donnchad directs hosting of Leinstermen
 against, 777.3
 Eithne daughter of Bresal of, 768.5
 invaded by,
 Fedilmid son of Crimthann, (831.10);
 840.4
 islands of eastern, (slaughter of **Gaill** at,
 852.8)
 kings of,
 Coirpre son of Fogertach, 771.4
 Conaing son of Fland, 849.1
 Tigernach son of Fócarta, king of
 Loch nGabor and one of a pair of
 kings of Brega, 865.4
 Flann son of Conaing, 868.5
 (Flannacán son of Cellach, 896.10)
 Máel Finnia son of Flannacán, 903.2
 men of,
 defeat Leinstermen in the battle of
 the Ríge (Rye), 781.4
 rout **Gaill** at Deoninne in Mugdorna
 Breg, 837.5
 transfer their allegiance from
 Conchobor son of Donnchad to
 Murchad son of Máel Dúin, 822.4
 participate, with the Leinstermen, in
 clearing the **longphort** of Áth
 Cliath of **genti**, 902.2
rígdamnai of,
 (Congalach son of Flannacán, 893.5)
 Cellach son of Flannacán, 895.3
 (Cináed son of Flannacán, 896.2)
 (Amalgaid son of Congalach, 909.5)
 royal meeting at Inis na rRíg in eastern
 Brega, 784.8
 St Patrick's **máer** of, (Feidilmid, abbot of
 Cell Moinni, 814.1 n.)
 Uí Néill of, 868.5
 Brega [probably near Tralee],
[Uí Fhídgenti and Araid Cliach defeat
Máel Dúin son of Áed in, 766.7]
 Bregmaine [approx. bar. of Brawny = par. of
 St Mary's Athlone, on E. side of
 Shannon]
Blamacc, princeps of Clonmacnois,
belonged to, 896.1
 kings of,
 Finnacán son of Coscrach, 824.11
 Cináed son of Coscrach, 840.6
 Brí Dam, place where Áed Sláne killed
 Suibne son of Colmán Mór, 600.3
 Brí Éle, battle of, 473.4 / 475.2 / 478
 Brí Gobann, *Findchú from, 653.4*
 Britain (Britannia, Albu),
 Amlaíb and Ímar return to Áth Cliath
 from, 871.2
 Aurthuile grandson of Crunnmáel sails
 to, 700.5
 Béccán, repose of, in (an? the?) island of
 Britain, 677.6
Diarmait, abbot of Iona, went to, with the
shrine of Colum Cille, 818.12
 Fogartach grandson of Cernach sails to,
 714.4
 harried widely by **genti**, 798.2
 islands of, harried by heathens (**gentiles**),
 794.7 n.
 Máel Rubai sails to, 671.5

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

121

- Nordmanni** of, 873.3
part of, settled by Dál Riata, 501.4
 Theodore, bishop of, 691.2
whole of, ruled by Edwin, 631
- Britons,
 battle of Osuiu against, 642.4
 Bishop Doccus, holy abbot of, 473.3
 defeat Cenél Loairn in Tiriu, 678.3
 defeat Cruithni in battle of Ráith Mór
 Maige Line, 682. 2
 defeated by Ulaíd in battle of Mag
 Culind, 703.1
 defeated by Dál Riata on Lorgg Ecclét,
 711.5
 defeated by Dál Riata on the rock called
 Minuirc, 717.5
 expelled from their land by the English
 and made captive in Maen Conain,
 865.5
 kill Írgalach son of Conaing in Inis Mac
 Nesán, 702.2
 kings of,
 Cadwallon [of Gwynedd], 631; 632.1
 Iudris, battle of, 633
 Owain [of Strathclyde], 642.1
 (Conán son of Ruaidrí [Cynan ap
 Rhodri, king of Gwynedd], 816.1)
 Ruaidrí son of Meirminn [Rhodri ap
 Merfyn, king of Gwynedd], 856.7;
 877.3; 878.2
 *Caitell son of Ruaidrí [Cadell ap
 Rhodri], 909.8*
 taken in captivity by Amlaíb and Ímar to
 Dublin, 971.2
 with Ulstermen, lay waste Mag
 Muirthemne, 697.10
- Britons of Strath Cluade [Strathclyde],
 king of, Artgal, 872.5 n.
- Brug, the [the area around Knowth—see
 Cnogba—and Newgrange, O 007 728].
- Cellach son of Máel Cobo died in, 658.1
- Bruiden Da Choca* [tl.
 Bryanmore/Breenmore, bar. Kilkenny
 West, Co. Westmeath; N 15 45],
*killing of Áed Buide by Conall Guthbind
 in, 604.3*
- Buidemnach of the Conmaicne, Cellach son
 of Secnde, abbot of Clonmacnois, from,
 740.7*
- Caer Legion [Chester], battle of, 613.3
- Caille Tuidbig, battle at, 762.5
- Caissel Findbairr, battle of, 684.4
- Caissel Irre, Bishop Brón of, 512.1*
- Caissel na Ríg, **see** Cashel
- Calann, River,
*Niall son of Áed drowned in [hence Niall
 Caille], 846.3*
- Calatruim / Caladruim, [Galtrim tl., Co.
 Meath, N 86 52]
- Échtgus son of Báeth [of Déisi Breg]
 killed with others on the green of,
 777.2
- king of,
 (Máel Dúin son of Conall, captured
 by **gennti**, 842.6); killed by the
 Leinstermen, 846.4
- Calathros, battles in, 678.6; 736.2
- Calraige, Calraige,
 king of, Cathmug, 792.4
- Calraige of Lorg, Calraige Luirg
 [probably a client people of the Maicc
 Eirc, themselves a branch of the Uí
 Ailella and rulers of Mag Luirg, the
 area south of the R. Boyle around
 Assylin, G 80 02, Ardcar, G 86 01,
 and Moylurg, M 83 98],
 crushed by the Uí Briúin, 752.16; 812.11
 slaughtered by Uí Fhiachrach, 777.7
- Calraige of Tethbae [probably to the west of
 Ardagh in S. Tethbae],
*Osséne son of Gallust, abbot of
 Clonmacnois, from, 706.1*
- Carman [the site of the principal **óenach** of
 the Leinstermen]
 (Fedilmid led an army to, 841.7)
- Carn Ailche
 [perhaps Carnelly, Co. Clare, O'D; cf.
 Carnelly Bridge at R 368 735],
 battle of, 747.10
- Carn Conaill [in Aidne, 784.7, *LU* 9601-5;
 O'D. suggested Ballyconnell ENE of
 Gort, M 49 03],
 battles of, 649, 2; 784.7

- Carn Feradaig, in Cliu [Cahernarry, par. about 5 miles SSE of Limerick, R 61 52], battles of, 627.3; 712.12 / [(713.6)]; 741.8 *slaughter of **genti** at, 837.12*
- Carn Fiachach
[on south side of Uisnech; Carn tl., par. of Conry, bar. Rathconrath, Co. Westmeath, N 29 46], battle of, 765.5
- Carn Lugdach [prob. near the sea in Co. Waterford], Máel Sechnaill defeats the kings of Munster at, 858.5
- Carn Maic Caírrthinn [?south of Slane, Co. Meath], Donnchad son of Domnall drives Áed 'the Unfilial' to, 791.5
- Carraic Brachaide
[?Carrickabreghy tl. in par. of Clonmany, bar. of Inishowen East, Co. Donegal; perhaps on the site of the late-medieval castle at C 398 523]
kings of,
(Fergus son of Bodbchad, 835.8)
(Sechonnán son of Conaing, 859.5)
(Máel Fabail son of Loingsech, 881.9)
- Cashel / Cashel of the Kings (836.2) [Caisel < Lat. *castellum*],
(Dúnlán son of Cathusach, **princeps** of Cork, dies without communion in, 836.2)
hosting of Murchad son of Bran to, 715.4
kings of [see also Munster, kings of; those named only as kings of Munster are not included here],
Cathal son of Findguine, 742.3
Fedilmid son of Cremthann takes kingship of, 820.7
[Artrí son of Cathal, 821.7]
Ólchobor son of Cináed, 851.1
Ailgennán son of Donngal, [takes kingship, 853.11], (dies, 853.2)
[Máel Guala son of Donngal takes kingship, 856. 11]
[Cenn Fáelad son of Muchthigern takes kingship, 861.4 n.]
Cenn Fáelad descendant of Mochtigern, 872.3 n.
Dúnchad son of Dub dá Bairrenn, *together with Cerball of Osraige, harries the Connachta, 873.9; dies, 888.5*
Dub Lachtna son of Máel Gualai, *begins reign, 889.5; dies, 895.1*
Cenn Gécán, alias Finngúine, replaced by Cormac son of Cuilennán, 901.4; killed, 902.1
Cormac son of Cuilennán, 908.3
Máel Sechnaill in, 856.2
rígdamnae of, *Gormán son of Lonán, 856. 4*
Cass [Mullacash Hill? N 889 137], death of Lóegaire son of Niall near, 462
Castellum Credi [unidentified place in Pictland], battle of, 728.5
Cathair Chinn Chon [acc. to O'D, AFM *s.a.* 636, Cahirguillamore tl., par. Glenogra, bar. Smallcounty, Co. Limerick; R 61 39], battle of, 640
Cathair Fursi in Francia [Péronne], 779.2 n. (Catholic, battle of, 750.4 n.)
Cell Achaid Dromma Fota [Killeigh, N 36 18; in Uí Fhailgí], abbots of,
Conbrann, 767.1
Senchán [also abbot of Birra], 796.4
Siadal descendant of Comán, 799.7
Tigernach, founder of Daire Meilli, 810.1
(Dub dá Chrích son of Máel Tuile, 823.3)
(Abnier, 827.9)
(Rechtabra, 833.12)
Máel Ruain, also abbot of Dísert Diarmata and of Tech Telle, 887.7
(burnt, 804.10)
*destroyed by **genti**, 841.6*
*sacked by **Gaill** of Áth Cliath, 845.12*
Máel Anfaith of, 746.6
principes of,
(Fáelgus, 808.3)
Robartach son of Mac Cerda, also bishop of Kildare, and an excellent **scriba**, 875.1 n.

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

123

- (Móenach, 889.3)
 Sinchell of, (549.3) / 551.2
 Cell Ausaile [Killussy, Co. Kildare; N 88 16],
 abbot of, (Máel Doborchon, 829.1 n.)
princeps of, (Loingsech son of Foillén,
 872.7)
 profaned by the army of Áed son of Niall,
 874.4
 Cell Biein, founded by Fergus, bishop of
 Druim Lethglaise, 584.1
 Cell Chúle Dumai
 [*Onom.* suggests tl. of Coole in
 Abbeyleix, S 42 89, rather than, as
 O'D, in Kilcoole in Wicklow, which is
 Kilcohul, *Crede Mihi*, AD 1216; this is
 on the grounds of the regnal list in *LL*
 5437-8, which places it in Láfgis
 Chúile]
 Bran Arddchenn and his queen Eithne
 killed in, 795.1
 Cell Chuilinn (Old Kilcullen, N 829 070),
 abbot of, Máel Ochtraig son of Conall,
scriba (also abbot of Cell Manach),
 785.1
 Mac Táil [patron-saint] of, (549.3) / 551.2
 Cell Deilge [same as Cell Delga > Kildalkey,
 N 725 590],
 abbot of, (Congal son of Fedach, 868.6)
 bringing on circuit of relics of Trian of,
 743.12
 burnt, 779.6
 Cuanán of, 722.5
 Fidbadach of, 758.1
princeps of, Donnchad son of Máel Dúin,
 also of other **ciuitates**, 888.6
 Suibne of, 799.7
 Cell Dumai Glinn [in *Onom.* identified as
 Kilglin, par. of Balfeaghan, bar. of Upper
 Deece, Co. Meath, N 86 42],
 abbot of, (Fínsnechtae son of Bresal,
 842.4)
princeps of, (Bresal son of Cormac, and
 also of other **ciuitates**, 835.7)
 Cell Fhoibrig [Kilbrew, bar. Ratoath, Co.
 Meath; perhaps old graveyard at O 021
 560],
 abbots of,
 (Máel Ochtraig, 742.4)
 Móenach son of Colmán [joint, with
 Sláne], 773.1
 Robartach son of Móenach, also
equonimus of Sláne, 787.1
 (Orthanach, 814.7)
 (Cellach son of Scannlán, 818.3)
scriba of, (Bishop Cormac, 838.2)
 Cell Garad [Oran, Co. Roscommon, M 77
 70],
 Teimnén of, 'a devout cleric', 732.8
 Cell Maignenn [Kilmainham, O 12 33],
sapiens of, Lergus descendant of
 Fidcháin, 787.1
 Cell Manach / Cell na Manach
 [Kilnamanagh tl. in par. of Tallaght, Co.
 Dublin, *Onom.*, *CGSH* § 181.3 places it
 in Uí Dúinchada],
 abbots of,
 Máel Ochtraig son of Conall, **scriba**
 (also abbot of Cell Chuilinn), 785.1
Bresal son of Caingne [Caingné?],
 845.13 n.
 Cell Moinni [Kilmoone, Kilmoon, O 02 59],
 abbots of,
 (Máel Fothartaig son of Flann, also
 abbot of Findubair Abae, 809.9)
 Feidilmid, also Patrick's **máer** of
 Brega, 814.1
 Céle Iesu, 815.2
 Cell Mór Cind Eich,
princeps of,
 (Forbasach son of Máel Uidir, 852.7)
 Cell Mór Díthrib / Cell Mór Diathraib
 [perhaps Kilmore tl. and par., M 99 93],
 abbot of, Flann son of Conaing, 735.5
 burnt by the Uí Chremthainn, 757.3
 Cell Mór Enir / Ainir / Maige Ainir
 [usually identified as Kilmore, c.5? miles
 NE of Armagh, H 942 512],
 abbots of,
 (Comarpach son of Cellán, 750.8)
 Bishop Crunnmáel, 770.11
airchinnech of, (insulted by killing of
secnap, 818.7)
 (Bishop Fedilmid of, 842.5)
 Fergil of, 770.5

princeps of,
 (Flaithbertach son of Coirpre, 812.7)
 (sacked by **Gaill**, 874.5)
 Cell Mór of Áedán son of Óengus,
 (burnt, 749.5)
 Cell of the Uí Daigri
 [Killineer tl. in par. of St Peter, N. of the
 Boyne, at Drogheda, *Onom.*],
 Áed Findliath and Conchobar son of
Tadc defeat Uí Néill of Brega, the
 Leinstermen and the **Gaill** at, 868.5
 Cell Scíre [Kilskeer(y), Co. Meath, N 66 72],
 [church associated with Síl Fergusa
 Cáecháin / Uí Cháecháin, said to be
 descendants of full brother to Niall
 Noígiallach: *CGH* i.132, 133]
 abbots of,
 Dub dá Lethe *of the writing*, 750.12
 Dóelgus, 755.4
 bishop of, Conall, 867.2
 Cell Shléibe, *Conaing of*, 657.6
 Cell Shléibe Culinn (Killeevy, Killeevy, Co.
 Armagh, J 04 21)
 Dar Ercae of, 517.1
 Cell Thómae [Kiltoom tl., par. of
 Faughalstown, bar. of Fore, Co.
 Westmeath, N 43 69],
 abbot of, Coidbenach, 768.6
 Echaid of, 751.7
principes of,
 (Cellach son of Echaid, 813.4)
 (Colgu son of Cellach, 851.1)
 (Robartach son of Colcu, 886.2)
 Cell Ua nDaigri, **see** Cell of the Uí Daigri
 Cell Ula [at Gabar, perhaps in Umall >
 Owles, Co. Mayo]
Máel Brigitte, abbot of Clonmacnois, was
from, 892.1
 Cenandas, earliest attested form Cenondas,
 later Cenannas
 (1) Kells, Co. Meath, N 740 759, q.v.
 (2) *Cenannas 'between the two Tethbae'*,
 743.4
 Cenél nArdgail(e)
 [around Cell Deilge / Kildalkey, N 72 58;
 western neighbours of Cenél
 Loegairi],

kings of,
 (Dúnlang son of Dúncú, 747.11)
 (Óengus son of Dúnlang, 812.7)
 (Tuathal son of Fiangelach, 837.3)
 skirmish with Cenél Lóegairi, 800.5
 Cenél mBóguini [branch of Cenél Conaill],
 kings of,
Fiachu Find, 626.2
 Dúngal son of Máel Tuile, 672.1
Forbasach, 722.8
 Forbasach son of Sechnusach, 786.10
 (Máel Goán son of Echaid, 847.4)
 death of members of, 644.1
 defeated by Domnall son of Áed
 Muinderg, 784.4
 Cenél Coirpri / Coirpre [branch of Uí Néill],
 defeat Luigni convincingly, 762.5
 defeated by Murchad son of Domnall in
 battle of Findubair in Tethbae, 799.2
 fight battle of Ardd Noiscan against the
 Uí Bríuin, 754.8
 (crush Breccraige, 752.15)
 kings of,
Colmán, victor in battle of Echros,
 603.2
 (Óengus Bronbachal, 649.3)
 Máel Dúin son of Scandal, 666.2
 Dub Dúin, 671.3
Conall Oirggnech, 680.9
 Fergus son of Máel Dúin, 683.2
 (Muirgus son of Máel Dúin, 698.6)
 Conchobar son of Máel Dúin, 706.3
 Conall Menn, 707.2; 722.8
 Bodbthach son of Conall of Gabair,
 736.7
Áed, 742.12
 Flaithbertach son of Conall Menn,
 752.6
 Cú Gamna son of Nóennnach, 784.2
 Cathmug son of Flaithbertach, 792.3
 Dub Innrecht son of Artgál, 799.2
 Murchad son of Condmach, 799.2
 (Loígaire son of Cú Gamna, 813.6)
 Macc Ronchon of, 755.6
 (Slógadach son of Donngal of, 759.1
the son of Cuanu, a sapiens from, 749.11
 suffer heavy defeat in battle of Móin

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

125

- Mór, 756.7
 victors in the battle of Echros, [(602.5)] / 603.2
 Cenél Coirpri Chruim, (invaded by Fedilmid son of Crimthann, 837. 9)
 Cenél Coirpri Mór / Coirpre Mór [incl. Druimm Cliab, *Fél.* Notes, 12 June]
 kings of,
 Cathal son of Conall Menn, 771.7
 (Dúnadach son of Rogailnech, 873.1)
 Cenél Coirpri Thethbae / Coirpre Tethbae [branch of Cenél Coirpri],
 king of, Conaing descendant of Dub Dúin, 752.10
 Cenél Comgaill [branch of Dál Riata, > Cowal],
 (an engagement among, 710.4)
 Cenél Conaill [branch of Uí Néill],
 defeated by Cenél nÉogain, (732.11); 733.3; 787.3; 789.12; 819.3
dux of, Dálach son of Muirchertach, 870.3
 fight [and win] the battle of Druim Fornoct against Cenél nÉogain, 727.3
hostages of, taken by Flann son of Máel Sechnaill, 882.1
 (kill Colmán son of Niall, 815.5)
 kings of,
 Loingsech son of Flaithbertach, 754.3
 Murchad son of Flaithbertach, 767.2
 Máel Bresail son of Murchad, 819.3
 Máel Bresail son of Máel Doraíd, 901.5
 Fogartach son of Máel Ruanaid, 904.6
 Éicnechán son of Dálach, 906.2
see also the North, kings of
 among the victors in the battle of Móin Dairi Lothair, 563.3
 Cenél nEchach of the **Gaill**,
 Connmach, abbot of Clonmacnois, belonged to, 868.2
 Cenél nÉogain [branch of Uí Néill],
 branches of, fight battle of Leithirbe against each other, 630.1 n.
 burn Tlachtga on a hosting, 908.1
 defeat Cenél Conaill, 732.11; 733.8; 787.3; 789.12; 819.3
 defeat **Gaill** at Loch Febail, 866.5
 disturbance at Armagh between Ulaid and Cenél nÉogain, 893.2
 fight [and lose] the battle of Druim Fornoct against Cenél Conaill, 727.3
hostages of, taken by Flann son of Máel Sechnaill, 882.1
 kill Artgal son of Cathusach, king of Inis Cuilenrige, 803.4
 (kill Flannacán son of Echaid, king of Dál nAraidi of the North, 849.12)
 kings of,
 Crunnmáel son of Suibne, 656.1
 Flann son of Cenn Fáelad son of Suibne, 700.4 [incorrect: see n.]
 Aurthuile grandson of Crunnmáel, 700.5
 Flann Find son of Máel Tuile, 700.7
 Murchad son of Máel Dúin, removed from the kingship, 823.9
 Murchad son of Máel Dúin, 901.5
longphuirt of the **Gaill** within the territory of, plundered by Áed son of Niall, 866.4
 storm Dún Sobairche together with **Gaill**, 871.3
 victors in the battle of Móin Dairi Lothair, 563.3
 with Niall son of Áed, remove Murchad son of Máel Dúin from the kingship, 823.11
 Cenél Fedilmtheo,
 (slaughter men of Bréfné, 822.8)
 Cenél Feradaig [branch of Cenél nÉogain],
 victors in the battle of Leithirbe, 630.1
 Cenél Fiachach
 [branch of Uí Néill; in early period extending from Uisnech south; after sixth century broken into two sections: (1) a small territory immediately to the south and south-east of Uisnech, sometimes called the Northern Uí Fhiachrach, later Mageoghegan's Country, (2) the lay dynasty of 'the Land of Churches', including Land Ela > Lynally, N 29 23, and Birra > Birr, N 06 04, the later O'Molloy's

- Country]
 Ailill, descendant of, **tigernae** of, 740.3
 massacre of, by the Osraige, 742.2
defeated, together with Gallgoidil of Leth Cuinn, by Cerball and Ímar, 858.8
- Cenél nGabraín
 [one of the three, or four, ruling kindreds of Dál Riata; rulers of Kintyre],
 many companions of 'sons of Gabrán'
 killed in battle of Teloch in Kintyre, 576.1
 defeat Cenél Loairn in sea-battle of Ard Nesbi, 719.7
- Cenél Loairn [one of the three, or four, ruling kindreds of Dál Riata; Loarn > Lorne, district around Oban, Argyll]
 defeated by Cenél nGabraín in sea-battle of Ard Nesbi, 719.7
 king of, Muiredach son of Ainfchellach, 733.2
 slaughter of, in Tiriú by Britons, 678.3
- Cenél Lóegairi [branch of Uí Néill],
 Bresal son of Gormgal of, 801.7
 kings of,
 Ailill son of Colmán, 642.2
 Feradach son of Máel Dúin, 704.7; (712.7)
 Óengus son of Fogertach, 771.6
 Máel Dúin son of Óengus, 784.2
 Cú Roí son of Óengus, 797.2
 (Congalach son of Óengus, 834.7)
 (Cináed son of Cú Roí, 843.4)
 Cumuscach son of Domnall, 883.2
 (Domnall son of Cináed, as a cleric, 885.2)
 Máel Crón son of Domnall, 901.1
 skirmish with Cenél nArdgail, 800.5
 (slaughter of, 712.7)
- Cenél Maic Ercae [branch of Cenél nÉogain],
 defeated in the battle of Leithirbe, 630.1
- Cenél Maic Ercae [branch of Uí Fhiachrach of the Connachta; rulers of Cerae]
 kings of,
 (Flann Garad, 763.6)
 Bodbchad son of Échtgus, 774.4
 Muiredach son of Flann Garad, 797.2
 (Fínsnechtae son of Bodbchad, 830.8)
- Cenél Maini [a branch of Uí Néill; occasionally also Uí Maini; **see also** Tethbae]
 king of, *Áed Buide, killed by Conall Guthbind, 604.3*
- Cenn Abrat / Cenn Febrat [Ballyhoura Mts. between Cos. Limerick and Cork],
 battle of, 755.8 / 757.5
- Cennbuige, battle of, 622.6
- Cenn Con, battle of, 643.3 [cf. Áth Cinn Chon?]
- Cenn Corbodán, the battle of Ogoman at, 662.2*
- Cenn Deilg(g)den, battle of, 622.1; 724.4
- Cenn Eich, battle of, 528.2 / 533.5
- Cenn Etig
 [Kinnitty, N 202 057, ch. of Fínán Camm, on the boundary between Éli and Fir Chell]
 abbot of, *Colcu son of Connacán, 'the best and elegantest Poet in the kingedome, and their cheefest chronicler', 887.11*
- princeps** of, Colmán, *also king of Corcu Duibne*, 908.3 n.
sacked, 842.16
- Cenn Febrat, *see* Cenn Abrat
- Cenn Garad [Kingarth, Isle of Bute?],
 abbots of,
 Rónán, 737.1
 Máel Manach, 776.6
 Noe, 790.1
- bishops of,
 Daniél, 660.2
 Iolan, 689.1
- Cenn Losnada
 [Cell Osnad, Osnaid, Asnada, perhaps the old ch. at Kellistown, Co. Carlow, S 788 728],
 battle of, 490.2 n.
- Cenn Rígmónaid [> Reymonth, old name of the par. of St Andrews, Fife (*Onom.*)],
 abbot of, Tuathalán, 747.12
- Cenn Tíre [Kintyre 'Land's End' in Argyll],
 576.1; 681.3;
 (Conall son of Tadhg slain by Conall son of Áedán in, 807.3)

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

127

- king of, Dúinchad Becc, 721.1
- Cenu [unidentified: that given in *Onom.* under Cenond is too far south],
battle of, between Uí Echach and
Conailli, 786.9
- Cerae [later bar. of Carra = area around
Castlebar and Westport, Co. Mayo],
550.1
- Chalcedon, Synod of, 457.2
- Ciannachta [plural of Ciannacht], include (1)
Ciannacht Breg, 'of Brega', settled on the
E. coast between Dublin and
Annagassan; (2) Ciannacht Glinne
Geimin, 'of Glenn Geimin, in the valley
of the Roe, Co. Londonderry, around
Dungiven, Dún Geimin.
king of, Áed son of Cormac, one of two
kings of, 758.1
- Ciannacht [see also Ard Ciannachtae]
[from 742 Ciannacht (Breg) refers to the
Uí Chonaing branch of Síl nÁeda
Sláne, by which time they were native
kings of Ciannacht Breg],
(defeated in skirmish by the men of
Southern Brega, 817.5)
- kill Saxolb, **toisech** of the **Gaill**, 837.11
- kings of,
Crónán son of Tigernach, 572.1 n.
Ultán son of Ernaine, 662.2
(Dor son of Máeldub, 674.2)
(Ailill son of Cenn Fáelad, 702.4)
Conaing son of Amalngaid, 742.8
Indrechtach descendant of Conaing,
748.4
(Flann son of Congalach, 812.6)
(Cumuscach, 824.7)
(Dúinchad, 824.7)
(Dúinchad son of Conaing, 831.8)
(Cumuscach son of Congalach, 839.4)
Cináed son of Conaing, rebels, 850.3,
drowned, 851.2
- rígdamnae** of, (Conaing son of Flann,
884.6)
- sacked by **gennti**, with all their churches,
832.3
- shower of blood at Duma na nDéise in*,
878.7
- (skirmish among, 824.7)
(slaughter of **Gaill** at Ráith Aldáin
among the, 852.8)
- Ciannacht Breg,
defeated, 535.5 / (539.2)
defeat Uí Théig at Áth Cliath but many
drowned, 770.10
- óenach** disturbed by Donnchad against,
777.6
- Ciannacht Glinne Geimin,
kings of,
(Suibne son of Craechéne, 616.2)
Cenn Fáelad son of Suibne, 681.1
Tomaltach, 757.8
Donn Cuan son of Condálach, 884.7
- Ciannachta, win battle of Luimnech, 572.4
- Ciarraige [uncertain which branch],
king, Fogartach son of Suibne, 908.3
- Ciarraige of the Connachta,
king of, (Connmach son of Cernach, one
of a pair of kings of, 847.6)
- Ciarraige {of Connaught?}, 781.5 n.
dux of, Duinechaid descendant of Daire,
796.5 n.
(harried by Muirgus {king of Connachta},
804.8)
- Ciarraige Cuirche
[approx. bar. of Kerrycurrihy, Co. Cork;
on the west side of Cork Harbour],
[assembled by the community of Cork to
attack Múscraige Mittaine, 828.9]
- Ciarraige Luachra [N. Co. Kerry],
[battle fought by, against Éoganacht
{Locha Léin?}, 803.8]
- kings of,
Flann Feornae, 742.3 n.
Cobthach son of Máel Coba, 850.5
Máel Gorm, 908.3
- Círchenn*, battle of, 596.3
battle of Asreth in the land of, 752.3
- Cland Cholmáin [= Cland Cholmáin Máir;
branch of Uí Néill; rulers of Mide]
*Domnall son of Murchad the first king of
Tara from*, 763.1
- Clarach, *Ségéne* of, 749.12
- Cletech, Muirchertach son of Erc drowned
at, 534.1

- Cliu [(1) in Munster, east Co. Limerick and the south-west of Co. Tipperary — the land east of the R. Maigue and its tributary the Morning Star River, west of the Suir, south of the Slievephelim Mts., and north of the Galtee Mts; (2) in Leinster, an unidentified area, not mentioned in the annals],
 battle of, 744.4
 battle of Carn Feradaig in, 627.3
 harried, [708.6]
 plundered, 533.5
 Clochar (Macc nDaiméni / Daimíni) [Clogher, Co. Tyrone, H 53 51],
 Mac Cáirthinn [patron-saint] of, 506.2
 abbots of,
 Fáeldobor, 702.3
 Artgal, 770.3
 Móráin son of Indrechtach, dies after being captured by **Gaill** of Lind, 842.11
 (Aiúill, 869.9)
 Clóenath, Clóenad ['crooked ford', *clóen* + *áth*, Clane, Co. Kildare, N 87 27]
 abbots of church at,
 Banbán, 782.1
 battle on, where Cellach of Cualu defeated the S. Uí Néill, 704.6
 Clóenloch, battle of, 538.2
 Cloítech [perhaps Clady, H 29 94], battle of, 789.12
 Clonard (Cluain Iraird) [Co. Meath, N 660 449],
 abbots of,
 Diarmait, the 3rd abbot, 615.2
 Bishop Colmán moccu Thelduib, 654.2
 Osséne Fota, 654.2
 Ultán moccu Chaunga, 665.2
 Colmán *grandson of Orc*, 701.6
 Dub Dúin descendant of Fáelán, bishop, **sapiens**, 718.6 n.
 Ailchú, 727.1
 Fiannamail son of Gerrthide, 736.3 n.
 Forannán, 745.2
 Do Dímc, anchorite, 748.5
 Bec Laitne, 763.2
 Loarnn, 765.7
 Folachtach of Tech Tuae, 770.6
 Dub dá Bairenn, visits **paruchia** in Munster, 787.5
 Crunnmáel of Druimm Inasclainn, 793.1
 Crunnmáel son of Odrán, 821.1
 Bishop Clemens, 826.6
 Cormac son of Suibne, (**scriba**) and bishop, 830.2
 (Éugan of Mainister, also abbot of Armagh, 834.3)
 Dálach son of Máel Ráitte, 862.4
 Suairlech of Ind Eidnén, bishop and anchorite, 870.1
 Cú Chongalt, 888.4 n.
 see also principes of, Heirs of Finnio
 Airlid of, 772.1
 bishops of,
 Senach, 588.2
 Tóle, 738.2
 Fulartach, 779.1
 bishop and anchorite of, Clothchú, 796.7
 burnt, 789.6
 Conchobor son of Donnchad, one of a pair of kings of Mide, drowned by Amlaib at, 864.2
 destroyed by **gennti**, 841.6
 Éogan son of Áedacán son of Torbach rested at, 847.10 n.
 Goídel of, 776.2
 grain burnt, 751.6
 Heirs of Finnio,
 Suairlech, 859.3
principes of,
 (Dub dá Bairenn descendant of Dubán, 805.5)
 (Cumsuth, bishop and anchorite, 858.2)
 (Áedán, 882.8)
 (Ailbrenn son of Maicthach, 884.2)
 (Cormac, also bishop of Dom Liac, 885.8)
 sacked by **gennti**, 891.9
sapiens of, Fergus son of Tnúthgal, 783.2

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

129

- secnap** of, Clothobar son of Máel Tuile, 886.2)
- secundi abbates** of,
Ailgnio son of Gnóe, 760.9
 Ruaidrí son of Donnchad [also of Clonmacnois], 838.10
 skirmish at, between Donnchad and the community, 775.6 n.
 Uinniaus (Finnio), relics of, taken on circuit, 776.5
 Clonmacnois (Cluain Maccu Nois; Co. Offaly, N 00 30)
 abbots of,
 Ciarán, 548.7 / (549.2)
 Óenu moccu Loígse, 570.2
 Mac Nisse, 585.1
 Ailither, 599.1
 To Lua the Tall, 614.1
 Columbanus son of Barddéne, 628.4
 Crónán moccu Lóegde, 638.2
 Áedlug (son of Camán), 652.2
 Báetán moccu Chormaic, 664.5
 Colmán, 683.6
 Forcron, 686.7
 Crón Becc, 694.1
 Osséne son of Gallust, 706.1
 Faílbe Bec, 713.2
 Cuinnles, 724.5
 Flann of the Shannon, 732.1
 (Flann Fine, 733.11)
 Conmáel / Conmál descendant of Lóchéne, 737.3
 Cellach son of Secnde, 740.7
 Luchraid, 753.3
 Cormac, 762.3
 Rónán, 764.2
 Forbasach descendant of Cernach, 771.5
 Collbrand, 776.4
 Rechtnia, 784.1
 Snéidriagail, 786.1
 Murgal, 789.1
 Sóerbergg, 791.1
 Joseph descendant of Cernae, 794.2
 Anaile, 799.7
 Forcellach of Fobar, 814.7
 Rónán, resigns **principatus**, 823.8; fell asleep, 844.3
 Cétadach, 850.1
 Connmach of *Cenél nEchach of the Gaill*, 868.2
 Martan of the *Dartraige of Daiminis*, also abbot of Daiminis and a **scriba**, 869.1
 Éugan of the Well, 876.6 / 877.1
 Máel Tuile descendant of Cuanu, 877.1 n.
 Máel Pátraic, of the Uí Maini, from Tech Inge Lingaig, 885.4
 Máel Brigte na *Gamnaide*, 892.1
 Didymus replaced by Joseph, 901.3; died, 904.1
 abbots of the elders of,
 Miannach, the grandson of, 768.3
 (Tuathgal, 811.5)
Áedacán of Lugmad dies in aillithre at, 835.13
 battle between communities of
 Clonmacnois and Birra, 760.10
 battle between communities of
 Clonmacnois and Durrow, 764.6
 bishops of,
 Tuadchar, 889.6
 Máel Odar, 890.7
 Cairpre Crom, 899.5, *Coirpre Cam died*, 904.7
 burials at,
 Diarmait son of Cerball's head brought to Clonmacnois for burial, 565.5 n.
 Guaire Aidne, 663.2
 burnt, 723.1; on 21 March, 755.2 / 755.9; 10 July 778.2; (from the middle outwards) 816.4 n.; (a third of, 818.11 n.); (from the middle outwards, 834.12); (a third of, 835.10); by *gennti*, 837.7; 842.16; burnt by **Gaill**, 845.3
 community of,
 some members killed by Fedilmid son of Crimthann, 833.6
 kill Scolaike son of Macán, king of the Delbnae Bethra, 796.8
doctor of, Tuathal son of Du Dubte, 814.2

- equonimi** of,
 Ailmedair, 797.2
 (Fergus son of Máel Míchíl, 894.4)
 foundation of, (548.2)
 persons die in pilgrimage at,
Indrechtach son of Muiredach, king of the Connachta, 723.3
Gormán, heir of Mochta of Lugmad, 758.7
- princeps** of,
 Blamacc son of *Tairchedach, of the Bregmaini*, 896.1
 sacked by **gennti** from Lind Duachaill, 842.7
- scribae** of,
 the son of Cú Chumbu, 730.4
 Condmach son of Muirmid, descendant of Guaire Aidne, 798.3
 [Luchairén son of Éogan son of Áedacán son of Torbach, 865.3 n.]
 Suibne son of Máel Umai, anchorite, 891.8 n.
- secnapaid** of [see also **tánaisi abbad**],
 (Cú Chiaráin, 809.4)
 (Cumuscach son of Óengus, 835.4 n.)
 (Máel Mide son of Cumuscach, 871.9)
- secnap** of Munster in,
Flann son of Flaithbertach, 835.14
- secnapóte** of, given to Munstermen for the first time, 827.12
- stone church of, built by *Flann son of Máel Sechnaill and by Colmán Conaillech*, 909.9 n.
- tánaise** of,
 Móengal, 875.1
 Máel Achaid, also **princeps of Dáiminis**, 896.9
- tánaisi abbad** of,
Congalach son of Írgalach, 823.6
Ruaidrí son of Donnchad [also of Clonard], 838.10
Congalach son of Írgalach, 843.10
 Cormac, also **princeps** of Fobar, 891.4
 terrifying vision at, 786.5
- termann** of, burnt by *Fedilmid son of Crimthann*, 831.10; 833.6; 846.13
 well of Fingen at, 758.7
- Cluain [= Clonmacnois?],
 (Dedimus descendant of Lígán of, 752.14)
 anchorites of, 756.3
- Cluain Andobair, see Cluanai Andobur
- Cluain Ard [Cluain Ard Mo Béccóc = Toureen Peacaun, S 005 285],
 Do Béccóc of, 690.5
- Cluain Argai,
 battle of the streams of, 792.2
- Cluain Auis / Eois [Clones, Co. Monaghan; H 503 259],
 abbots of,
 Dícuill, 701.6
 Céle Tigernaig, 716.6
 Dub dá Bairenn descendant of Béccán, 746.8
 Nuadu son of Dub Sléibe, 751.10
 Fínán, 778.9
 Gormgal son of Dindagaid [also abbot of Armagh], 806.2
 Joseph of Ross Mór, bishop and excellent **scriba**, 840.7
- destroyed by **gennti**, 837.8
 (oratory of Tigernach in, 851.7)
- princeps** of,
 (Dublitter, also of Tech nAirindáin, 880.3)
- Cluain Bairenn [> Cloonburren, bar. Moycarn, Co. Roscommon, M 96 22]
 abbesses of,
 Síth Maith, 778.8
 Lerben, 794.3
 burnt, 780.2
 Scandlaige of, 753.11
- Cluain Brónaig [N 25 78, Co. Longford],
 Cellbil of, 765.8
- dominatrices** / abbesses of,
 Forblaith daughter of Connlae, 780.10
 Ellbrig, 785.5
 Fínbil, 809.7
- monastery destroyed by very severe gale, 780.4
- Samthann, saint of, repose of, 739.3
- Cluain Caín
 [probably the Clonkeen which was in the territory of the Fir Roiss, VT² 2673, marginal addition to AU 943.2; tl.

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

131

- Churchtown, par. of Clonkeen, bar. of Ardee, Co. Louth, N 91 94],
 bishops of,
 (Martan, 837. 2)
 Crunnmáel of, bishop and anchorite, 881.3
 (Fínán of, bishop and anchorite, 862.3)
 Cluain Comardae, Forindán, abbot of Armagh, captured by **gennti** in, 845.1
 Cluain Conairi Máele Duib [Cloncurry, N 70 21]
 killing of king of Uí Fhailgi at, 783.1
 Cluain Conairi Thommáin [Cloncurry, N 80 41],
 abbot of, (Colcu son of Máel Tuile, *sacerdos* and anchorite, 871.7)
 battle at, 590.3
 (royal meeting between Fedilmid son of Crimthann and Niall Caille at, 838.7)
 Cluain Credail [Killeedy, Co. Limerick, R 26 26], monastery of St Íte, 552.1 n., 570.2
 Cluain Crema [*Onom.* distinguishes (1) Cloncrew par. Co. Limerick; (2) Clooncruff, tl. and par., bar. and Co. Roscommon; (3) Clonmellon, N 65 68]
 bishop of, Osbran, anchorite, 752.12
 sacked by men of Bréfné (and Síl Cathail and homicide committed therein), 815.7
 Cluain Cuifthin / Cluain Chuibthin [> Clonguffin, Co. Meath, N 73 44, O'D.],
 abbess of, Coblaith daughter of Cathal, 771.8
 (Condam of, 760.11)
 Cluain Dochre
 [perhaps same as Cluain Da Ochra, *CGSH* § 707.772 > Cloonoghery, obsolete name of place adjacent to Killashee, bar. and co. of Longford; Killashee is N 07 70]
 abbot of, Connmach son of Brendan, 770.13
 Cluain Dolcain [Clondalkin, O 07 31],
 abbots of,
 Ailbran descendant of Lugaid, 781.3
 Feidlimid descendant of Lugaid, 801.2
 bishop of, Fer Fugaill, 789.5
 burning of Amlaíb's fort at, 867.8
 sacked by **gennti**, 833.4
 Cluain Eidnig/Cluain Ednech,
 abbots of,
 Máel Aichthin, 772.8
 Áed son of Dub dá Chrích, also abbot of Tír dá Glas, 845.2
 Máel Ciaráin, also abbot of Tír dá Glas, 903.1
 sacked by **gennti**, 841.6
 Cluain Eois, see Cluain Auis
 Cluain Fertae Brendain [Clonfert, Co. Galway, M 96 21; also including Cluain Fertae],
 abbots of,
 Brendan moccu Altai, 577.6
 Senach Garb, 621.1
 Fiachna descendant of Maicnia, 752.5 (Cellán) / *Cellach*, 753.5
 Suibne, 762.10
 Crimthann, repose of, 766.1
 Ceithernach descendant of Erumon, 773.5
 son of Flaithnia, 783.7
 Tipraite son of Ferchar, 786.1
 Muiredach son of Ólchobur, 802.5
 Tipraite, 817.4
 bishop of, Móenu, 572.2
 burnt, 749.4; burnt by **gennti** from Loch Rí, 844.4; burnt by **Gaill** from Loch Rí, 845. 3
 community of, (fight battle against community of Corcach Mór [Cork], 807.9)
 founded, 558.3
 [plundered by Jarl Tomair, 866.8]
principes of,
 (Mugrón son of Cenn Fáelad, 885.12)
 (Máel Tuile son of Cilén, 888.2)
princeps and bishop of, (Ruthnél, 826.12)
secnapaíd of,
 (Congaltach son of Étguine, 813.7)
 (Cormac son of Ciarán, also **princeps** of Tuaim dá Gualann, 882.6)
 (Cormac son of Ceithernach, also **secnap** of Tír dá Glas, 884.9)
 Tipraite son of Ferchar from, 795.5

Cluain Fertae Mo Lua

[Clonfertmulloe, now Kyle, just within western boundary of Loígsi, S 233 901] abbot of, Sáergal descendant of Edairngne, 781.3

Cluain Fertae Mongáin [Kilclonfert, Co. Offaly, N 42 31], killing at, 789.10

Cluain Fota Báetáin

[Clonfad tl. in par. of Killucan, bar. of Fartullagh, Co. Westmeath, N 53 44] abbots of,

Óengus son of Tipraite, 746.9 n.
Guairé grandson of Tipraite, 795.5 n.
Blathmac son of Guairé, killed by Máel Ruanaid and Follamon sons of Donnchad, 799.3

(Conchobor son of Flannacán, king of Uí Fhailgi, killed in, 891.2 n.)

Éitcheán, bishop and patron-saint of, 578.1

Cluain Iraird, see Clonard

Cluain Lethtengad, 600.4

Cluain Mór Arddae,

princeps of, (Robartach son of Cathasach, 828.2)

Cluain Mór Máedóc,

burnt, 779.5

sacked by **gennti**, 835.4; *on Christmas Night*, 836.10

Cluain Tibrinne [Clontivrin, tl. 1 m. W. amd in par. of Clones, bar. of Clankelly, Co. Fermanagh, H 48 25], anchorite of, Congus, 745.2

Cluain Tuaiscirt

[either Clontuskert, Co. Galway, M 85 25, or Cloontuskert, Co. Roscommon, M 99 72],

(Báetán of, 809.4)

Cluain Uama [Cloyne, Co. Cork, W 91 68]

abbot of, (Máel Coba descendant of Fáelán, 859.1)

Cluanai Andobur [Cluain Andobair?]

Cloney, bar. of Narragh and Reban West, Co. Kildare, N 642 016],

Gaill of Áth Cliath make camp at, 845.12

Cnoc Báne, Donnchad's hosting to, 772.3 (Cnoc Coirpri, battle of, 736.2)

Cnodbae [Knowth, Co. Meath; N 99 73], cave of [i.e. neolithic tomb of], (searched by **Gaill**, 863.6)

kings of,

Gormgal son of Éladach, 789.4
(Cernach son of Congalach, 818.3)

Cnucha [Castleknock, Co. Dublin, O 085 365], Congalach of, 732.16

Cóel Uisci [Narrow Water, on Newry River, J 12 19, *Onom.*], **gennti** from, sack Dísert Diarmata, 842.13

Cóiced of Conchobor [the province of Ulster named after the legendary Conchobor mac Nessa],

kings of,

Muiredach son of Echaid, 839.5
(Lethlabur son of Loingsech, 873.2)

nobles of, 851. 6

see also Ulaid

Coflle Follamain

[a kingdom whose name may be continued in the par. of Killallon, bar. of Fore, Co. Meath, N 62 70; the eponymous Follaman son of Cú Chongalt was killed 766.2]

kings of,

(Congalach son of Írgalach, 851.5)
(Máel Dúin son of Óengus, 885.7)

Coinder 'of the Battle', 872.6

Comrar Midi [ch. of Colmán Comraire 'at Uisnech', *CGSH* § 722.92; Conry par., bar. of Rathconrath, N 303 504], abbot of, Fer Fio son of Fabre, **sapiens**, 762.6

Conailli

[normally meaning the Conailli Muirthemne around Dundalk, Co.

Louth; for genealogies see D. E.

Thornton, 'Early Medieval Louth:

The Kingdom of Conaille

Muirthemne', *County Louth*

Archaeological and Historical Journal, 24/1 (1997), 139-50],

Áed son of Niall, king of Tara, fell asleep at Druim Inasclaind in the land of, 879.1

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

133

- defeat the Ulstermen, 882.4
 harried by **gennti**, 831.6
 kings of,
 Uarchride descendant of Osséne,
 688.4
 Amalngaid *son of Cathusach*, 741.1
 [Foidmenn, **see under** Conailli
 Muirthemne]
 Uargal [= *Uargalach son of Uachtbran*
 of genealogy], 765.10
 Slóigedach, 789.3
 [Spelán, **see under** Conailli
 Muirthemne]
 Máel Brigte, taken prisoner by **gennti**,
 831.6
 (Máel Brigte son of Spelán, 869.11)
 (Garfíth son of Máel Brigte, 878.4)
 (Giblechán son of Máel Brigte, 890.4)
 (Máel Mórda son of Gairbíth/Garfíth
 beheaded by Cellach son of
 Flannacán, 891.3)
 fight battle of Cenu against the Uí
 Echach (Cobo?), 786.9
 slaughter **Gaill** in alliance with *Aidéid son*
 of Laigne, 896.7
 Conailli Cherd,
 Áed son of Niall and Flann son of
 Conaing defeated Anfid son of Áed
 and the Ulstermen in the land of, 864.3
 Conailli Muirthemne,
 (beheaded Amalgaid son of Congalach,
 rigdamnae of Brega, and Indéirge son
 of Máel Teimin, a religious layman,
 909.5)
 kings of,
 Foidmenn son of (Fallach) /
 Falloman, 752.8 n.
 (Spelán son of Slógadach, 824.9)
 Máelmór, *killer of Tuathal Máelgarb*, *was*
 one of them, 548.4
 Conailli of Fernmag, (kill king of Loch
 nUaithne in Cluain Éois, 851.7)
 Condiri / Condairi [Connor, Co. Antrim; J
 150 969]
 abbots of,
 Ainfchellach, also abbot of Land Ela,
 778.6
 Ógedchar, *also abbot of Land Ela*,
 867.2
airchinnech of, (Tipraite son of Nuadu,
 also of Land Ela and Láthrach Briúin,
 901.2)
 bishops of,
 Lugaid, 547.5
 Dímma Dub, 659.1
 Do Chonna the devout, 726.3
 burnt, 617.1
 sacked by **gennti**, (832.6)
 Conmaicne, Conmaicni (pl.) [several
 peoples of this name]
 Conmaicni killed in battle, 746.4 [prob-
 ably Conmaicne Midi, within territory
 of Cuircni, people settled S. of the
 Inny and E. of the Shannon]
 defeated by the Uí Briúin in the battle of
 Sruthair, 766.3
 slaughtered by **gennti**, 812.10 [probably
 of Connaught]
 Conn, descendants of [**nepotes Cuinn**],
 victors in the battle of Áth Senaig, 738.4
 Connachta [north-eastern boundary on
 Lough Erne, (818.2)],
 (battle among, 824.6)
 battle of, 732.4
 battle {of *Airther Seóla*} of the
 Connachta, 653.7
 battle of Dún Ganiba among, 799.1
 (battle of Tarbge among, 822.7)
 (battle of Drong among, 836.9)
 battle with Corcu Baiscinn, 721.3
 defeated, 533.5; 763.8; by men of Mide,
 829.4; by **gennti**, 838. 11; by **Gaill**,
 846.6
 harried by **gennti**, 836.11
 harried by Áed son of Niall, 863.8
 harried by Dúinchad, king of Cashel,
 together with Cerball and the men of
 Osraige, 873.9 / [871.10 AFM, FA]
 hostages of, taken by Cormac and
 Flaithbertach, 907.6
 invaded by Flann son of Máel Sechnaill
 and their hostages taken, 897.4
 kill Murchad son of Indrechtach and
 Murchad son of Murchatach, 764.15 n.

kings of,

Amalgaid son of Fiachrai 440.4

Dauí Tenga Uma, 500.2 / 502.2;

550.2 n.

Éogan Bél, 501.5; (543.2) / 547.3

Cornán son of Áed son of Eochu,
560.3

Áed son of Echu, accession, 557.2;
561.1

Uatu son of Áed, (601.5) / 603.4

Rogallach son of Uatu, 649.1

Laidgnén son of Colmán, 656.7

Cenn Fáelad son of Colgu, 663.7;
682.1

Dúngal Muirsce son of Máeldub,
682.1; 683. 1

Fergal Aidne son of Artgal, 683.1

Muiredach Muinlethan, 702.1

Cellach son of Rogallach /

Rogallnech, 705.8

Indrechtach son of Dúngal of Muirese,
707.2

Cathal son of Muiredach, 709.3 [only
CS]

Domnall son of Cathal, 715.5

Indrechtach son of Muiredach, 723.3

Domnall son of Cellach, 728.6

Cathal son of Muiredach, 735.4

Áed Balb son of Indrechtach, 742.7

Fergus Rod, 754.11

Forgus son of Cellach, 756.2

Ailill Medraighe grandson of
Dúnchad, 764.8

Dub Innrecht son of Cathal, 768.1

Donn Cothaid, 773.3

Flaithróe son of Domnall, 777.5; 779.2

Tipraite son of Tadgg, 786.1

Artgal son of Cathal dies on Iona, 791.1

Muirgus son of Tommaltach, 815.1

Diarmait son of Tommaltach, 833.7

Cathal son of Muirgus, 837.17

Murchad son of Áed, 840.5

Fergus son of Fothad, 843.6

Finsnechtae of Luibnech, anchorite,
previously king, 848.3

Mugrón son of Máel Cothaid, lethrí,
872.9

Conchobor son of Tadg, victorious
868.5; dies, 882.7

Áed son of Conchobor, 888.6

Tadg son of Conchobor, 900.6

Cathal son of Conchobor, a victor at
Belach Mugna, 908.3

lake in Umall among, disappeared, 850.6

laws enforced on / promulgated to,

Law of Ciarán, 744.10; 788.9; 814.12 n.

Law of Brendan [of Clonfert], 744.10

second law of Commán and Áedán,
772.9

law of Comán, 793.2

law of Patrick, 799.9 n., 825.14; (836.4)

law of Dar Í, 812.15; 826.11

(materials for an oratory brought from
the land of, across the frozen Lough
Erne, into the land of the Uí
Chremthainn, 818.2)

participate in a hosting led by Máel
Sechnaill, 860.1

places described as in the land of,

Mag Slecht, 620.1

plundered by Gaill from Loch Rí, 845.3
raided Western Mide, 899.4

Rechtabra of, 744.5

rígdamnae of, (Abán son of Cináed, slain
by fire, 867.5)

routed at Áth Luain by the men of
Western Mide, 899.6

slaughter the Gaill of Limerick, 887.10

'The Three Connachta', 707.2; 772.9;
882.7; 900.6

Constantinople, walls collapse, 448

Corann [> bar. of Corran, Co. Sligo], see
also Gailenga of the Corann

battles of, 596.4; 683.2

Corcach Mór [Cork; W 67 71],

abbots of,

Rosséne, 687.3

Condmach son of Donat, 800.2 n.

Colum son of Airechtach, 852.9

Daniél son of Luaithide, also abbot of
Lismore, 863.7 n.

Rechtabra son of Murchad, 868.9

Artacán, 899.1

bishop of, and an excellent scriba, 876.4

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

135

- burnt by **gennti**, 839.11
 community of,
 (fight battle against community of
 Cluain Fertae Brendain, 807.9 n.)
 [assemble Uí Echach {Muman}, Corcu
 Loígde and Ciarraige Cuirche for
 disastrous attack on Múscraige
 Mittaine, 828.9]
*fort held by **gennti** attacked by Ólchobor,*
848.11
 [Munster harried by Flann son of Máel
 Sechnaill from Bóraime to, 880.9]
princeps of the Trián of, Ailill son of
 Éugan, 908.3
principes of,
 Suibne son of Máel Umai, 682.3
 Téróc, 792.4
 (Dúnlang son of Cathusach, 836.2)
 *Sóerbrethach son of Conad, **sapiens***
 and bishop, 896.11
*sacked by **gennti**, 822.12*
 Corcu Baiscinn [SW Co. Clare],
 battle with Connachta, 721.3
 (together with Corcu Mo Druad fight
 battle against Uí Fhídgenti, 763.9)
 highly destructive thunderstorm in the
 territory of, 804.10
 king of, (Áed Rón, 812.8)
toisech of, *Cermud son of Catharnach,*
*killed by **gentes**, 864.7*
Corcu Chullu, killed Ragallach son of Uatu,
649.1 n.
 Corcu Duibne [Corkaguiney, Co. Kerry],
 king of, *Colmán, also **princeps** of Cenn*
 Etig, 908.3
 Corcu Fhir Thrí (Corcu Fhirthri, Corcurthri)
 [associated with the Luigni Chonnacht
 and, marginally, the Luigni of Mide]
 [ruler of the Luigni Chonnacht, derived
 from Corcu Fhir Thrí, Dobailen son of
 Gormgus, 888.13]
 Corcu Loígde [SW Co. Cork],
 [assembled by community of Cork for
 disastrous attack on Múscraige
 Mittaine, 828.9]
 king of, *Flann Fortri, 751.13*
 Corcu Mo Druad ['The **gens** of my druid'; >
 Corcomroe, NW Co. Clare]
 battle of, 705.7
 hammered by the Déiss [presumably the
 Northern Déiss], 744.9
 (together with Corcu Baiscinn fight battle
 against Uí Fhídgenti, 763.9)
 Corcu Mo Druad Ninais
 [perhaps a branch of the Corcu Mo
 Druad settled in the Aran Islands]
 king of, (Flaithbertach son of Dub Roip,
 873.1 n.)
 Corcu Moga, Colmán Cass, abbot of
 Clomacnois, of, 665.6
 Corcu Óche, defeated in the battle of
 Cuilen, 552.1 n.
 Corcu Roíde of Mide
 [approx. bar. of Corkaree, Co.
 Westmeath, but in early period
 between Uisnech and the R. Inny],
 (slaughtered by Uí Maccauais, 812.12)
 Corcu Sogain,
 king of, (Írgalach son of Máel Umai,
 816.1)
 Crannach, skirmish of, 697.6
 (Crích Muiredaig in Inis Éogain, 764.17)
 [the descendants of Muiredach son of
 Éogan were the *rígrad*, the royal line
 of Cenél nÉogain; but in VT
 Inishowen was divided between *crích*
 Fergussa around Carndonagh and
 crích Ailella in the Brétach, the
 coastal strip on the W. side of Lough
 Foyle]
 Crích Ua nOlcán, killing in, 795.2
 Cróeb/In Chróeb,
 repose of Airmedach of, 683.5
 Rothechtach of, 797.2
 Cróeb Laisre,
 child at, spoke two months after birth,
 885.9
 Cruachain / Cruachu [Rathcroghan, Co.
 Roscommon; M 79 83],
 as royal seat, 501.5
 promulgation of Law of Patrick at, 783.9
 law of Ciarán enacted ['elevated'] over,
 814.12 n.
Cruinde, battle of, 565.9

Cruithentuath, *king of, Áed, 904.8*

Cruithni (also *Cruthentuatha* 'peoples of the Cruithni' and Cruithnig, the latter usually 'Picts'), a group of peoples settled from around Coleraine in the north to near Dundalk,

(battle of Druim Cathmaíl against Dál Riata, 741.10)

battle of Fertas against the Ulstermen, 666.6 / (668.3)

defeated in the battle of Móin Dairi Lothair, 563.3

defeated by the Dál Riata of the Muirbolg, 731.5

kill Fiachnae Crach son of Báetán, 608.1

kill Fiachrai son of Dúngal, 708.4 / 710.6
(kill Cináed son of Conchobur in Mag Cobo, 808.5)

kings of,

Máel Cáich son of Scandal, 629.1; 666.2

Dícuill son of Eochu, king 'of a kindred' of the Cruithni, 629.1

Lóchéne son of Fíngen, 645.2

Scandal son of Bécc son of Fiachrai, 646.1

Eochaid Iarlaithe, 666.3

Dúngal Eilni son of Scandal, 681.1

Ailill son of Dúngal Eilni son of Scandal, 690.1

Cú Chuaráin, 708.1

Dub dá Inber son of Congalach, 727.10

Cathusach son of Ailill, 749.1

Flaithruae son of Fiachrai, 774.6

(laid waste by the Dál Riata, 691.3)

Cruithnig, see under Cruithni and Picts

Cualu [district extending south from the Liffey at Dublin on the east side of the Wicklow Mts. at least as far as Glendalough, (819.1)]

harried by Áed son of Niall, 819.1

included Delgginis [Dalkey Island], 733.13

kings of,

Tuathal son of Cremthann, 778.7
(Cináed son of Artrí, 832.8)

see also Cellach Cualann (ancestor of Uí Chellaig Cualann), Uí Théig, Uí Bríuin Chualann

Cuerne, Mo Chonno of, 715.3

Cuib [= Mag Cobo, west Co. Down around Dromore].

(Ailill of, his son, Máel Bresail, is king of Dál nAraidi, 825.6)

Cass of, (725.6)

kings of,

Bresal son of Fergus, 685.3

Conchad son of Cuanu, 735.2

Fergus Glut, 739.1

Gormgal son of Conall Crú, 776.10

Echu son of Ailill, 801.3

(Cernach son of Máel Bresail, 853.6)

Conallán son of Máel Dúin, 882.4

see also Mag Cobo, Uí Echach Cobo

Cuilen (Cuillne?), battle of, 552.1

Cuilnech Mór, Connachta defeated in battle of, 763.8

Cuince Robairgi, (Uí Néill defeated at, 711.7)

Cuireni

[approx. bar. of Kilkenny West, Co.

Westmeath; south of R. Inny, north-east of Athlone]

(with Uí Garbáin and Felli rout Delbnae, 822.11)

Cuirrech, in [the Curragh, within or on the boundary of Kildare, 782.3]

battle of, 782.3

(Flann of, 732.3)

Cúl Cháeláin [?tl. Kilkeelan, par. Athboy, Co. Meath N 70 66],

battle of, won by Diarmait son of Áed

Sláne, 635.2

Cúl Chan, (Diarmait of, 848.10)

Cúl Choíl, battle of, (601.5) / 602.3

Cúl Chonairi in Cerae, battle of, 550.1

Cúl Chumaisc, killing of Muiredach Menn at, 747.2

Cúl Dreimne, battle of, 560.3, 561.1 n.

Cúl Maini, engagement of, 677.5

Cúl Raithin [Coleraine, Co. Londonderry, C 85 32]

burnt, 731.1

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

137

- Cúl Uinsen in Tethbae, battle of, (561.2) / 562.1
 Cúla, The [Cúla Breg?], (730.7)
 kings of,
 Dúngal son of Flann, 743.2
 (Congalach son of Fergus, 819.7)
 Curragh, The, **see** Cuirrech
- Daiminis [Devenish Island, Co. Fermanagh, H 224 469],
 abbots of,
 Martan *of the Dartraige of Daiminis*,
 also abbot of Clomacnois, 869.1
 Máelodor, anchorite, 870.5
 bishop of, Sillán, 659.1
 Céile Do Laisse from, 751.8
 Dartraige of, 869.1
 Derir of, descendant of Collae, 722.5
 destroyed by **gennti**, 837.8
 monastery of Mo Laisse / Do Laisse,
 564.3
 princeps of, Máel Achaid, also **tánaise** of
 Clonmacnois, killed by the Delbnae
 Bethra in revenge for the death of
 their king, Scolaige, 896.9
 sacked by **gennti**, 822.12 n. (*only CS*,
 probably wrongly)
- Daire Calgaig (Daire Calcaid, Daire Coluim Chille)
 [Derry / Londonderry, C 434 166],
 abbots,
 (Muirchertach son of Niall, also abbot
 of other **ciuitates**, 882.2)
 burnt, 788.10
 Cáech Scuile, **scriba** of, 724.7 n.
 death of Fiachrai son of Ciarán, one of
 the two founders of, 620.2 n.
 foundation, (546.2 n.)
 Gaill routed by Niall and Murchad in,
 833.3
 (**princeps** of, Diarmait, 908.4)
- Daire Désirt Do Chonna [unidentified but
 probably in Brega],
 Du Channa of, 706.1
 Tigernach, *king of Loch nGabor*, routed
 gennti in, 848.7
- Daire Eithnig/Eidnig
 [distinguish (1) this Daire Eithnig, which
 appears to have been situated among
 the Airthir, from (2) Daire Eithnig =
 Daire na Flann, Derrynavlan, tl. of
 Lurgoe, par. of Graystown, bar. of
 Slieveardagh, Co. Tipperary; S 181
 495],
 abbot of, Máel Och taraig, 800.7 n.
- Daire Meilli [by Lough Melvin, Co. Leitrim,
 CESH],
 Tigernach, abbot of Cell Achaid, founder
 of, 810.1
- Daire Murchaisi, Do Chinne of, 689.5
- Dairinis, [distinguish (1) Dairinis Máele
 Anfaid, a daughter-house of Lismore,
 Molana on the R. Blackwater, close to
 Ballynatray House, X 08 83, not far
 from Youghal, from (2) Dairinis
 Cáemáin, apparently adjacent to
 Becc-Ériu = Beggerin and perhaps at
 Ardcavan, T 06 24]
 flood in, 786.4
 repose of Fer dá Chrích of, 747.15
- Dairinis Cáemáin [**see** previous entry],
 sacked by **Gaill** (AFM) / Danes (AClon),
 821.6
- Dairmag (1) Durrow founded by Columba,
 see Durrow
- Dairmag (2) Dairmag of the Britons
 [unidentified church in Southern
 Brega], (sacked by **gentiles**, 836.7)
- Dairthech, Drostan of, 719.2
- Dál nAraidí (see also Cruithni, Northern
 Dál nAraidí),
 battles among, 776.7 n.; 776.8; 783.5
 behead Óengus son of Máel Dúin,
 rigdamnae of the North, 883.8
 defeated by Máel Finnia son of
 Flannacán [king of Brega], 897.2
 kings of,
 Fiachrai Lonn son of Cóelub, 483.3
 (Áedán son of Mongán, 616.2 n.)
 Fiachna Lurgan son of Báetán, 626.1
 Áed of Ard / Aired, 698.1
 Tom(m)altach son of Innrechtach,
 790.2
 Bresal son of Flaithrí, 792.4

- (Máel Bresail son of Ailill of Cuib, 825.6)
 Lethlobar son of Loingsech, (routs **genti** in battle, 828.5)
 Muiredach son of Mac Étig, 897.2
 Mac Étig son of Lethlabar, 900.3
 Béc descendant of Lethlabar, 909.3
longphuirt of the **Gaill** in the territory of, plundered by Áed son of Niall, 866.4
 slaughter the Ulstermen, 790.6
Dál mBaird 'of the Ulstermen', gens of Columbanus, abbot of Clonmacnois, 628.4
Dál Celtra, Cenn Fáelad killed in, 675.1
Dál Cethere, to whom the mother of Mac Nisse of Connor belonged, 508.3
 Dál Riata (Réti, Riatai),
 (battle of Druim Cathmaíl against Cruithni, 741.10)
 battle of Fidnach Eilegg in, 615.3
 defeat Britons on Lorgg Ecclet, 711.5
 defeat Britons on the rock called Minuirc, 717.5
 (defeated by men of Fortriu at battle of Cnoc Coirpri, 736.2)
 ('hammering of the Dál Riatai by Óengus son of Forggus', 741.11)
 killing of, 629.1
 kings of,
Fergus Mór son of Erc, 501.4
 Comgall son of Domangart, 538.3 / (542.1)
 Conall son of Comgall, 574.2
 Áedán son of Gabrán, 606.2
 Connad Cerr, 629.1 / 630.3
 Domnall Brecc, 642.1 [implied by regnal years]
 Domangart son of Domnall Brecc, 673.4
 Fiannamail grandson of Dúinchad, 700.4
Selbach, 723.4
Eochaid son of Eochu, 733.5
 Áed the Fair son of Echaid, 778.7
 Fergus son of Eochu, 781.4
 Donn Corci, 792.4
fleet of, brought by Flaithbertach to Ireland, 733.4
 lands laid waste by Óengus son of Fergus, 736.1
 (lay waste the Cruithni and the Ulstermen, 691.3)
many of, slaughtered on island of Oíne, 733.4
settlement in Britain, 501.4
 slaughter of, in Glenn Limnae, 704.3
 victors in the battle of Ard Corrand, 627.1
 Dál Riata of the Muirbolg, defeat Cruithni, 731.5
 Dam Derg in Brega, battle of, 743.2
 Dam Liacc, **see** Dom Liacc [Duleek, Co. Meath],
 Dardania, collapse of castles in, 517.4
Dartraige of Daiminis, 869.1
 Déiss [ref. to the Northern Déiss],
 hammer the Corcu Mo Druad, 744.9
see also Northern Déiss
 Déissi of Brega, Déssi Breg
 [770.9 shows that the ruling dynasty belonged to Southern Brega; cf. baronies of Upper and Lower Deece, Co. Meath],
 kings of,
 Daithgus son of Báeth, 732.2
 Niallgus son of Báeth, 758.1
 Déissi of Munster [approx. Co. Waterford],
 [defeat the fleet of Eochail and destroy the **longphort**, 866.9]
 Flann son of Lonán, *the Virgil of the Irish*
 killed by *the Uí Chuirrbuide at Loch dá Cháech among*, 896.12
 [harried as far as Belach nEochaille by Cerball, 875.6]
 [in alliance with Cerball son of Dúngal and the men of Osraige defeat the men of Munster at Inéoin, 879.14]
 Indeúin of, Máel Sechnaill marches to, 854.3
 kings of,
 Bran Find son of Máel Ochtraig, 667.3 / 671.4
 Conall son of Suibne, 700.9 / (701.13)
Muirgus son of Fergus, 751.13

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

139

- Máelchrón son of Muiredach, 858.5
Rechtabra son of Finnbran, 876.5
Niall son of Lóegaire, 894.6
 see also Northern Déis
- Delbnae,
 several groups including (1) Delbnae
 Assail (or Delbnae Midi) around
 Delvin, Co. Westmeath, (2) Delbnae
 Bethra (also Delbnae Ethra) including
 Clonmacnois, Liath Mancháin, and
 Rathen, and (3) Delbnae Nuadat,
 situated between the Shannon and its
 tributary the Suck, a client people of
 the Uí Maini (and hence also called
 Delbnae of the Uí Maini.
 shipwrecked on Loch Rí, 756.5 (probably
 Delbnae Nuadat but could be
 Delbnae Bethra)
dux of, Díumasach, 756.5
 (kill Cináed son of Cú Roí, king of Cenél
 Lógairi, 843.4), {very prob. (1)}
 massacred by Osraige, 742.2 {probably
 (2)}
 (routed by Uí Garbáin, Cuircni and Felli
 {either Delbnae (2) or (3) or both},
 822.11)
 (slaughtered in Felle, 828.7) {probably
 (2), possibly (3) or both}
- Delbnae Bethra / Bethair,
 (burnt by Fedilmid son of Crimthann,
 826.9)
 invaded by Niall son of Áed, 840.4 n.
 kings of,
 Cerball son of Fínsnechtae, 829.1
 Scolaige son of Macán, *killed by the*
community of Clonmacnois, 896.8;
avenged by the killing of Máel
Achaid, 896.9
raided three times by Fedilmid son of
Crimthann, 832.9
- Delbnae Lodot
 [presumably Lódot, equivalent to
 Delbnae Nuadat; compare Mag
 Luadat > Mag Nuadat]
 ‘battle of the platforms’ fought in the
 land of, 818.9
- Delbnae Nuadat / Delbnae of the Uí Maini,
defeated in the battle of Belach Cró, 756.6
 king of, *Find son of Arb, killed by*
Tipraite Find, 756.6
- Delgginis of Cualu [Dalkey Island, Co.
 Dublin; O 27 26], deformed cow in,
 733.13
- Deliu, battle of, 657.2
- Dennlis, *Fiachu descendant of Ugfadán, who*
slew Cormac son of Cuilennán, was from,
908.3
- Deoninne, in Mugdorna Breg, **Gaill** routed
 by men of Brega at, 837.5
- Dessmumu (‘Southern Munster’),
 people of, (slaughtered by **gennti**, 833.9)
 ruler of, *Lóegaire [son of Fergal], 804.11*
[Éoganacht Raithlinn]
- Diathrab, king of, Congalach son of Conall
- Dísert Ciaráin [probably identical with
 Dísert Ciaráin Belaig Dúin],
 Siadal of, 857.2
- Dísert Ciaráin Belaig Dúin,
 abbot of, Cumscuth, **scriba** and bishop,
 870.5
- Dísert Diarmata [Castledermot, Co. Kildare,
 S 77 85],
 abbot of, *Máel Ruain, also abbot of Cell*
Achaid and of Tech Telle, 887.7
princeps of, Fedach, 876.1
 sacked by **gennti** from Cúel Uisci, 842.13
Snedgius of, sapiens, foster-father of
Cormac son of Cuilennán, 888.7
 two bishops and anchorites die on the
 same night in, 843.5
- Dísert Teornóc [on W. side of R. Barrow,
Fél.² Notes, 8 Feb., MD 8 Feb.],
 abbot of, (Muiredach son of Crunnmáel,
 819.6)
- Dom Liac / Dom Liac Cianáin [Duleek, Co.
 Meath; O 046 684],
 abbots of,
 Óengus son of Crunnmáel, 783.2
 Fedach son of Cormac (also abbot of
 Louth and Sláne), 789.3
 Cathnia, 810.1
 Fínsnechtae son of Diarmait, 849.4
 Coímán son of Dálach, 868.3
 (Móenach son of Cóemán, 900.5)

- Aldchú of, (725.1)
 bishops of,
 Fergus, 783.2
 Ailebra, 820.6
 Cormac, (also **princes** of Cluain Iraird), 885.8
 Colmán, also bishop of Lusca, 907.1
 Cerpán of, 754.5
 death of Ciannán {patron-}saint of, 498
equonimi of,
 Éicnech son of Éistenach, 781.5
 oratory of Ciannán destroyed by **Gaill** and people in it taken into captivity, 881.4
princes of,
 (Crunnmáel son of Ailill, 819.6)
 (Dálach son of Congus, 820.2)
 Gnia, (anchorite), bishop (and excellent scribe), 872.1
 sacked by **gennti**, 832.3
 Domnach Maigen [Donaghmoynce, Co. Monaghan; H 85 06],
 shrine of Adomnán removed from, 832.5
 Domnach Mór,
 abbot of, (Robartach son of Flann, 845.11)
 (plundered by Tigernach and Fland son of Conaing, 854.5)
 Domnach Pátraic [> Donaghpatrick, Co. Meath; N 81 72],
 abbot of, (Conaing son of Ferdomnach, 846.11)
 burnt, 750.1
princes of, *Óengus son of Algal*, 849.4
 violation of sanctuary at, for which six **cimbidi** hanged, 746.11
 Domnach Sechnaill [Dunshaughlin, Co. Meath, N 96 52],
 abbots of,
 Ruamnus, 801.5 n.
 (Cumsud son of Ruamlus, 842.4 n.)
 (Fergil son of Cumsud, 879.3)
princes of,
 (Tipraite son of Ruamlus, 833.13)
 (Scannal son of Tipraite, 851.1)
 (Scannal, killed by his kinsmen, 886.4)
 Dorsum Britanniae, see Druim Alban
 Drong, battle of Leithet Midind of [in Ulster], 626.1
 Drong, battle of, among the Dál nAraidi, 776.8
 Drong, battle of, among the Connachta, (836.9)
 Druim Alban / Dorsum Britanniae, community of Iona expelled across, 717.4
 Druim Caro [par. and tl. of Drumcar, bar. Ardee, Co. Louth, *Onom.*; situated in Ard Ciannachtae, 870.5; O 067 912],
 abbot of, (Cellach son of Muirgus, 816.6)
 anchorite of, Condla, 870.5
 (Druim Cathmaíl, battle of, 741.10)
 Druim Cepais, (battle of, 671.5)
 Druim Ceta, 'great meeting' of, (575 n.)
 Druim Corcáin, battle of, 728.1
 Druim Cuilinn [Drumcullen, Co. Offaly, N 181 061],
 Cuana of, 722.5
princes of, Cenn Fáelad, 745.6
 Druim dá Maige [variously identified as Drumcaw, N 52 27, or Drumomuy in Co. Offaly],
 Máel Sechnaill defeats Gaill of Áth Cliath at, 861.3
 Druim Derg, battle of, 516.1
 Druim Derg Blathuug, battle of, 729.5
 Druim Fergusso [near Ard Breccáin?],
 men of Brega transfer their allegiance to Murchad son of Máel Dúin at, 822.4
 Druim Fornocht, battle of, 727.3
 Druim Goise, battle of, 789.16
 Druim Inasclainn
 [(1) Dromiskin, Co. Louth, O 052 982; in Conailli (Muirthemne), 879.1; (2) a church in Delbnae Mór / Midi = bar. Delvin, Co. Westmeath, VT² 841-2; annalistic references are probably all to (1) with the exception of 793.1]
 abbot of, (Muirchú, 828.2)
 Áed son of Niall, king of Tara, fell asleep at, 879.1 n.
 (burnt by **gennti**, 833.10)
 Crunnmáel of, abbot of Clonard, 793.1
princes of,
 (Bishop Tigernach son of Muiredach, 879.2)

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

141

- (Corrmac son of Fianamail, 891.5)
 Druim ind Eich, (hosting by Murchad son of Máel Dúin to, 820.3)
 Druim Ing / Druim Iung
 [old ch. in Dromin tl. and par., bar. Ardee, Co. Louth, O 030 894],
 Máel Corgis from, 722.3
 (sacked by **Gaill**, 835.12)
 Druim Laidggin, (Sidal of, 722.7)
 Druim Lethglaise
 [possibly the original name of the church, as opposed to the fort, of Downpatrick, otherwise Dún Lethglaise],
 Fergus, bishop of, 584.1
Druim Lochmuige, battle of, 501.3
 Druim Maic Ercae, battle of, 580.1 / (581.2)
 Druim Moccu Bláí,
 sacked by **gennti**, 832.2
 Druim Mór among the Uí Echach
 [prob. Uí Echach Cobo and therefore Dromore, Co. Down, J 20 53]
 abbot of, (Cellach son of Cathgen, 842.14)
princeps of, (Cormac, an anchorite, 908.4)
 Druim Náo, (Domnall son of Áed camped in, 641.3)
 Druim Raithe [Drumraney tl., bar. of Kilkenny West, Co. Westmeath, *CGSH*, N 16 48],
Énán of, 633.4
 Druim Rátha [same as the previous place?],
 abbot of, Flaithgel son of Taichlech, 793.1
 Druim Ríg [to the south of Tailtiu, *LL* 4107-8],
 battle of, 797.3
 Druim Robaig, battle of, 758.5
 Druim Urchaille
 [tl. of Dunmurraghil, earlier Drummurghill, bar. of Ogtherany, Co. Kildare, N 82 32], **princeps** of, (Domnall son of Áed, 838.3)
 Drumman Ua Casán, Niall son of Cernach killed in, 701.16
 Dubad [Dowth, Co. Meath], cave of Fert Boadán above,
 (searched by **Gaill**, 863.6)
Dubgaill, 867.7; (875.3); 877.3
 (defeated by the English, 893.3)
Dubgennti, 851.3, 4; 853.3; 856.7; 877.5
 Duiblinn, Duibblind [Dublin],
 abbot of,
 [St Beraid, 656.8]
 Siadal, 790.2
gennti from, sack Birra and Saiger, 842.8
gennti still at, 842.3
longphort established at, 841.5
plundered by Máel Sechnaill and Tigernach king of Loch nGabar, 849.7
 Dul in Mag nEilni, battle of, 709.1
 Dumae Achaid, battle of, among the Dál nAraidí, 783.5
 Dumae Achir, battle of, 468.2
 Duma na nDéise, *shower of blood at, in Ciannacht, 878.7*
 (Dún nAtt, siege of, 683.3)
 (Dún mBaitte, siege of, 680.5)
 Dún mBile, battle over, 764.13
 Dún mBolg,
 battle of, 598.2
 Cerball son of Dúngal invaded Leinster as far as, 870.2
 Dún mBuchat, killing of Cummascach son of Áed son of Ainmire at, 597.1
 Dún Caillden/Caillenn [Dunkeld, Perthshire, NO 024 425],
 abbot of, (Tuathal son of Artgus, chief bishop of Fortriu, 865.7)
princeps of, (Flaithbertach son of Muirchertach, 873.8)
 Dún Cermnai [Old Man of Kinsale, Co. Cork]
 southern limit of Munster, 858.5
 Dún Cethirn(n),
 battle of, 629.2
 burning of the kings in, 681.1
 Dún Cuair
 [probably Rathcore, N 76 45; perhaps royal seat of Síl Conaill Gaint, a branch of Uí Chernaig, rulers of Southern Brega],
 hosting by Áed son of Niall to, 805.7; (818.6)

meeting of the synods of the Uí Néill at, 804.7
 (Dún nDuirn, siege of, 683.3)
 Dún Fother / Foither, siege of, (681.5); (694.4)
 Dún Forgo, Dúnochad son of Ultán, *king of Airgialla*, killed in, 677.2
 Dún nGaniba, battle of, among the Connachta, 799.1
 (Dún Leithfinn, destroyed, 734.7)
 Dún Lethglaisse [Downpatrick; J 483 445], abbots of,
 Macnio son of Cellach, 780.13
 Dúngal son of Lóegaire, 790.2
 Loingsech son of Fiachna, 800.2
 Suibne son of Fergus, 825.2
princes of,
 (Scannlán, 882.5)
 sacked by **genti**, 825.9
 storming of, 496.3 / (498.2)
 said to have received the chalice of Patrick from Columba, (553.4)
 Scandlán of, 753.6 n.
 (Dún Locho, battle of, 678.5)
 Dún Máele Tuile, Éoganacht of Cashel rout **genti** at, 848.8
 Dún Másc [Dunamase, Co. Laois, S 52 98] sacked by **genti**, 845.2 n.
 Dún Mogna, sons of Báetan son of Cairell killed in, 606.3
 Dún Nechtain, battle of, 686.1 n.
 Dún nOllaig / Onlaig [Dunollie, Argyll, NM 852 315],
 (Aman of, burnt by Tula, 686.2)
 (burnt, 698.3)
 (destroyed by Selbach, 701.12)
 built by Selbach, 714.2
 (Talorggan son of Drostan put in bonds near, 734.6)
 Dún Sobairche [Dunseverick, Co. Antrim, C 98 44],
 stormed by **Gaill** and Cenél nÉogain, 871.3
 Durlas [royal seat of the Uí Thuirtri? Cf. 645.1 and 662.3],
 king of, Máel Dúin son of Furudrán (son of Bécc), 662.3

Durrow [(1) Dermag, Dairmag, Daurmag; Co. Offaly, N 320 307; not to be confused with (2) Dairmag Ua nDuach, S 40 77; or with the unlocated Dairmag of the Britons in S. Brega, (836.7)]
 abbots of,
 Cináed son of Cumscach, 793.1
 Blathmac descendant of Muirdibur, 811.7
 (Sóergus descendant of Cuinnid, 836.1)
 Tuathal son of Feradach, also abbot of Rechru, 850.1
 [Domnall son of Murchad, king of Tara, buried at, 763.1 n.]
equonimus of,
 (Crunnmáel son of Fiannamail, 839.7)
 fights battle of Argaman with the people of Clonmacnois, 764.6
 participation in a battle of the Uí Néill against Munster of the community of, 776.12
 (Robartach of, an excellent **scriba**, 872.8)
termonn burnt as far as the entrance to their church by Fedilmid son of Crimthann, 833.6
 Éblenn, battle of, 533.5 / (537.2) [Sliab Éiblinne, Slieve Phelim Mts., Co. Tipperary]
 Echdruimm [numerous places called Echdruim > Aughrim, 'Horse-Ridge', the best-known of which is Aughrim, Co. Galway, M 78 28]
 abbot of, Rechtabra son of Dub Combair, 787.7
 bishops of,
 (Flann of Aigle, 741.3)
 Máel Imorchair, 751.12
airchinnech of, (Bishop Máel Dúin, 814.4)
 Echdruimm Mac nÁedo [same as previous?], burnt, 790.4
 Echros in Muireasc [Aughris tl., par. Templeboy, bar. Tireragh, Co. Sligo, G 50 36], battle of, (602.5) / 603.2
 Eidnén, Int [Inan tl., N 64 50],

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

143

- princeps** of, Fergil, also bishop of
Findubair Abae, 907.2
Suairlech of, bishop and anchorite and
abbot of Clonard, 870.1
Eigg [island in Hebrides], burning of the
martyrs of, 617.1;
Cumméne descendant of Bécc, devout
man of, 752.2
Oan, abbot of, (725.8)
Eilén of Mac Cuirp / Auilén of Mac Cruip,
capture of, 673.5
siege of, (742.11)
Eilenn, Elend [unidentified island in
Hebrides],
engagement on, 618.2
(enslaved, 678.5)
Éli (around Roscrea and Thurles, Co.
Tipperary), 573.4
king of, *Fogartach*, 762.9
Emain Machae [Navan Fort, Co. Armagh, H
847 450],
battle of, 759.2 n.
the Airthir harried as far as, 821.5
Enach Daithe [perhaps Annaghdanile tl. in
Co. Longford, *Onom.*],
Commán of, 769.7
Enach Dub [ch. in Annaduff, tl. and par.,
bar. and Co. Leitrim, N 007 967]
abbot of, Macc int Shair, 767.6
Sóermug of, 792.1
[*Énboth Breg*, battle of, 766.7]
English (see also Saxons),
Bede, the *sapiens* of, 735.7
cattle murrain among, 699.3
come to the Faith, 599.4 n.
battles of, 600.2; 680.4
battles with Picts, 686.1; 698.2
churchmen of, Ecgerht, 701.3; 729.1
defeat Picts in Mag Manonn, 711.3
(defeat **Dubgaill**, 893.3)
hosting of, against Oswald, 635.4
kings of,
Edwin son of Ælli, 630.5 / 631
Oswald, 639.3
Penda, 656.1
Osuiu, 671.1
Ecgrith, 686.1
Aldfrith, 704.5
Osred son of Aldfrith, grandson of
Osuiu, killed, 716.1 n.
{Cenred} son of Cuthwine, 718.1
{Ceolwulf} son of Cuthwine, 731.3
Æthelbald, 757.2
Moll, 764.18
?Eilpín, 780.5 n.
Offa, good king of, 796.2
Coenwulf, 821.2
(Æthelwulf, 858.3)
lay waste the plain of Brega, 685.2 n.
taken in captivity by Amlaíb and Ímar
back to Áth Cliath, 871.2
English of the North [Northumbrians], **see**
Northern English
Eochaill [Youghal, Co. Cork]
[fleet of, defeated by the Déssi and the
longphort destroyed, 866.9]
Éoganachta [ruling dynasties of Munster],
[harried by Cerball, 864.8]
(slaughtered by the Osraige, 896.6)
Éoganacht of Cashel, rout **gennti** at Dún
Máele Tuile, 848.8
Éoganacht {Locha Léin?}, [fight battle
against Ciarraige, 803.8]
Ériu, hill in Mag Lifi (usually 'Ireland'), 462
Ess Macc nEirc [Eas Uí Fhloinn > Assylin,
close to Boyle, G 790 021],
Fursu of, 753.12
Ess Ruaid [Assaroe, former rapids of the
River Erne at Ballyshannon, Co.
Donegal],
slaughter of gennti at, 837. 14
Étar [Beinn Étair, Howth, Co. Dublin; old
churches at O 270 380, 278 391, 287 391],
(great number of women carried off by
gennti from, 821.3)
(Etar Lindde, battle of Cnoc Coirpri in
Calathros at, 736.2)
Etin [Edinburgh?], siege of, 638.1
Eudonn Mór, battle of, 594.1
Eumania (Eufania) (Isle of Man?), 577.8;
578.2
Europe, Charles {Charlemagne} emperor of
all, 813.8
Diarmait, wisest of the teachers of, 852.1

Dubthach son of Máel Tuile, wisest
Latinist of, 869.10

Féil, battle of, 735.3

Felli / Felle,

[people of a district on NE side of
Athlone; probably southern neigh-
bours of Cuircni],

(Delbnae slaughtered in, 828.7)

(Dúngal of, 746.4)

lord of, Tolorgg son of Allailed, killed by

Gaill of Loch Rí, 844.7

(with Uí Garbáin and Cuircni rout
Delbnae, 822.11)

Femen, (1) plain east and south-east of

Cashel, (2) plain near Tara

battle of, 446

battle of, 573.1

Faílbe Fland described as 'of Femen',
627.3

plain near Tara, 446 n.

Scandlán of, 764.9

Fernae / Fernae Mór [Ferns, Co. Wexford; T
02 49],

abbots of,

Do Chua of Luachair, 653.5 / 654.3

Tu Énóc son of Finntan, 663.6

Bresal son of Colgu, 749.2

Reothaide, 763.3

Dub Innrecht son of Fergus, 781.3

Cathal, fights battle against **equon-**
imus, 783.6

(Cilléne, 817.12)

Diarmait, 870.5

(Lachtnán, 905.3)

battle between abbot and **equonimus** at,
783.6

battle of, 769.2

bishops of, Comán, 678.2

burnt by **gennti**, 839.11

community of, (defeated by community
of Tech Munnu, 817.6)

equonimus of, Fiannachtach, fights battle
against abbot, 783.6

Fiannachtach of, 799.7

Máedóc of, 625.8 / 660.8

principes of,

Airechtach son of Cuanu, 742.1

(Lachtnán son of Mochtigern, also
bishop of Kildare, 875.1)

sacked by **gennti**, 835.5

secnap of, (Cathal son of Dúnlán, also
king of Uí Chennselaig, 819.5)

Fernmag

[the kingdom of the Uí Nad Sluaig, the
southern branch of the Uí
Chremthainn, a dynasty of the
Airgialla; approx. the area from
Clones to Monaghan Town],

battle in, 698.1

(battle of, 730.9)

kings of,

Cuanu son of Cailchin, 643.10

(Donnocán son of Fogartach, 882.3)

(Flannacán son of Fogertach, kills
Murchad son of Máel Dúin,

rigdamnae of the North, 886.2)

Fert Boadán [neolithic tomb above Dubad =

Dowth near Newgrange],

(searched by **Gaill**, 863.6)

Fertae, *victory of, won by gennti*, 837.13

Fertae Cerpán (at Tara), Bishop Cerpán of,
504.1

Fertae na Caírech, [Cerball killed **Gaill** at,
863.9]

Fertas, battle of, between the Ulaid and the
Cruithni, (668.3)/666.6

Fétamair [Fedamore tl. and par., bar.
Smallcounty, Co. Limerick, R 59 43],
[*battle of, 652.18*]

Fiambur [in AFM Fionnabhair Brehg,
perhaps the same as Findubair Abae],
(to harry the men of Brega, Fedilmid son
of Crimthann came to, 831.10)

Fid Éuin, battle of, 629.1 / 630.3

Fidnach Eilegg in Dál Riata, battle of, 615.3

Findgail, Findgennti, see **Finngail,**
Finngennti

Findglas [Finglas, N. Dublin, O 13 38; also
Findglas of Cainnech {of Aghaboe}],
abbots of,

Flann son of Cellach, **scriba**, anchorite
and bishop, 812.1

(Fergus of Ráith Lúraig, 817.13)

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

145

- Cuimnech, 825.2
 bishop of, Caínchomrac, 791.1
 bishop and **scriba** of, Robartach, 867.2
 (Bran of, bishop and **scriba**, 838.2)
 Dublitter of, [cf.780.12], 796.1 n.
 Fáelchú of, 763.2
 Findglenn, battle of, 719.6
 Findubair [probably same as Findubair Abae],
equonimus of, (Máel Umai son of Cethernach, 829.1)
 Findubair Abae [Fennor, Co. Meath, N 96 72],
 abbots of,
 (Máel Fothartaig son of Flann [also abbot of Cell Moinni], 809.9)
 (Tigernach son of Áed, also abbot of other **ciuitates**, 838.2)
 (Fiachna son of Máel Bresail, 845.4)
 bishop of, Fergil, also **princeps** of Int Eidnén, 907.2
fragments of a cross in the faithche of Sláne reach, 849.15
 (sacked by **gennti**, 834.11)
 Findubair [in Leinster?], battle of, 719.5
 Findubair in Tethbae, battle of, 799.2; 824.4
Fingen, well of, at Clonmacnois, 758.7
Finngaill, **Findgaill**, 'Fair Foreigners', 851.3
Finngennti, **Findgennti**, 'Fair Heathens', 852.3; 877.5
 Fir Ardae Ciannachtae [approx. the bar. of Ferrard, Co. Louth],
dux of, (Óengus son of Cináed, 879.4)
 king of, (Cumuscach son of Muiredach, 896.5)
 Fir Chell
 ['Men of Churches', also Tír Cell, 'Land of Churches'; a name for the main section of the kingdom ruled by Cenél Fiachach; included Land Elo/Lynally, Druimm Cuilinn/Drumcullen, Birra/Birr]
 invaded by Niall son of Áed, 840.4 n.
 Fir Cherai, 547.2
 Fir Chúl,
 [kingdom ruled by Síl nDlúthaig, q.v., a branch of Síl nÁeda Sláne, with its royal seat at Ráith Airthir, N 79 75 (as shown by 810.1)]
defeated in a battle over Tulén, 872.6
 kings of,
 Áed son of Dlíthach, 689.3
 (Cathal son of Fiachrai, 810.1)
 (Máel Dúin son of Sechnusach, 837.3)
 (Cathalán son of Cernach, 877.8)
 Fir Rois,
 king of, (Echu son of Cernach, 851.8)
secnap of, (Móenach son of Crunnmáel, 827.8)
 Fir Rois south of the river,
 (Cellach son of Máel Pátraic, **secnap** of, 847.5)
 Fir Thelach [kingdom on the E. side of Lough Ennell; > bar. of Fartullagh]
 defeated by Donnchad [son of Domnall], 764.13
 Fita, Island of, broken apart in fierce storm, 803.10
 Flescach, battle of, 656.1
 Fobar [> Fore, N 51 70; church of Féichín moccu Cháe (Mo Fhéccu mac Cailcharna), 20 Jan., *MT, FéL., MD*],
 abbots of,
 Cenn Fáelad, 711.4
 Cilléne, bishop, 715.1
 Dub dá Bairenn, 740.8
 Bécc's grandson, 770.15
 Fechtach (Fechtnach), 781.3
 Móengal, 857.2
 Cellach son of Cumuscach, 868.1
 Ailill, bishop, 871.5
 Áedgen of, 771.2
 bishop of, Suairlech, 750.2
see also abbots, Cilléne, Ailill burnt, 750.1; (oratory burnt, 816.10)
 Conodor of, 707.1
 (Fáeldobur Becc, **sapiens** of, 731.8)
 Féchéne of, 665.3
 Forchellach of, abbot of Clonmacnois, 814.7
princeps of, Cormac, also **tánaise abad** of Clonmacnois, 891.4
 Rechtlaiten, **sapiens**, of, 783.2
 Fochart

- [Faughart, Co. Louth, the ch. is J 0587
1255: V. M. Buckley and P. D.
Sweetman, *Archaeological Survey of
County Louth* (Dublin, 1991), no. 924,
pp. 230-1],
battle and **durthach** of, 735.2
Fochlaid, also called Fochlaid of Mide
[unidentified site, presumably in Co.
Westmeath],
abbots of,
Echaid son of Focartach [or Fócartae
as in AFM] (also abbot of Inis
Crothrann / Clothrann), 785.4
(Cú Roí son of Aldnia, also abbot of
Inis Clothrann, 871.6)
Foibrén [in one of the territories of the
Grecraige (816.8)],
abbot of, Echaid son of Conall Menn,
759.1 n.
burnt and sacked 816.8
Foileng, (engagement of, 763.3)
Foire, burnt by Fedilmid son of Crimthann,
830.4
Forach, Máel Sechnaill defeats **gennti** at,
848.5
(Forboros, battle of, 741.6)
Forcalad, battle of, 778.1
Fortriu
[territory in southern Pictland, and later
in Albu, including Strathearn, Scone
and Perth],
battle between Áed and Cináed in, 768.7
battle of Luth Feirnn in, 664.3
Brec of, (725.8)
chief bishop of, (Tuathal son of Artgus,
abbot of Dún Caillenn, 865.7)
(defeat Dál Riata at battle of Cnoc
Coirpri, 736.2)
kings of,
Bruide son of Bile, 686.1, 693.1
Bruide, 763.10
(Constantine son of Fergus, 820.4)
(Óengus son of Fergus, 834.2)
men of, (defeated by **gennti**, 839.10)
(kill Ímar grandson of Ímar, 904.4)
with the **Gaill** of Ireland and Britain,
Amlaíb and Auisle enter, 866.1
Fortuatha of the Leinstermen,
the battle of Selgg in the territory of,
709.2
king of, (Conall son of Cú Chongalt,
827.10)
Fothairt, a people, mainly, though not
entirely, in Leinster (several are listed in
CGH i.79-86, esp. 82-3). The most
important of the Fothairt not mentioned
in the annals were the Fothairt Airbrech,
the home territory of St Brigit [on the
east side of Brí hÉle / Cróchan Breg Éle
in the kingdom of Uí Fhailgi = Croghan
Hill, Co. Offaly, N 48 33]
kings of,
Fergus son of Móenach, 738.4
Dub dá Chrich son of the grandson of
Cellach son of Trian, 738.4
(Cathal son of Coscrach, 847.8)
slaughter of, 753.14
Fothairt Feae [> bar. of Forth, Co.
Carlow, but perhaps earlier more
extensive: Price, *The Place-Names of
Co. Wicklow*, 380-1],
heavy defeat by Osraige, 754.7
Fothairt Maige Ítha [> bar. of Forth, in SE
of Co. Wexford, incl. Rosslare], 664.6
Fothairt Tíre [perhaps identical with
Fothairt Feae],
king of, *Colmán son of Dúnlang, 865.8*
Francia,
Cathair Fursi in, 779.2
Colmán, abbot of Sláne, also abbot of
other **ciuitates** in, 825.3 n.
Franks,
emperors of,
Floriacus [Louis the Pious], 840.2
kings of,
Flodobur [Clovis II?], 659.3
Karolus [Charlemagne], 813.8
Péronne among, 654.8
Frému (also Frémainn, Frémann; Frewin
Hill, N 37 58),
battle of, 506.3 / 510
*Osséne son of Gallust, abbot of
Clonmacnois, was of, 706.1*
Fulachta,

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

147

- [Leinstermen South of Gabair heavily defeated by Osraige at, 879.13]
- Gabair [perhaps a term for the Uí Chonaill Gabra of SW Co. Limerick] king of, [Flannabra, 879.14]
- Gabair Liphi, battle of, (565.8) / 566.1
- Gabar [perhaps in Umall > the Owles, Co. Mayo],
said to be the place of origin of Máel Brigte, abbot of Clonmacnois, 892.1
- Gabrán [perhaps client-kingdom of Osraige close to Belach nGabráin; cf. bar. of Gowran]
 king of, *Bran son of Scannlán, 857.7*
 on boundary of Leinster, 870.2; 906.3
- Gailenga [except for the battle of Lorg, these entries refer to the Gailenga of Mide],
 (attacked by Conchobor son of Donnchad at Fair of Tailtiu, 827.6)
defeated in a battle over Tulén, 872.6
- fian** force of Luigni and Gailenga stormed, 847.2
- fight battle of Lorg against the Uí Ailella, 743.6
- king of, Coscrach son of Noíndenach, 738.6
- Gailenga Móra [Gailenga of Mide, probably around Virginia, Co. Cavan],
 Forchellach of Fobar, abbot of Clonmacnois, from, 814.7
 (kill Dúnacán son of Tuathchar, **dux** of the Gailenga Collumrach, 884.8)
- Gailenga Collumrach [prob. between Gormanstown and Turvey, N. Co. Dublin (> Fingall); cf. Tuirbe]
 (Dúnacán son of Tuathchar, **dux** of, killed by Gailenga Móra, 884.8)
- Gailenga of the Corann [> bar. of Corran, Co. Sligo],
Áedlug (son of Camán), abbot of Clonmacnois from, 652.2
Faílbe Bec, abbot of Clonmacnois from, 713.2
- Gaill**, (828.3, 4); 833.3; (835.12); 837.5; 839.8; 844.7; 845.3, 12; 846.6; 850.3; 869.5; 873.10
- cause the relics of Columba to be taken to Ireland in flight, 878.10 n.
- Cenél nEchach of, 868.2 n.*
- defeated in battle by Áed son of Niall and Cenél nÉogain, 866.5
- defeated in battle at Cluain Dolcain, 867.8
- defeated in battle, with Uí Néill of Brega and the Leinstermen, by Áed son of Niall, 868.5
- destroy oratory of Ciannán, 881.4
- [killed by Cerball in Fertae na Cáirech, 863.9]
- king of, takes hostages from **Gaill** and throws Ireland into confusion, 849.9; (852.8); 853.3
- kings of,
 ally with Áed son of Niall in plundering Mide, 862.2
- Amlaíb, 864.2
- longphuirt** of, plundered by Áed son of Niall, 866.4
- of Áth Cliath,
 (major dissension among, 893.4)
 (sack Armagh and take 710 people away captive, 895.6)
- of the East, (plundered by **gennti**, 827.4)
- of Ireland and Britain, enter Fortriu, 866.1
- of Luimnech, *slaughtered by the Connachta, 887.10*
- of Lind, 842.11; 852.2
- of Loch Febail, *plunder Armagh, 898.5*
- participate, with Irish,
 in Flann son of Máel Sechnaill's hosting into the North, 882.1
- in Domnall son of Áed's hosting against the Southern Uí Néill, 889.1
- plunder Mide together with Áed son of Niall, 861.1
- rout Flann son of Máel Sechnaill, 888.6
- (sack Cell Mór Maige Ainir, 874.5)
- sack Ailech, 904.9*
- (search 'caves', i.e. tombs near the Boyne, and plunder kingdom of Flann son of Conaing, i.e. N. Brega, 863.6)

- [slaughtered by the north of Osraige and by Cinnéitig son of Gáethín, 866.10]
slaughtered by Uí Amalgaid, 891.12
 slaughtered by the Conailli and by *Aithéid son of Laigne, 896.7*
 storm Dún Sobairche with Cenél nÉogain, 871.3
 take captive **princeps** and **fer léiginn** of Armagh, 879.5
toísech of, Saxolb, 837.11
 Galinne of the Britons [Gallen, Co. Offaly; N 11 23],
 burnt by Fedilmid [son of Crimthann], 823.11 n.
Gallgoídil, 856.3, (6); 857.1;
 of Leth Cuinn, 858.8;
 Garbros [area north of Benbulbin, Co. Sligo, *Onom.*],
 king of, (Coscrach son of Niallgus, 812.4)
 Garbshalach [Garrysallagh tl., par. Stoneshall, Co. Westmeath, N 43 60 & 44 60],
 battle of, 714.5
 Glas Noíde, Glas Noíden [Glasnevin, N. Dublin],
 abbot of, Ciall Tóg, 746.9
 Elpín of, 758.1 n.
princeps of, (Máel Tuile son of Fechnach, 885.3)
 Glastonbury, the elder Patrick attributed to, 457.3
 Glendalough, **see** Glenn dá Locho
 Glenn Clóitige
 [perhaps the valley of the River Clody on the border of Cos. Carlow and Wexford],
 Imráithech of, anchorite, 774.5 n.
 Glenn dá Locho [Glendalough, T 13 96; *see* Mac Shamhráin, *Church and Polity*, *passim*],
 abbots of,
 Cóemgen, 618.3
 Dubguala, 712.10
 Encorach son of Doadán, 769.4
 Máel Combair, 790.2
 Ceithernach, 799.7
 Mimtenacha, 800.1
 Áed, 809.6
 Guaire, 810.2
 Eterscéil (son of Cellach), *bishop*, 814.3
 Suibne son of Joseph, 836.1
 Daniel (also abbot of Tamlachtae), 868.3
 (Fechtnach, 875.6)
 bishops of,
 Dairchill maccu Rétaí, 678.2
 (Eterscéil son of Cellach, 814.3)
 burnt, 775.4
 Colmán of, 660.2
 Cualu harried as far as, 819.2
princeps of, Bishop Dúngal *son of Baithíne*, 904.3
 sacked by **gennti**, 834.10
 Glenn Damain / Glendemain / Glennamain [Glanworth, Co. Cork; the site of the later castle is R 758 040],
 king of, [Dondubán son of Artrí, 831.12]
 Óengus Liathdána from, 640
Óengus Liathán from, 643.9
see also Éoganacht Glendamnach
 Glenn Foichle [Glenelly, Co. Tyrone, on south side of Sperrin Mts.]
 (great rout of **Gallgoídil** by Áed son of Níall in, 856.6)
 Glenn Geimin [the valley of the Roe, Co. Londonderry; cf. Dungiven]
 Tadgg son of Fáilbe killed in, 695.2
 Glenn Mureson, battle of, 638.1
 Golae [in Connaught], battle of, 787.4
Goll and Irgoll, Nuadu son of Orc, king of, 722.8 n.
 Gort Conaich, Flann Feblae, abbot of, 740.9
 Goths, *conquered by Narses*, 565.3
 Graine [Graney, Co. Kildare, S 81 84; cf. Gránairet]
 the first battle of, 487.2
 second battle of, 487.3
 Gránairet (Granard, Co. Longford, N 32 81; cf. Graine),
 (the first battle of, 485.2 n.)
 (the second battle of, 493.3) / 495
Áed, king of Cenél Coirpri killed at, 742.12

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

149

- Fiachrai of, 770.5
 Granasc, (Murdobur of, 724.3)
 Gregraiqe / Gregraiqe
 [two main groups appear in the Chronicle
 of Ireland: (1) on E. side of R. Moy
 close to its mouth, including Foibrén
 (see 816.8); (2) Gregraiqe Locha
 Techet, including Cell Adrochtae >
 Killaraght, Co. Sligo, M 76 97]
 slaughter Uí Ailello, 753.10 [this probably
 (2)]
 (Foibrén in the territory of, burnt and
 sacked by Diarmait son of
 Tommaltach, 816.8)
 Gregraiqe [Muaide], 816.8
 Gregraiqe of Loch Techet [Loch Techet is
 Lough Gara, Co. Sligo],
 Cumméne, abbot of Clonmacnois, of,
 665.6
 Grellach Dabaill, death of Lóegaire son of
 Niall at, 462
 Grellach Dollaith [Girley, Co. Meath, N 71
 68]
 killing of Fínsnechtae son of Dúin Chad
 and his son Bresal at, 695.1
 Grellach Eilte, site of killing of Tuathal
 Máelgarb, 548.4
 Gualu [in Northern Brega?],
 (Conchobor son of Donnchad establishes
 himself at, 822.4)
 Hild, monastery of, 713.3
 Ia, Io, see Iona
 Iardoman, expedition to, 567.2 / (568)
 interpreted as including Soil and Íle, 568
 n.
 Iarlóchair / Irlóchair / Iarluachair [the part
 of Munster west of Sliab nIarluachrae]
 king of, Máel Dúin son of Áed Bennán,
 786.1 n.
 [ravaged by Cerball son of Dúngal,
 871.12, AFM, FA]
 see also Iarmumu, Loch Léin
 Iarmumu / Irmumu
 [West Munster; includes Mungairit and
 therefore Uí Fhídgenti, 835.11;
 therefore more extensive than
 Iarlóchair/Iarluachair],
 kings of,
 [Cú Chongalt son of Coirpre, 791.7]
 Cobthach son of Máel Dúin, 833.8 n.
 Mungairit and other churches in, burnt by
 gennti, 835.11
 Iarthar Lifi, see Western Life
 (Ibdaig, slaughtered, 672.3 n.)
 Íle [Islay in Inner Hebrides, territory of Dál
 Riata]
 earthquake in (740.4)
 Imlech, *abbot of, with Lethglenn, Fer dá*
 Chrich, 742.13 n.
 Imlech Fea / Imlech Fia [in Fir Chúl;
 Emlagh, bar. Lower Kells, Co. Meath,
 Onom., N 787 787],
 abbots of,
 (Graiphnech, 737.8)
 Abél, 747.1
 (Suibne son of Forannán, 843.9)
 Forinnán of, 798.4
 Imlech nBair [Emly, R 76 34],
 abbots of,
 Conann descendant of Dant, 661.3 n.
 [Conamail son of Carthach, 708.5]
 Senchán, 781.3
 [Rechtabra son of Muchthigirn,
 819.11]
 (Bishop Ruidgel, 881.8)
 Cú cen Máthair, 887.8 / (**princeps**,
 888.9)
 (Mescell, 899.1)
 (Flann son of Conall, 904.5)
 Ailbe, patron-saint of, 534.2 [/ 527.4 /
 (542.2)]
 first sacked by gennti, 847.9
 princeps of, (Éugan son of Cenn Fáelad,
 890.3)
 Imlech Pich, battle of, 688.4
 Imlech Senaich, (730.7)
 Inber na mBárc, **gennti** defeated the Uí Néill
 from the Shannon to the sea at, 837.6
 Inber nDaile [Ennereilly tl. and par., Co.
 Wicklow, O'D; T 280 785],
 Dagan of [Fél.13 Sept.; probably the
 Daganus of Bede, HE ii.4], 641.9

- Inber nDeae [uncertain location; within territory of Uí Garrchon in *VT*² 356; hence perhaps at the estuary of the Vartry River, by Wicklow Town], Kildare sacked by **gennti** from, 836.5
 Indeúin of the Déissi, Máel Sechnaill marched to, 854.3
 [prob. = Inéoin where Munster was defeated by the Déisi and Osraige, 879.14]
 Inne Mór, in territory of Uí Gabla, battle of, 498.3 / 502.3
 Inis, (battle of, 738.7)
 Inis Aingin [Hare Island at the south end of Lough Ree; N 046 467]
insulted in the presence of the shrine of Ciarán and a venerable synod, including Cairpre Crom, bishop of Clonmacnois, 899.5
 Inis Bairenn, abbot of, Mac Leinne, 780.6
 Inis Baíthéni [in Dál Meisin Corp, *Fél*. Notes, 22 May; perhaps ch. on E. side of Ennisboyne tl. in par. of Dunganstown, bar. Arklow, Co. Wicklow; T 280 785] burnt, 775.10
 Inis Bó Finde [uncertain which of the following],
 abbot of, (Blathmac, fosterson of Colgu, 814.15)
 Inis Bó Finde [Inishbofin off the coast of Connemara],
 anchorite of, Duiblittir, **sapiens**, 736.6
 bishops of,
 Columbanus [Colmán], 676.1
 Báetán, 713.1
 Inis Bó Finde [> Inchbofin on Lough Ree, N 05 54]
 abbot of, Fiangelach son of Anmchad son of Máel Curaich, 755.6
 Inis Bregainn, battle of, 727.9
 Inis Caín, Máel Dúin son of Áed Bennán burnt in, 641.6
 Inis Caín Dego [Inishkeen on border of Cos. Louth and Monaghan; H 93 06],
 abbots of,
 Flann grandson of Do Chuae, 771.1
 Flann, bishop and **sapiens**, 784.6
 (Robartach, **scriba**, 855.5)
 burnt, 789.13
principes of,
 (Dúngal son of Móenach, 873.4)
 (Dub Innse, 882.9)
 (Conallán son of Máel Teimin, 884.10)
 Inis Celtrae, monastery of [Inishcaltra or Holy Island in Lough Derg; attached to the bar. of Leitrim, Co. Galway; R 698 850],
 abbot of, Mugthigern son of Cellach, **scriba**, 785.1
 anchorite of, [Coscrach, called 'the Wretched', 903.6]
Caimín of, 652.7
 Colum/ Columba (patron-saint) of, (549.3) / 551.2
 Inis Coíl,
 (Fuirechtach, **princeps** of, 741.4)
 Inis Clothrann, Inis Crothrann [Inchcleraun / Quaker's Island in Lough Ree; M 99 59],
 abbots of,
 Echaid son of Focartach [or Fócartae as in AFM] (also abbot of Fochlaid), 785.1
 (Cú Roí son of Aldnia, also of Fochlaid of Mide, **sapiens**, most learned in the histories of the Irish, 871.6)
 Sínach of, 720.2
 Inis Cuilenrigi [?Inch Island in Lough Swilly, Co. Donegal],
 invaded by Dúngal son of Selbach, 733.1
 king of, Artgal son of Cathusach killed by Cenél nÉogain, 803.5
 Inis Doimle (Inis Daimle, Inis Teimle)
 [prob. the church-site of Kilmokea on Great Island S 687 165 (cross); usually identified as Little Island, Co. Waterford, S 64 11; otherwise, Inch, S 803 178]
 abbot of, Órach (?), also abbot of Lismore, 781.3 n.
 sacked by **gennti**, 822.12 n., 825.15
 Inis Eidnech

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

151

- [> Inishnee, opposite Roundstone, in the W. of Co. Galway, O'D., AFM 768, L 73 39], Martán of, 773.5
- Inis Éogain [Inishowen Peninsula, Co. Donegal], (764.17)
- Inis iter dá Dabul [on R. Blackwater between Cos. Armagh and Tyrone?], battle between Uí Thuirtri and the Airthir at, 745.4
- Inis Mac Nésán / Nessáin [Ireland's Eye, O 28 41], Írgalach son of Conaing killed by Britons on, 702.2
- Inis Maige Sam [Inishmacsaint in Lower Lough Erne, H 165 542], **princeps** of, Fiannamail grandson of Bógaine son of Finn, **sapiens**, 718.6
- Inis Muinnremair [crannog in Lough Ramor, perhaps that at N 597 860] **fian**-force of the Luigni and Gailenga stormed in, 847.2
- Inis Muiredaig [Inishmurray, Co. Sligo, G 577 539], abbot of, Dícuill son of Menide, 752.4 burnt by **gentiles**, 807.8 **scriba** of, *Mac Laisre*, 803.8
- Inis Pátraic [St Patrick's Island, one of the Skerries, O 27 61], burnt by **genti**, 798.2
- Inis na rRíg in eastern Brega [perhaps one of the Skerries other than St Patrick's Island?], royal meeting between Donnchad son of Domnall and Áed Rón at, 784.8
- Inis Snaic*, [Ennisnag/Inisnag, tl. and par., bar. Shillelogher, Co. Kilkenny, S 52 44] *engagement of*, 750.16
- Inis Tarbnai ['The Bull', the westernmost of three rocks off Dursey Head, Co. Cork] south-western limit of Munster, 858.5
- Inis Teimle, **see** Inis Doimle
- Iona, island monastery of (Argyll, NM 28 24), abbots of, Colum Cille, (519.2) / 520.4; (553.4); 560.3; 561.1; 563.2; 574.2; 595.1 n. Baithéne, 536.2; 598.1
- Laisrén, 605.4
- Fergna (Virgno), 623.1 n.
- Ségéne, 635.4; 652.1
- Suibne moccu Fhir Thrí, 657.1
- Cumméne Albus, 661.4, 669.1
- Faílbe, 673.6; 676.5; 679.1
- Adomnán, 624.3; 687.5 / 689.9; 692.1; 697.3; 704.4
- Dúnchad, 707.9; 717.1
- Conamail son of Faílbe, repose of, 710.1
- Dorbéne, 713.5 n.
- Fáelchú son of Dorbéne, 716.5; 724.1
- Fedilmid, 722.6
- Cilléne the Tall, succeeded Fáelchú, 724.1, *repose of*, 726.2
- Sléibéne, 754.4; 767.5
- Suibne, (766.6); 772.6
- Bresal son of Ségéne, 801.4 (Cellach, resigns, 814.10; dies, 815.6)
- Diarmait, *goes to Britain*, 818.12; 829.3; came to Ireland with the relics of Colum Cille, 831.1 (Indrechtach, 849.10)
- Cellach son of Ailill, also abbot of Kildare, 865.2 n.
- Feradach son of Cormac, 880.1
- Flann son of Máel Dúin, 891.1
- see also** Iona, Heirs of Colum Cille anchorite of, Cilléne Drochtech, 752.1
- bishop of, Coeddi, repose of, 712.1 n.
- Bláimac son of Flann, martyred by genniti in*, 825.17
- burnt by **gentes**, 802.9
- Cilléne son of Congal dies on, 752.9
- Colum Cille sailed to*, 563.1
- community of, expelled across Druimm Alpan by Nechtan, 717.4
- sixty-eight of, killed by **gentiles**, 'heathens', 806.8
- drowning of members of community of, 749.9
- Easter is changed in, 716.4 n.
- equonimus** of, Muiredach son of Uargal, 782.1
- given by Conall son of Comgall to Colum Cille, 574.2

- Heirs of Colum Cille,
Indrechtach descendant of Finnachta,
sapiens, martyred by the English,
 854.4
- kathedra** of, 713.5; 716.5
- persons die on,
 Artgal son of Cathal, formerly king of
 the Connachta, 791.1
 Ecgeberht, repose of, 729.1
 [Niall Frossach, 778.7 n.]
- pilgrimage of Artgal son of Cathal (king
 of the Connachta) to, 782.2
- principatus** [headship] of, 707.9; 722.6;
 724.1
- (shipwreck of a vessel of, 641.4)
- (six members of the community drowned
 in a gale, 691.5)
- tonsure is changed in*, 718.5
- Ireland, 431, 432, 471
- The Ailithir leaves*, 898.3
- bloody flux throughout, 764.7
- captives brought back by Amlaíb and
 Ímar to, 871.2
- cattle destroyed in deep snow, 748.3
- cattle plague breaks out in, 700.1
- Colmán, abbot of Sláne, and of other
ciuitates in Francia and in, 825.3
- famine and pestilence in, 700.6
- Gaill** of, 853.3
- leprosy in, (742.10)
- letter comes with the **Ailithir** to, 887.4
- Máel Muru, royal poet of, 887.6 n.
- men of,
 invade Munster, 858.5
 royal meeting to establish peace
 among, 859.5
- nobles of, 851.3
- Nordmanni** of, king of, 873.3
- persons described as kings of,
Muirchertach son of Erc, 483.3 n.
 Domnall son of Áed, 642.1
Flaithbertach son of Loingsech, 728.8
Domnall son of Murchad, 763.1
 Máel Sechnaill, 862.5
- people sail/journey to,
 sons of Gartnaid with the people of
 Skye, 668.4
- Faílbe, abbot of Iona, 673.6
- Adomnán, 692.1, 697.3
 (Ainfchellach taken to, 698.4)
- Tarachin, 699.5
fleet of Dál Riata, 733.4
- people return from,
 Faílbe, 676.5
 kindred of Gartnaid, 670.4
- people come / return to,
Abbot Cummine, 661.4
 Sléibéne, abbot of Iona, 754.4 n.
Sléibéne, 758.3
 (Suibne, abbot of Iona, 766.6)
- Amlaim son of the king of Laithlind,
 853.3
 (son of Ímar, 894.5)
- (pre-eminent philosopher of, 732.6 n.)
- provinces of, compensate insult to the
 honour of Patrick*, 893.2
- raided widely by **gennti**, 798.2
- relics of Adomnán taken to, 727.6
- relics of Adomnán return from, 730.2
- rígdamnae** of, Máel Ruanaid son of
 Flann, 901.1
- shrine of Colum Cille and his other relics
 came to Ireland in flight before the
Gaill, 878.10 n.
- smallpox throughout, 779.7
- thrown into confusion by the king of the
Gaill, 849.9
- Irish, 432
- allied with **gennti** in wounding Commán,
 abbot of Lind Duachaill, 842. 12
- fast for two periods of three days, 772.7
- many provinces converted to the canonical
 Easter*, 701.3
- pay tribute to Amlaím, 853.3
- queen of, Gormlaith daughter of
 Donnchad, 861.2
- together with **Gaill** participate in a
 hosting into the North summoned
 by Flann son of Máel Sechnaill,
 882.1
- Irluachair, see also West Munster,
 (Áed son of Conaicc, king of Irluachair,
 killed, 733, 7 n.)
- (Irros Foichne, engagement at, 727.4)

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

153

Islay, *see* ÍleItaly, Donnócán son of Máel Tuile, **scriba**
and anchorite, rested in, 843.7*Jerusalem, sacked by Persians, 606.6*
*Lord's Cross taken from, 606.6*Kells / Cenandas [Co. Meath, N 74 76],
battle of, 718.3
building of the new **ciuitas** at, 807.4
(building of church completed, 814.10)
profaned by Flann son of Máel Sechnaill
in an attack on his son, Donnchad,
904.2Kildare,
abbesses of [*abbatissa, dominatrix*],
Gnáthnad, 690.8
Sebdann daughter of Corc, 732.14
Affrica, 743.1
Marthu daughter of Macc Dubáin,
758.4
Lerthan, 773.6
Fine, 805.4
Muirenn, 831.2
Affraic, 834.3
Cathán, 855.1
Tuilefhlaith, 885.1abbess of the elders' house at, Condal,
797.4abbots of,
Áed Dub, 639.4
Lóchéne Menn, **sapiens**, killed, 696.4
Forannán [Forindán], 698.5
Cathal son of Forindán, 752.2
Muiredach son of Cathal, 787.1
Eudus descendant of Díchuill, 798.1
Cellach son of Ailill, also abbot of
Iona, 865.2 n.bishops of,
Conláed, 518.3 / (520.2)
Máel Doborchon, 709.4
Lomthuile, 787.1
Snéidbran, 787.1
Orthanach, 840.8
Áedgen the Briton, **scriba** and
anchorite, 864.6
Robartach son of Mac Cerda, **scriba**and also **princeps** of Cell Achaid,
875.1(Lachtnán son of Mochtigern, also
princeps of Fernae, 875.1)(Suibne, 881.7)
Scannal, 885.1Lergus son of Cruinnén, 888.6
bishop and **scriba** of, (Tuathchar, 834.8)
burnt, 710.2; 775.3; 779.4 (11th June)
community of, routed in their church by
Cellach son of Bran, 833.5 n.
community of Patrick and Forindán,
abbot of Armagh, driven by force
from the oratory of, 836.3(Corc's descendant of, 750.7)
the Cuirrech in, or on, the boundary (*in*
termino) of, 782.3**equonimus** of, (Caínchomrac son of
Siadal, 835.7)Fínsnechtae son of Cellach, king of the
Leinstermen, dies in, 808.8killing of bishop *Echthigern* / (Éothigern)
by a **sacerdos** in the oratory of, 760.12
/ 762.2**principes** of,

Fáelán son of Cellach, 803.6

(Áed son of Cellach, 829.1)

(Cobthach son of Muiredach, 870.8)

(Muiredach son of Bran, also king of
Leinster, 885.10)sacked by **gennti** from Inber nDeae, 836.5*sacked by gennti, 886.5; 891.9; 900.7***sapiens** in, Do Chumae, 748.5 n.**scribae** of,

Colmán Banbán, 725.4

Mac Onchon, 730.4

secnapaid of,

Ceithernach son of Cú Dínaisc, 845.2

Suibne son of Dub dá Bairenn, taken
into captivity by gennti, 886.5

(secret killing committed in, 885.11)

Kintyre, *see* Cenn TíreLaigin, *see* Leinstermen

Laigni of Ross Tethrach,

Rónán, abbot of Clonmacnois, *belonged*
to, 844.3

Laithlind [see n. on 848.6],

Amlaíb, son of the king of, came to
Ireland, 853.3 n.

tánaise ríg of, Jarl Tomrair, 848.6 n.

Land Abae, (Picts drowned at, 676.3)

Land Ela (Elo)

[Lynally, Co. Offaly, N 29 23, in territory
of Cenél Fiachach, later Tír Cell]

abbots of,

Ainfehellach, also abbot of Condairi,
repose of, 778.6

Ógedchar, also abbot of Condairi,
867.2

(**airchinnech** of, Tipraite son of Nuadu,
also of Condairi and of Lathrach
Briúin, 901.2)

(Bishop Echaid, son of Comgan, of,
887.5)

Bran, the holy, repose of, 740.10

princeps of, (Cú Chruithne, 817.3)

Land Léire [Dunleer tl. and par., bar. of

Ferrard, Co. Louth; O 05 88],

abbots of,

(Móenach, 721.5)

Cumméne grandson of Móenach,
745.3

Móenach descendant of Móenach,
781.3

airchinnech of,

(Coirpre son of Suibne, 898.4)

anchorite of,

(Bishop Gormgal son of Muiredach,
845.5)

bishop of, (Máel Ciaráin son of
Fortchern, 905.1)

principes of,

(Ferchar son of Muiredach, 850.1)

Flann son of Ferchar, also **equonimus**
of Armagh, 869.4

Latharnae Molt

[*Latharnae > Larne, Co. Antrim, but the
people of a kingdom, not one settle-
ment*],

people of Ciarán's father, 548.7

Láthrach mBriúin [Laraghbryan, Co.

Kildare; N 923 377, just to the west of
Maynooth],

abbot of, Glaindibur, 767.7

(**airchinnech** of, Tipraite son of Nuadu,
also of Condairi and Land Ela, 901.2)

(Cormac of, **scriba** and bishop, 856.8)

(cow at, gives birth to four calves, 657.5)

princeps of, (Fogartach son of Flann,
902.3)

Lé, Lee [territory on W. side of Bann
between Moyola R. and Camus], 563.3

Lecan Lias, (533.2)

Lecan Midi [Lackan tl. and par. bar. of
Corkaree, Co. Westmeath, N 379 654],
Fursu of, 751.11

Leinstermen,

attacked by Áed son of Niall, 874.4
base-clientship imposed on them by

Fergal son of Máel Dúin, 721.8

battle of Findubair among, 719.5

battles among, 645.3; 727.7; 770.4; (814.8)

cattle-tribute [*bórama*] imposed on them
by Fergal son of Máel Dúin, 721.8

defeated, 452.3 / 453.2; 473.4 / 475.2 /

[478]; 494; 497.2; 498.3 / 502.3; 516.1;

528.2; 533.5; 677.3; 726.9; 738.4;

748.10; 759.8; 761.3; 770.8; 770.10;

868.5 (with Brega and the **Gaill**);

[879.12]

divided between two kings, 805.7; (818.6)

dyke of, shower of blood fell on, *at birth
of Niall Frossach, 718.8*

encampment of, (scattered by **gennti**,
827.10)

give **aitiri** to Flann son of Máel Sechnaill,
880.8

harried,

by Uí Néill five times in one year,
719.10

by Fergal son of Máel Dúin, 721.8

by Donnchad, 780.7

by Áed son of Niall, 803.5; 819.1

[by Cerball son of Dúnlán, 858.9]

by Áed son of Niall, 870.2

(harry as far as Sliab Monduirn and
return home the same day, 875.2)

helped by Donnchad against the

Munstermen, 794.6

hostages taken from, 738.9 n., [858.9]

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

155

- hosting of, 756.4; (by Fedilmid son of Crimthann against Brega, 831.10)
- hosting to, by Áed son of Niall, 803.9; 805.7; (by Niall Caille, 835.1)
- (in army of Conchobar son of Donnchad, 820.3)
- kill Fáelán, king of Osraige, 660.6; Máel Dúin son of Conall, king of Calatruim, 846.4*
- two (ruling) kindreds of, 780.7
- kings of,
- Bresal, 435 / 436.2
- Cremthann son of Éndae Cennselach, 483.2 / 485.3
- Fráech son of Findchad, 495
- Illand son of Dúnlang, 502.3; 527.4
- Ailill son of Dúnlang, 527.6; 549.5
- Cormac son of Ailill, 553.1
- Coirpre son of Cormac, 553.3; 564.4
- Colmán Mór son of Coirpre, 565.4
- Áed Cerr son of Colmán, 595.3 n.
- Rónán son of Colmán, 615.5*
- Crimthann son of Áed son of Senach [Uí Máil], 633.2
- Áed Dub, abbot of Kildare, said previously to have been king of the Leinstermen, 639.4
- Crunnmáel Erbolc, 656.4 (*Dessgabair*)
- Fáelán son of Colmán [Uí Dúnlainge], 628.1 n.; 666.8
- Fiannamail son of Máel Tuile, 680.2
- Bran son of Conall, 680.8; 690.6 / 693.2
- Cellach Cualann son of Gerrthide, 690.9 n.; 715.1*
- Murchad son of Bran, 722.8; 727.8
- Fáelán son of Murchad / grandson of Bran, 738.1
- Áed son of Colgu, 738.4 [implied] (Sechnusach son of Colgu, 747.5)
- Muiredach son of Murchad / grandson of Bran, 758.6 n. / 760.6
- Cellach son of Dúinchad, 776.9
- Ruaidrí son of Fáelán, put to flight by Donnchad, 780.7; died, 785.1
- Bran Arddchenn, 795.1
- Fínsnechtae son of Cellach, gives hostages to Áed son of Niall, 804.9; dies, 808.6
- Muiredach son of Bran, **lethrí** of, 818.1
- Muiredach son of Ruaidrí, 828.8 / (829.1)
- Cellach son of Bran, 834.4
- Riacán son of Fínsnechtae, **lethrí** of, 837.3
- Bran son of Fáelán, (imposed by Niall Caille, 835.1); 838.12
- Coirpre son of Cathal, 844.6*
- Dúnlang son of Muiredach, 869.3*
- Ailill son of Dúnlang, 871.4
- Domnall son of Muirecán, 880.6; 884.4
- Muiredach son of Bran (also — subsequently? — **princeps** of Kildare,) 870.2, 885.10
- Cerball son of Muirecán, *victorious at Belach Mugna, 908.3*; died, 909.1
- queens of,
- Uasal, wife of Fáelán son of Colmán, 643.1
- Tuaithlaithe daughter of Cathal, 754.2*
- Eithne daughter of Domnall of Mide, 795.1
- Muirgel, 854.6*
- lose Mide, 516.1
- participate in a hosting led by Máel Sechnaill, 860.1
- participate, with the men of Brega, in clearing the **longphort** of Áth Cliath of **genniti**, 902.2
- plundered from the **longphort** at Dublin, 841.5
- [raided by Cerball, and Leinstermen raid Osraige a fortnight later, 864.4]
- ravaged by Domnall son of Áed, 628.6
- rígdamnae** of, *Dúnlang son of Coirpre, 911.5*
- satrap of, Bróen son of Ruaidrí, 814.11 (son of the king of, Conchobar son of Muiredach, defeated, 818.8)
- synod of, meets with synod(s) of the Uí Néill at Tara, 780.12
- victors over: Uí Néill, 501.3 n.; 722.8; Mac Ercae son of Ailill Molt, 547.2; with

- Munstermen, over **gennti**, 848.6; with
Leth Cuinn over Munster at Belach
Mugna, 908.3
- Leinstermen Dessgabair ['South of Gabar',
namely south of the ridge dividing
Southern from Northern Leinster, Laigin
Dessgabair],
(attacked by Muiredach at Fair of
Colmán, 827.7)
battle among, 712.9; 789.15
defeat Munstermen, 732.13
[heavily defeated by the men of Osraige,
879.13]
kings of [see also Uí Chennselaig],
Fráech son of Findchad, 495
Crunnmáel Erbolc, 656.4 (Leinster,
AU)
Sechnusach son of Colgu, 747.5 n.
Coirpre son of Laidgnén, 793.1
Cú Chongelt son of Cathal, 817.15
Echtigern son of Guaire, 853.4
Cellach son of Guaire, 858.7
- Leithirbe, battle of, 630.1; 636.1
Leithréid, battle of, 590.2
Lemain, *Fergal son of Echaid* of, 722.8
Less Dochuinn, Suibne son of Conall slain
in, 635.1
Less Mór, **see** Lismore
Lessán [?Lissan tl. and par. on border of
Cos. Tyrone and Derry, H 79 82],
bishop of, Colmán, 744.3
Leth Cam, battle of, 827.3 / (827.5)
Leth Cathail [approx. bar. of Lecale, Co.
Down],
king of, *Andiaraid* son of Máel Mochéirgi
son of Indrechtach, 897.2 n.
- Leth Cuinn
['Conn's half'; roughly, the northern half
of Ireland, dominated by the Uí Néill
and the Connachta, both claiming
descent from Conn Céthachathach;
sometimes, as in 851.4, excludes
Ulster],
defeated in Mag Léne by Cormac son of
Cuilennán and by Flaithbertach, 907.3
Gallgoídil of, 858.8
the law of the descendant of Suanach
promulgated throughout, 748.8
nobles of, 851.4
Osraige alienated from Munster to, 859.3
victorious, together with the
Leinstermen, in the Battle of Belach
Mugna, 908.3
Lethglenn, Leithglenn [Old Leighlin, Co.
Carlow, S 65 65],
abbots of,
Do Laise moccu Imdae [Laisrén; 18
April, *Fél.*], 639.5
Fer dá Chrích, 742.13 n.
Éirennach son of Echen, 774.2
Muiredach son of Aimirgen, 805.1
bishop of, *Manchéne*, 865.9
Manchéne of, repose of, 726.7
princeps of,
Dúngal, 879.11
Letubae [Letube Caimnich, on the R. Liffey,
Vita S. Caimnechi, c.19, ed. Heist, *Vitae*,
p.187; cf. *MT* 30 March, Liber
Lethdummi],
abbot of, Connall descendant of Osséne,
779.2
scriba of, Daniél descendant of Foiléne,
773.2
- Lia Find
[near Dulane, Co. Meath; perhaps Leafin
tl. par. Nobber, N 81 88
(O'Donovan)],
battle of, 786.8 n.
(Lia Móeláin, battle of, 678.5)
Liath Mancháin [Lemanaghan, Co. Offaly;
N 17 26],
abbot of, (Flann son of Rechtabra, 853.2)
site of, identified with Tuaimm nEirc
granted to Clonmacnois by Diarmait
son of Áed Sláne, 649.2 n.
Manchán of, 665.5
Liath Mór Mo Chóemóc
[Leamakevoge, par. of Twomileborris,
bar. of Eliogarty, Co. Tipperary; S 22
57]
abbots of,
Cuangus, 751.2 / (Congus Cáech,
scriba, 752.4)
Dub dá Thuile, 870.5

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

157

- Cóemán/Mo Chóemóc of, birth, 556.2; death, 649.6*
- Liathmuine, the **láech** from, 643.10
- Life, see Airthir Lifi, Mag Lifi, Western Life
- Lifechair,
- Béccán of, 782.1
- Lilcach [> Lully / Lullymore, Co. Kildare; in kingdom of Uí Fháeláin; N 710 254], the Foreigner from, 730.4
- Cuán, the anchorite from, 748.9
- Limerick, *see* Luimnech
- Lind / Linn [prob. Lind Duachaill], abbot of, Suairlech, 775.1
- Gaill** of, capture the abbot of Clochar, 842.11
- Lind Duachaill [Linns, N. of Annagassan, O 08 94], abbots of,
- Anfadán, 763.4
- (Tomás, bishop and **scriba**, 808.2)
- (Clemens, 828.2)
- (Commán)/*Cóemán*, wounded and burnt by **gennti** and Irish, 842.12
- Clonmacnois sacked from, 842.7
- Colmán of, 700.8
- Dubgennti** raid at, 851.4
- fleet of Nordmanni at, 842.10*
- Gaill* of, sack Armagh, 852.2
- gennti** from, sack Clonmacnois, 842.7
- longphort** established at, 841.4
- Siadal of, 757.7
- Lind Roiss, on the Boyne, **Nordmanni** at, 842.9
- Lind Sailech [among the Ulaid, therefore prob. Co. Down] fleet of **Nordmanni** at, 842.10
- Lindas, battle of, 622.4
- Lismore (Less Mór), island monastery of [probably on or near the site of the later cathedral, NM 861 435 (?), RCAHM, *Argyll: An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments*, 2 (Edinburgh, 1975), No. 267, pp. 156-63], 590.4 / 592.1
- Echaid of, 635.8
- Lismore [Less Mór Mo Chutu, Co. Waterford, X 04 98], burnt, (833.9)
- [founded, 636, AI]
- Mac Luiged of, 751.13 n.*
- Lismore [unclear whether the Lismore of Argyll or the Lismore of Co. Waterford; after c.740 the latter is the more likely]
- abbots of,
- Iarnlach, repose of, (700.3)
- Crónán grandson of Éoán, 718.4
- Macc Oíged, 753.2
- Conait, 760.8
- Suairlech descendant of Cú Chiaráin, 774.5
- Áedán, 768.3
- Éugan son of Rónchenn, 776.11
- Órach, 781.3
- (Fland son of Foircellach [also abbot of Imlech nIbair and Cork, AI], [816.11 n.], 825.13)
- (Tipraite grandson of Báethenach, 851.9)
- (Suibne descendant of Roichlech, **scriba** and anchorite, 856.8)
- Daniél son of Luaithide, also abbot of Corcach Mór, 863.7*
- anchorite of, Suairlech, 783.2
- the kinslaying of Lismore, 746.7
- sacked by **gennti**, 832.11
- Loch nAindinn [Lough Ennell, Co. Westmeath]
- Munstermen invade Mide as far as, 880.7*
- Loch mBricrenn [Loughbrickland, Co. Down; crannóg at J 111 412], (sacked, 833.11)
- Loch Cál [Loughgall, Co. Armagh, crannóg at H 909 515; royal seat of Uí Nialláin?], kings of,
- Dúinchad son of Congal, 803.3
- (Ailill son of Cumuscach, 849.5)
- Loch Cendin [Lough Kinale, E. of Abbeylara, Co. Longford, N 38 79, *Onom.*], (Sechnusach of, bishop and anchorite, 823.4)
- Loch Cenn,
- Gormán son of Lonán, rígdamnae of Cashel, killed on, 856.4*

- Loch Cré [Monaincha; apparently anchoritic satellite of Ross Cré; S 17 88], anchorites and **scribae** of, Hilary, 807.5
- Loch Cuan [Strangford Lough] skirmish between **Finnngennti** and **Dubngennti** at, 877.5
- Loch dá Cháech [Waterford Harbour], *Flann son of Lonán slain at*, 896.12
- Loch dá Éices [perhaps near Navan Fort, Emain Macha, *Onom.*], *battle of*, 577.9
- Loch nDergdeirc [Lough Derg, Cos. Tipperary, Clare and Galway], *fleet taken over, by Domnall grandson of Máel Sechnaill and Indrechtach son of Conchobor to attack Munster*, 910.3
- Loch nEchach [Lough Neagh, between Cos. Antrim, Down, Armagh, Tyrone and Londonderry], (frozen, 818.2)
- Gaill** make an expedition on, 839.8
- gennti** from, sack Lugmad, 840.1
- gennti** still on, 841.1
- turned to blood*, 684.4;
- Loch nErne [Lough Erne, Upper and Lower], (boundary between Connachta and Uí Chremthainn, 818.2)
- churches of, including Cluain Éois and Daiminis, destroyed by **gennti**, 837.8
- Constans, **sapiens** of, 778.9;
- (frozen, 818.2);
- Loch Febail [Lough Foyle], Áed son of Niall defeats **Gaill** in battle at, 866.5
- Gaill** of, *plunder Armagh*, 898.5
- Loch nGabor [Lagore, Co. Meath; eighth-century royal seat of the Uí Chernaig, N 99 53], battle between Fínsnechtae and Leinstermen very close to, 677.3
- island of, sacked and levelled by Cináed son of Conaing, 850.3
- kings of, Máel Dúin son of Fergus, 785.1
- Fogartach son of Cummuscach, 786.8
- (Cernach son of Fergus, 805.6)
- (Óengus son of Máel Dúin, 825.8)
- (Coirpre son of Máel Dúin, 836.6)
- Tigernach son of Fócarta, 848.7;
- 849.7; and one of a pair of kings of Brega, 865.4
- Diarmait son of Eterscéle, 868.5
- Máel Ograi son of Congalach, 908.6
- Loch nGerg [Loch Derg, Co. Donegal], Cilléne of, 722.5.
- Loch Laíg in Umall, *disappears*, 850.6
- Loch Léibinn [Lough Leane near Fore, Co. Westmeath], turned into blood, 866.7
- Loch Léin [Lough Leane, by Killarney, Co. Kerry], kings of, Cobthach son of Máel Dúin, 812.14
- (Máel Crón son of Cobthach, 838.6)
- see also** Iarlóchair, Iarmumu
- Loch Loogdae, (battle of Monád Carno was near, 729.4)
- Loch Rí / Rífb, [Lough Ree on the Shannon] Delbnae shipwrecked on, 756.5
- Fiachrai son of Garbán of Mide drowned in*, 747.18
- Gaill** from, *kill Tolorgg son of Allailed, lord of Felle*, 844.7
- gennti** from, burn Cluain Ferta Brendain, 844.5
- Gaill** make a fortified camp on, from which they plunder the Connachta and Mide, 845.3
- islands of, sacked by Cormac son of Cuilennán and by Flaithbertach*, 907.6
- Loch Riach [Loughrea, Co. Galway, crannóg, M 61 16], king of, (Fergal son of Cathrannach, 825.5)
- sacked by Muirgus, 802.8
- Loch Semdige [Lough Sewdy, Co. Westmeath, N 22 50], Áed Sláne killed at, 604.2
- Loch Semdile [perhaps the same as Loch Semdige] *Munstermen invade Mide as far as*, 880.7
- Loch nUair [Lough Owel, Co. Westmeath], Turgéis drowned in, 845.8

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

159

- Loch nUaithne
[a crannóg and royal seat of the Uí Nad
Sluaig branch of the Uí Chremthainn;
Lough Ooney, H 560 300],
king of, (Cairell son of Ruaidrí, 851.7)
(two sons of Máel Fothartaig killed in,
719.8)
- Loch nUamae [*Onom.*: Lough Nahoo, par.
of Drumlease, Co. Leitrim, G 813 319],
Nuadu of, abbot of Armagh, 812.5
- Lochán Belaig Chró*, derives name from
battle of Belach Cró, 756.6
- Lochlann, **see** Laithlind
- Loígsi [from the R. Barrow near Athy
westwards to include Clonfertmulloe]
[harry Uí Chennselaig, 878.11]
king of, Cennétig son of Gáethín(e),
[862.9; 878.11]; (903.3)
- Lombards,
kings of,
Alboin, 577.5
Hereberct [Aripert, Aribert], 685.4
Liutprand, 701.3
invited into Italy by Narses, 565.3
invade Italy, 577.5
lay waste Campania, 685.4
- Lorg [also Mag Luirg], battle of, 743.6
- Lorgg Eccllet, Britons defeated by Dál Riata
at, 711.5
- Lothrae [Lorrha, Co. Tipperary; M 920 046],
abbots of,
Colmán son of Sechnusach, 710.7
Briccéne, 844.4
bishop of, Colum son of Fáelgus, 788.6
burnt by **Gaill** from Loch Rí, 845.3
Cailcéne from, 656.5
Cellcéne of, 657.4 (identical with
preceding person?)
(Do Cheta of, 763.7)
princeps of, (Máel Corgis, 892.3)
- Luachair / Lóchair, Mo Ling of, 697.9
- Luachair, battle of, 527.5 n. (variant of
following?)
- Luachair 'between the two estuaries', battle
of, 535.5 n. / (539.2)
- Luachair, Do Chuae of, abbot of Fernae,
653.5
- Luaigne,
Rónán, abbot of Clonmacnois, of, 764.2
- Lugmad [Louth, Co. Louth, H 95 01; its
patron-saint was Mauchte / Mochtae, for
whom see 535.1],
abbots of,
Scandlán, 662.6
(Cuidgile, **scriba** and abbot of, 742.5)
Muiredach son of Cormac of Sláne,
758.1 n.
Coisetach, 759.10
Donngal son of Nuadu, 775.1
Fianchú, 775.1
Fedach son of Cormac (also abbot of
Sláne and Dom Liacc), 789.3
Coscrach descendant of Fróech, 802.5
(Cuanu, goes into exile in Munster
with the shrine of Mochtae, 818.4;
sapiens and bishop, fell asleep,
825.1)
Eochu descendant of Tuathal,
anchorite and bishop, 822.10
(Muiredach son of Niall, 864.5)
*Áedacán of, dies in aílithre at
Clonmacnois*, 835.13
anchorites of, (Mael Canaig, 815.6)
Cuanu of, **see under** abbots
Gorman, heir of Mochta, 758.7
principes of,
Caínchomrac, bishop, 903.1
(Máel Martain, 908.2)
Rudgal of, 747.16
sacked by **gennti**, 832.2; 840.1
- Luigni [(1) of Connaught, approx. barony of
Leyney, Co. Sligo, incl. Achonry; (2) of
Mide, between Kells and Fore],
battle of Tuath among, 615.1
defeated by Cenél Coirpri in battle of
Caille Tuidbig, 762.5
defeated by Uí Ailello in Achad Ablae,
789.17
defeated by Uí Ailello in battle of Áth
Rois, 790.3
dux of, Dúngalach son of Taichlech, 771.7
fian-force of Luigni and Gailenga
stormed in Loch Muinnreimair, 847.2
harried by Muirgus son of Tommaltach,

- king of the Connachta, 810.3
 kill two sons of Muirgus son of
 Tommaltach, king of the Connachta,
 810.3
 kill Máel Ruanaid son of Flann son of
 Máel Sechnaill, **rigdamnae** of Ireland,
 901.1
 kings of,
 Taichlech son of Cenn Fáelad, 734.9
 Tuathchar son of Cobthach, 848.4
 (Fínsnechtae son of Máel Corcraí,
 king of Luigni of the Connachta,
 879.9)
 [ruler of, Dobailen son of Gormgus, of
 the Corcu Fhíthrí, 888.13]
see also Three Kindreds
 Luimnech [Limerick], battle of, 572.4
 Flann son of Máel Sechnaill overran
 Munster from Gabrán to, 906.3
Gaill of, *slaughtered by the Connachta*,
 887.10
 Lusca [Lusk, Co. Dublin/Fingal, O 216 544],
 abbots of,
 (Colgu son of Móenach, 702.4)
 Crunnmáel son of Colgu, 736.3
 Conall son of Crunnmáel, 784.2
 Colgu son of Crunnmáel, 787.1
 Muiredach son of Óengus, 791.1
 (Móenach son of Colgu, 805.3)
 bishops of,
 Mac Cuilinn {patron-saint}, 496.2
 (Petrán, 616.2)
 (Bennachta, 875.5)
 Máel Ruain, 883.1
 (Sechnusach, 891.6)
 Colmán, also bishop of Dom Liac,
 907.1
Ruadán, 909.7
 bishop and anchorite of, (Forbusach,
 836.1)
 burnt by **genntí**, (827.4)
equonimus of,
 Cormac son of Conall, 804.4
 fatal horse-race on the feast of Mac
 Cuilinn of, 800.4
 oratory of, burnt by **Nordmanni**, 856.5
principes of,
 (Ailill son of Robartach, 853.2)
 (Óenacán son of Ruaidrí, 881.6)
scribae of,
 Casán, (697.11)
 Fergil descendant of Tadgg, 800.3
sechnapaid of,
 Móenach son of Óengus, 796.4
 (Máel Ruanaid son of Cathusach,
 839.3)
 Luth Feirnn in Fortriu, battle of, 664.3
 Maen Conain, Britons made captive by the
 English in, 865.5
 Máenmag [plain around Loughrea, Co.
 Galway], *Uí Chormaic* of, 850.1
 Mag nAí / Aí, 601.4
 kings of,
 Flann son of Conchobar, 754.1
 Tomaltach son of Murgal, 774.4
 Muiredach Muinlethan of, 702.1
Mag nAilbe, battle of, 533.5
 Mag mBili, church of, [Movilla, Co. Down, J
 504 744],
 abbots of,
 Sillán, 619.2
 (Colmán son of Murchú, 736.4)
 Affiath, 743.10
 Cuanán of the Glenn, 747.3
 Liber, 749.8
 bishops of,
 Vinnian [Findbarr], 579.1
 Sinell, 603.4
 burnt by **genntí**, 825.10
principes of,
 (Flannabra, 825.2)
 (Airmedach, 831.3)
 (Airmedach, 890.6)
 Mag mBreg (see also Brega),
 English lay waste, 685.5
 harried by Cathal son of Findguine and
 Murchad son of Bran, 721.6
 (heavy snowfall kills many in, 635.5)
 plundered by a fleet of **Nordmanni**, 837.4
 Mag Cobo [west Co. Down],
 (Cináed son of Conchobur killed by
 Cruithni in, 808.5)
 see also Cuib, Uí Echach Cobo

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

161

- Mag Conaille [= Mag Muirthemne?],
 Áed son of Niall dies at Áth dá Fherta in,
 819.2
- Mag Culind in Ardd Ua nEchdach, battle of,
 703.1
- Mag nDairben, Uí Maini heavily defeated by
 Artgal in, 778.10
- Mag nDeleinn, Inmesach promulgated law in,
 721.9
- Mag nDumai [close to Armagh, 860.1;
 perhaps Moy, H 84 56, O'Don.],
 Fergus of, 780.9
- Máel Sechnaill encamps at, 860.1
- Mag nEilni, battle of Dul in, 709.1
 see also Eilne
- Mag nEnir, *battle of Leth Cam in*, 827.3
- Mag nÉo na Saxan / Mayo of the English
 [Mayo, M 26 79]
 bishops of,
 Garalt, 732.5 n.
 Áedán [= Haduini], 773.5 n.
 burnt, 783.3
- Mag Fea [probably the territory of the
 Fothairt Fea, approx. bar. of Forth, Co.
 Carlow],
battle of Cenn Losnada in, 490.2
- Mag nGéisille
 [plain around Geashill, Co. Offaly, N 45
 21; in the territory of the Uí Fhailgi]
 ?783.1
- Mag nÍ [probably in or near territory of Uí
 Maini; identified by O'Donovan and
 Hennessy with Mag nAí],
Fedilmid son of Crimthann defeated by
Cathal son of Ailill in, 835.15
- Mag nInis [area around Downpatrick, Co.
 Down],
gennti routed by Ulstermen in, 825.11
- Mag iter dá Glais [close to Armagh]
 hosting by Flann son of Máel Sechnaill
 stopped at, 882.1
- Mag nÍtha,
 (1) > deanery of Moghy / Mahya in the
 diocese of Derry, incl. the parishes of
 Donaghmore, Cloneigh and Urney
- Cenél Conaill defeated by Áed Allán son
 of Fergal in, 733.3; 734.8
- Niall son of Áed routs **gennti** in, 845.6
 king of (probably (1) rather than (2)),
 Dub Sinna son of Eilge, 907.5
- (2) Mag nÍtha Fothart, probably approx.
 the bar. of Forth, Co. Wexford. Plague
 first broke out in, 664.2 / 664.6
- Mag Léne [plain around or close to Durrow,
 Co. Offaly],
Leth Cuinn defeated there by Cormac son
of Cuilennán and Flaithbertach, 907.3
- Mag Lifi (also Life; the plain of Liffey), 462
 harried by Conchobor, 831.11
 plundered by a fleet of **Nordmanni**, 837.4
 see also Western Life
- Mag Lingsen, battle among the Airthir in,
 800.7
- Mag Lunge [dependent monastery of Iona
 on Tiree], burnt, 673.3
- Conall of, 775.1
- Mag Manonn
 ['plain of Manu'; area on upper Forth
 incl. Clackmannan and Slamannan;
 the former Manaw Gododdin],
 slaughter of Picts by English in, 711.3
- Mag Muirthemne,
 laid waste by Britons and Ulstermen,
 697.10
- hosting of Leinstermen, summoned by
 Donnchad, [camps] in, 756.4
- Mag nÓchtair [probably included Cloncurry,
 N 80 41],
 battle of, 590.3
 (Niall son of Áed marches to, so as to
 oppose Fedilmid, 841.7)
- Mag Roth [Moirá, Co. Down, J 15 60], battle
 of, 637.1 n.
- Mag Slecht, in the land of the Connachta,
kindred of Báetán killed in, 620.1
- Mag Trego in Tethbae, cattle plague breaks
 out in, 700.1
- Maínmag [Máenmag, Móenmag; plain
 around Loughrea, Co. Galway], Cathal
 of, 750.5
- Mainister Buiti [Monasterboice, Co. Louth,
 O 043 820],
 abbots of,
 Cormac son of Ailill, 764.3

- Dub dá Inber son of Cormac, 767.4
(Cuana, 805.2)
(Flaithroa, bishop and anchorite, 837.2)
(Muiredach son of Flann, 846.8)
(Ruidgus son of Macnia, 855.5)
(Colcu, 866.2)
(Áed, 866.2)
(Dúnacán son of Cormac, 884.10)
(Ailchú) / *Fáelchú* of, 723.2
fer léiginn, *Éogan Mainistrech*, 827.3
principes of,
 Flann son of Cuanu, 849.8
 Máel Pátraic son of Cellach, 878.6
 (Fothuth, 891.7)
Manu [either Mag Manonn / Manaw
 Gododdin or the Isle of Man]
 battle of, 504.2 n. / 582.1 / 583.3
 Muirminn slain in, 682.2
Martarthech [perhaps the Martyr opposite
 Tailtiu, N 792 723; so *Onom.*],
 (Fáelán of, 722.7)
 Fiachraí of, 755.3
Medgoit [Lindisfarne, Northumberland],
 island church of, founded, 632.4 n.
Men Drochit / Men Droichit / Min Drochait
 [Mundrehid, S 25 90],
 abbot of, Manchéne, 652.3
 repose of Láistrén of, 604.7
 [slaughter of **Gaill** by the north of
 Osraige and by Cinnéitig son of
 Gáethín at, 866.10]
Methas Truim,
 bishop of, Forindán, 756.3
Mide, 506.3; 516.1
 Ailill son of Bodbchad of, 726.8
 (attempted coup in, 841.2)
 battle against Brega, 766.4
 battle of Garbshalach in, 714.5
 Bodbchath of, 704.6
 borderlands of, (burnt by Áed son of
 Niall, 808.4)
 clergy of, 851.6 n.
 Eithne daughter of Domnall of, 795.1
 (Garbán of, 702.4 n.)
 harried, 797.5
 invaded,
 by Fedilmid mac Crimthainn, 840.4
 (by Amlaíb, Ímar and Cerball, 859.2)
 by *Munstermen as far as Loch*
 nAindinn and Loch Semdile, 880.7
 invaded and divided by Áed son of Niall,
 802.2
 kings of,
 Fergus son of Colmán Mór, 618.5
 Conall son of Suibne, 633.2
 Máel Dóid son of Suibne, 653.8
 Diarmait son of Airmedach Cáech,
 689.3
 Folloman son of Cú Chongalt, 766.2 n.
 Muiredach son of Domnall, 802.1
 Niall son of Diarmait, 826.3 n.
 Lorcán son of Cathal, 863.6 n.; 864.1
 Conchobor son of Donnchad, one of a
 pair of kings, drowned by Amlaíb
 at Clonard, 864.2
 men of, 714.5
 overrun by Niall Caille, 835.3
 plundered,
 by **Gaill** from Loch Rí, 845.3
 by Áed son of Niall together with **Gaill**,
 861.1; together with **Gaill** and with
 Flann son of Conaing, 862.2
 rout Connachta, 829.4
 see also Western Mide
Minuirc, rock called, Dál Riata defeat
 Britons at, 717.5
Mitane, battle of, 630.1
Móenmag, {ruling?} kindred of, fight skir-
 mish against Sogain, 803.7
Móin [prob. Moone, Co. Kildare, S 790 927],
 battle of, (727.7)
Móin Choisse Bláe, battle in, 760.10
Móin Dairi Lothair, battle of, (562.2 n.) /
 563.3 n.
Móin Mór, battle of, 756.7
Monad Carno, (battle of, 729.4)
Monad Croib, battle of, 728.4
 Monoth [range of mountains running east
 almost to Stonehaven, dividing the
 Southern from the Northern Picts],
 Dub Tholarg is king of Picts on this side
 of, 782.1 n.
 Monte Casino, 527.9

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

163

- Muad [River Moy, Co. Mayo],
battle of, won by Tipraite, 785.3
- Muccert [no probable identification],
abbots of,
Aildobur, 757.8
Échtgal son of Báeth, 788.3
- Mucsnám, [Muckno, Co. Monaghan; ?H 83
19],
sacked by **gennti**, 832.2
- Mugdornai,
Cumméne of, 696.5 n.
Ferdomnach of, princeps of Clonmacnois,
872.4
kings of,
Máel Dúin, 611.2
(Fiachrai son of Ailéne, killed, 750.10)
Rechtabra son of Dúinchú, 759.3
Óengus son of Ailéne, 779.2
Cathrue, 786.9
Cernach son of Dúinchad, 804.5
(Cathal son of Artrí, 816.1)
(Suibne son of Artrí, 834.5)
Máel Bresail son of Cernach, 849.13
(Óengus son of Suibne, 850.2)
- Mugdornai Breg
[?area around Nobber, Co. Meath,
including Moynagh Lough, which may
have been their royal seat: *CGH* i.396]
- Deoninne in the territory of, where men
of Brega rout **Gaill**, 837.5
- duces** of,
(Anfith son of Muigrón, 883.5)
king of, (Cernach son of Flaithnia, 812.4)
toisech of, (Cernach son of Eochu, 869.6)
- Mugdornai Maigen [portion of Mugdornai
around Donaghmoyne, H 85 06],
invaded by Áed son of Niall, 794.8
king of, Artrí son of Ailill, 802.6
Muiccinis Riaguil / Réguil [perhaps
Illaunmore in Lough Derg, R 80 90;
'pig-island of Riagol', named after the
saint of *MT* 17 Sept. / 16 Oct.],
abbot of, Arascach, 748.1
- Muirbolg, Dál Riata of, defeat Cruithni,
731.5
- Muiresc ['sea-dry'; Muiresc Ua nAilella 'of
the Uí Ailella'; coastal strip E. of R. Moy
and N. of Ox Mts.],
battle of Echros in, 603.2 [Muiresc not in
the doublet (602.5)]
see also Dúngal of Muiresc / Dúngal
Muirsce, Indrechtach son of Dúngal of
Muiresc
- Muirthemne [area around Dundalk, Co.
Louth],
Fochart lay within, 735.2
see also Conailli Muirthemne, Mag
Muirthemne
- Mungairit [Mungret, Co. Limerick, R 54 53,
principal church of the Uí Fhigenti]
burnt by **gennti**, 835.11
patron-saint of, Nessán the leper, 557.3
princeps of, Bodbgal [son of Fergal],
[752.18], 755.8 / 757.5
- Munster, 597.2
[**aithechthuatha** of, give hostages to
Cerball, 864.8]
ardepiscop of, Máel Brigte son of *Proilech*,
900.8
(Cuanu, abbot of Lugmad, goes into exile
in, 818.4)
*fleet of, defeated by a fleet from Leth
Cuinn*, 910.3
(Forindán, abbot of Armagh, comes
from, 846.9)
harried by the Gaill of Áth Cliath, 873.10
[harried by Flann son of Máel Sechnaill,
880.9]
hostages of, taken by Máel Sechnaill,
856.2, 858.5
(Tellán's son from, 826.7)
Ímar and Amlaíb rout Caittil the Fair
with **Gallgoídil** in, 857.1
invaded by Máel Sechnaill, 858.5
*invaded by Flann son of Máel Sechnaill,
and hostages taken*, 882.10
invaded and overrun by Flann son of
Máel Sechnaill from Gabrán to
Limerick, 906.3
kings of [so named; see also Cashel, kings
of; those only entitled kings of Caisel
are not listed here],
Eochaid son of Óengus, 525.2
Crimthann son of Eochu, 525.2

- Cormac son of Ailill, 549.6*
Coirpre son of Crimthann, 547.4, 573.1, 579.4
Fergus Scandal, 579.4
 Feidilmid son of Tigernach, 590.1
Garbán son of Éndae, 598.5
Amalngaid son of Éndae, 598.5; 603.5
Fíngen son of Áed, 603.5; 619.4
Áed Bennán, 619.3
Cathal son of Áed, 619.4; 625.7
 Fáilbe Fland, 626.5; 633.2; 637.2
 Cuán son of Amalngaid [Éoganacht Áine], 639.9 n.
 Cuán [son of Amalngaid?] son of Éndae [i.e. same as previous person?], 649.2
 Máenach son of Fíngen, 662.4
 Cú cen Máthair son of Cathal, 665.4
Cormac [recte Colgu] son of Fáilbe, 665.4
 Colgu son of Fáilbe Flann, 678.1
 Findguine son of Cú cen Máthair, 678.1; 696.2
Congal son of Máel Dúin son of Áed Bennán, 690.1
 Ailill son of Cú cen Máthair, 696.2; 701.7
 Cormac son of Ailill / grandson of Móenach, 712.12 / 713
Máel Dúin son of Áed Bennán, 757.6 n., [786.1 n.]
 Artrí, elevated into the kingship, 793.3 n., [821.7]
 Ólchobur son of Flann son of Erc [also abbot of Inis Cathaig], 796.1
 Fedilmid son of Crimthann, invades Mide and Brega, 840.4; *pursued into Munster by Ciarán, 846.13; rested, 847.1*
 Ólchobor, allied with Leinstermen, defeats **genntí** at Scé Nechtain, 848.6, dies 851.1
 Máel Gualai, 859.3, 4
 [Law of Patrick brought to, 842.18]
Mór of, 633.3 n.
 Osraige alienated to Leth Cuinn from, 859.3
- participated in a hosting led by Máel Sechnaill, 860.1
paruchia (of Clonard) in, visited by abbot of Clonard, 787.5
[rígdamnae of, Ólchobur son of Dub Indrecht, 805.11]
scriba of, Rubin son of Connad, 725.4
 [Munster to the west of Luachair, ravaged by Cerball son of Dúngal, 871.11]
see also íarlóchair
 Munstermen,
 attacked by Máel Sechnaill, 854.3
 battle of Carn Ailche among, 747.10
 battle of Cenn Abrat / Cenn Febrat among, 755.8 / 757.5
 battle among, 779.11
 (burn Bethair, 826.9)
 defeated by the Leinstermen, 735.3
 defeated by the Leinstermen Dessgabair, 732.13
 defeated by the Uí Néill, 776.12
 [defeated by Cerball son of Dúngal and the Déisi, 879.14]
 defeated by Leth Cuinn and the Leinstermen *at Belach Mugna*, 908.3
 encounter with Uí Néill, 775.5
 harried by order of Donnchad, 775.5
hosting of, led by Cormac son of Cuilennán and Flaithbertach to Mag Léne, where they defeat Leth Cuinn, 907.3
 (in hosting to harry Brega, 831.10)
 kill the Cláirainech and all his household, 714.8
 kill Dícuill son of Fergus Tuile in the battle of Áth Abla, 632.3
 (kill Folloman son of Donnchad, 830.5)
 (kill Fergus son of Bodbchad, king of Carraic Brachaide, 835.8)
 laws (**cánai**) promulgated among, law of Ailbe, 793.3 n.; [784.10]
 [cow-laws, promulgated by Dar Í and Aduar, accepted by, 810.4]
 law of Patrick, 823.7
 Leinstermen defended from, 794.6
 (routed by Cathal son of Muirgus, king of the Connachta, 837. 10)

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

165

sapiens of, 728.7
slaughter of **gennti** by, 812.13
Múscraige,
king of, *Flann son of Cellach*, 752.17
Múscraige Mittaine
[deanery of Muscrymittine; approx.
baronies of East and West Muskerry,
Co. Cork],
[defeated Uí Echach Muman, Ciarraige
Cuirche and Corcu Loígde, assembled
by community of Cork, 828.9]
Naples,
Narses retires to, 565.3
Náass [Naas, Co. Kildare],
king of, and of Airther Lifi, Muirecán son
of Diarmait, 863.5
Nath Comi, falling asleep of, 588.6
Neim [perhaps the Munster Blackwater],
Máel Sechnaill and the men of Ireland
stop for ten nights by, 858.5
Ner,
abbots,
(Uine, 623.2)
Nechtan of, (679.4)
Nicaea, Council of, (857.6)
Nóendruim(m) [Nendrum / Island Magee,
Strangford Lough, Co. Down, J 52 63]
abbots of,
Maine, 684.2
Snéithcheist, 755.6
(Colmán, bishop and **scriba**, 873.7)
bishops of,
Crónán, 643.2
Cumméne, 659.1
Ógedchar, 735.1
repose of Mo Cháe of, 644.4 n.
repose of Cridán in, 639.4
Nordmanni,
Barith, a great tyrant of the, miraculously
killed by Ciannán *and by God*, 881.4
(kill Flannacán son of Cellach, king of
Brega, 896.10)
king of, Sichfrith son of Ímar, 888.11
(Oistín son of Amlaíb, i.e. son of the king
of, 875.4 n.)
(Sitriucc son of Ímar killed by other

Nordmanni, 896.3)
Nordmanni of all Ireland and Britain,
king of, Ímar, 873.3
North, The [In Tuaiscert, A Fochlae,
Aquila], North of Ireland
coastland of, including Cenél nÉogain
and Dál nAraidi, 866.4
hosting by Donnchad into, 771.10; 779.10
hosting by Máel Sechnaill into, 860.1
hosting by Flann son of Máel Sechnaill
into, 882.1
kings of,
Áed Muinderg son of Flaithbertach,
747.4
Domnall son of Áed Muinderg, gives
hostages, 779.10; dies, 804.1
Máel Dúin [son of Áed Aldán], 788.1
men of, participate with **Gaill** in Domnall
son of Áed's hosting against the
Southern Uí Néill, 889.1
plundered by **Gaill** from Loch nEchach,
839.8
rígdamnai of,
Fachtna son of Máel Dúin, 868.5;
(Ualgarg son of Flaithbertach, 879.8);
Óengus son of Máel Dúin, 883.8
(Murchad son of Máel Dúin, 887.2.)
Flann son of Domnall, 906.1
Northern Dál nAraidi [Dál nAraidi of Mag
Eilni, around Coleraine],
kings of,
(Eochaid son of Bresal, killed by
companions, 824.8)
(Cináed son of Echaid, 832.7)
(Flannacán son of Echaid, 849. 12)
Northern Déis [Déis Thuaiscirt, SE Co.
Clare],
*kill Cormac grandson of Móenach in
battle of Carn Feradaig*, 712.12
(slaughtered in battle with **gennti**, 836.12)
Northern English [Northumbrians],
defeated by **Dubgaill** at York, 867.7
king of, Ælli, 867.7
Nuarrach, **derthach** of, *burnt by Cináed son
of Conaing*, 850.3
Oche, [n. sg. Ochann? Faughan Hill, N 79

- 69], battle of, 482.2 / 483.3
 Óchtar Óchae, Ruaidrí driven in flight from, 780.7
 Odbae, battle of, 612.2
 Odra, sons of Cumuscach attacked (one fatally) at, 777.1
 Óenach [unknown which Óenach: see note], Flann of, 644.2 n.
 Óentrab, church of [Antrim, J 154 877], Finnán of, abbot of Bangor, 613.1 n.
 Flann of, abbot of Bangor, 728.3
 Oíne, island of, *many of Dál Riata slaughtered on*, 733.4
Ollarba, strand of, the Muirgelt caught on, 565.6
 (Orkney men, defeated in a battle, 709.5)
 Orkneys (Innsi Orc), 580.2 / (581.4)
 Osraige, 473.4
 battle among, 769.1; 786.6
 defeat Leinstermen, 761.3
 [defeat Leinstermen South of Gabair, 879.13]
harry Connachta, in alliance with the king of Cashel, 873.9
 (hosting by Flann son of Máel Sechnaill against, 905.2)
 inflict crushing defeat on Fothairt Feae, 754.7
 kings of,
 Feradach son of Dauí, 583.1 / (584.3)
 Colmán son of Feradach, 605.5
 Scandlán Mór, 643.8
 Fáelán, 660.6
 Cú Chercae, 712.8 / (713.8)
 Cellach son of Fáelchar, 735.3
 Forbasach son of Ailill, 740.2
 [see also Anmchaid son of Cú Chercae]
 Tóim Snáma son of Flann, 770.2
 Fergal son of Anmchaid, 802.4
 Dúngal son of Fergal, 842.15
 Cerball son of Dúngal, 888.8
 Cellach son of Cerball, 908.3
 massacre Cenél Fiachach and Delbnae [Bethra], 742.2
 [raid Leinstermen and are raided a fortnight later, 864.4]
 routed by **gennti**, 825.12
 Othan Becc, shower of honey fell on, *at birth of Niall Frossach*, 718.8
 Othan Mór [Fahan Mura, Co. Donegal; C 354 264]
 abbots of,
 Cellach son of Sárán / Rónán, 658.2 n.
 Cilléne descendant of Colla, 725.1
 Ultán descendant of Bir Derg, 774.2
 Fothud of, (819.9)
 principes of,
 Robartach son of Cuanu, 762.8
 (Lergal, 852.4)
 shower of silver fell on, at birth of Niall Frossach, 718.8
 Pavia, *relics of St Augustine of Hippo translated to*, 705.4
 Péronne, repose of Fursu in, 649.5 / 654.8 [and cf. (648)]
 cf. Cathair Fursi in Francia, 779.2 n.; also 825.3
Persians, sack Jerusalem, 606.6
 Picts [Picti, Pictores; also Cruithnig],
 battle among, 789.11 / 790.7
 battle of Druim Derg Blathuig in the lands of, 729.5
 battle of Asreth among, 752.3
 battles with English, 686.1; 698.2
 Cellach son off Ailill, abbot of Kildare and Iona, fell asleep in the land of, 865.2
 defeated by English in battle of Mag Manonn, 711.3
 (drowned at Lann Abae, 676.3)
 Itarnan and Corindu die among, 669.2
 kings of,
 Bruide son of Máelchú, (558.2) / 560.2; dies, 505.1 n. / 584.3
 Cennalath, 580.3
 Gartnaid, 599.3
 (Eochaid Buide, 629.3 n.)
 Cináed son of Lugthréne, 630
 Tolarg son of Foth, 653.2
 Nechtan, 724.2
 Drust, 724.2; 729.5
 Óengus son of Forgus, 761.4

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

167

- Cináed [Cinióth], 775.1
 (Cináed son of Ailpín, 858.3)
 Domnall son of Ailpín, 862.1
 Cústantín son of Cináed, 876.1
 (Áed son of Cináed, 878.3)
 plundered by Amlaíb and Auisle, 866.1
 (suffer heavy casualties in battle against **Dubgaill**, 875.3)
 (taken as captives to Áth Cliath by Amlaíb and Ímar, 871.2)
 see also Athfhótla, Fortriu
 Picts on this side of Monoth (*citra Monoth*), king of, Dub Tholarg, 782.1
 Pontus, earthquake in, 498.4
 Port Láirge [Waterford],
 [fleet of, defeated by Cerball at Achad Meic Erclaighe, 860.5]
- Ráith Áedo [maic Bricc] [Rahugh, N 375 319; a church of Bishop Áed son of Brecc, *ob.* 589.1]
 abbots of,
 Forbasach, 776.3
 Dub dá Thuath, bishop, 788.8
 royal meeting at, 859.3
- Ráith Airthir
 [royal seat of the Síl nÁedo Sláne, but later — see 810.1 — of the branch ruling the Fir Chúl; usually identified as Oristown, Co. Meath, N 79 75, but probably instead fort at N 819 727],
 Donnchad son of Domnall dishonours the Staff of Jesus and the relics of St Patrick at, 789.18 n.
 kings of,
 (Cathal son of Fiachrai, 810.1)
 (Cernachán son of Cumscach, 866.3)
- Ráith Aldáin (among the Ciannacht, slaughter of **Gaill** at, 852.8)
- Ráith Alinne [Dún Ailinne; N 82 08], Uí Néill remain for three days in, 770.8
- Ráith Beithech, Cathusach son of Ailill, king of the Cruithni, killed at, 749.1
- Ráith Both [Raphoe, Co. Donegal; C 258 030],
princeps of, (Máel Dúin son of Cenn Fáelad, from the community of Colum Cille, killed, 817.8)
- Ráith Brénuinn in Mag nAí, 601.4
- Ráith Cúile, battle of, 746.12
- Ráith Esclai, Congal son of Éicnech killed at, 748.7
- Ráith Étain
 [Rathedan, Co. Carlow: ringfort at S 719 647; probably royal seat of the Uí Dróna, a branch of the Uí Chennselaig]
 king of, Cellach Tosach son of Donngal, 809.2
- Ráith Ethairt, battle of, 654.6
- Ráith Guali, stormed by Fiachna son of Báetán, 623.3
- Ráith Imgáin [Rathangan, Co. Offaly; N 67 19; royal seat of Uí Fhailgi, *CGH* i.58],
 Flaithnia son of Cináed, king of the Uí Fhailgi, killed in, 806.10
- Ráith in Druad, battle of, 596.1
- Ráith Inbir
 [location uncertain; royal seat of the kings of the Uí Garrchon / Fortuatha (cf. 781.4 and (827.10)); prob. close to Wicklow Town]
 king of, Cú Chongalt, 781.4
- Ráith Linne [same as Raithlind?]
king of, Máel Mórda, 908.3
- Ráith Lúraig [ch. at SE end of Maghera, Co. Derry, C 85 00],
 (Fergus of, abbot of Findglas, 817.13)
 (sacked by **gennti**, 832.6)
- Ráith Maige Oínaig / Óenaig
 [Raymoghly, bar. Raphoe, near Manor Cunningham, Co. Donegal; C 24 10],
 abbot of, Ciarán [also abbot of Tech Mo Fhinnu], 784.2
 bishop of, (Adomnán, 731.8)
- Ráith Nue, abbot of, Ainmere, 779.2
- Ráith Óenbó, Aldchú, anchorite of, 787.1
- Ráith Sithe [Rashee par., J 27 93], *Éogan*,
bishop of, 618.4
- Rathen, Rathán [Rahan, Co. Offaly, N 25 25],
 abbot of, Fidairle descendant of Suanach, 763.2
- Áedán of, 792.1

- anchorite of, Fidmuine descendant of
 Suanach, 757.1
 Carthach [Mo Chutu] expelled from,
 636.2
 Ravenna, 466.1
 Rechrann [either = Rechru, Lambay Island,
 O 31 51, or Rathlin Island off the N. coast
 of Antrim]
 abbot of,
 (Cumméne descendant of Ciarán,
 743.3)
 Murgal son of Ninnid, 769.3
 Feradach son of Ségéne, 799.6
 bishop of, Flann son of Cellach son of
 Crundmáel, 739.6
 burnt by **genti** and its reliquary despoiled,
 795.3
 princes of, Áed son of Coirpre, 773.8
 Rechru, church of, founded by *Ségéne*, *abbot*
 of Iona, 635.3
 abbot of, Tuathal son of Feradach, also
 abbot of Durrow, 850.1
 Recland [perhaps the same as Rechrann],
 Cobthach, *abbot of*, 748.6
 Rhum, Béccán of, 677.6
 Rige [prob. Rye Water, part of the
 northern frontier of Leinster, sepa-
 rating it from Brega],
 battle of, 781.4
 (Rithe [Rith?], sieges of, 641.5; 703.6)
 [Roigne, **óenach** of, renewed by Cerball,
 861.5 n.]
 Rome,
 emperors (566.3; 584.2 suggest that the
 list was made up from Bede and
 Isidore; cf. 'the chronicles', 491.2),
 Theodosius II, (431), (449.2)
 Marcian, (449.2)
 Leo, 473.1
 Zeno, 473.1; 491.2
 Anastasius I, 492.2, 518.1
 Justin I, 518.2, 527.7
 Justinian, 527.7
 Justin II, 565.2 / (566.3)
 Tiberius Constantinus [Tiberius II],
 577.3
 Maurice, 584.2; 604.8
 Phocas, 605.3; 612.3
 Heraclius, 613.4
 Heraclonas (with his mother Martina)
 (639.8)
 Constantine son of Heraclius, 642.3
 Constantine son of Constantine, 643.6
 Justinian II son of Constantine, 673.2
 (Constantine son of Constantine,
 673.8)
 Tiberius II, 685.4
 Justinian II son of Constantine, 690.7
 Philippicus, 699.2; 701.2
 Anastasius II, 701.2; 704.2
 Theodosius III, 704.2
 Leo III, 705.2
 Justinian II with his son Tiberius,
 710.8
 Theodosius III, 720.4
 hostels for the poor at St Peter's, St
 Paul's and St Laurence's, 501.2
 foundation of city, 444
 Pantheon, 606.5
 popes, chronology of,
 Celestine, ordained Palladius bishop
 and sent him to the Irish, 431
 Xistus, 432; 440.3
 Leo, 441.1; 460.2
 Hilary, 461.1; 465.1
 Simplicius, 465.1; 481.2
 Felix, 481.2; 493.2
 Gelasius, 493.2; 496.4
 Anastasius, 497.1
 Symmachus, 499.1; 501.2; 515.2
 Hormisdas, 515.3; 525.1
 John I, 525.1; 526.3
 Felix IV, 528.1; 533.4
 Boniface II, 533.6 / (534.3); 535.4;
 538.1
 John II, 535.4 / 536.3; 538.1
 Agapitus, 538.1
 Silverius, 539.3
 Vigilius, 540.3; 555.4
 Pelagius I, 556.1
 John III, 567.1
 Benedict I, 579.2

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

169

- Pelagius II, 583.2
 Gregory the Great, 527.5; 540.1; 593.2;
 606.4
 Boniface III, 606.4; 606.5
 Sabinian, 608.2
Martin, floreat of, 646.3
Vitalian, floreat of, 652.6 n.
John VI, 685.4 n.
Sergius I, 685.4 n.
John VII, 685.4 n.
Gregory II, 701.3
- Ros [? = Fir Rois],
 kings of,
 (Dúngal son of Cuanu, 816.1)
 (Máel Dúin, 817.10)
- Ros(s), The [> Roscommon, Co.
 Roscommon; M 87 64],
 Comán the devout of, 747.14
see also Ross Commáin
- Ross Ailithre,
Fergus of, scriba, 868.4
- Ross Caimm [Co. Galway; M 34 24],
 abbot of, Forbasach son of Máel Tólai,
 779.12
gentiles break into, 807.8 n.
princeps of, (Cellach son of Forbasach,
 836.9)
- Ross Commáin [Roscommon, Co.
 Roscommon; M 87 64],
 abbots of,
 Áedán, 782.1 (**see also cáin**)
 Aildobur, 793.2 (**see also cáin**; 800.1
 (Joseph son of Nechtan, 830.7)
 abbot and bishop of, (Siadal, 817.14)
 burnt, (824.7)
princeps of, Áed son of Fiangus, bishop
 (and an excellent **scriba**), 874.1
scriba of, Joseph, 816.3
see also Ross
- Ross Cré [Roscrea, Co. Tipperary, S 13 88],
 abbots of,
 (Áedán, 839.3)
 (Fáelgus, 859.1)
Áedán son of Rechtaid, 887.9
 [Rechtabra of, 903.7]
- Ross Cuissine, 50 Pictish ships wrecked at,
 729.2
- Ross Ech [perhaps Russagh, tl. and par., bar.
 of Fore, Co. Westmeath; N 326 682],
 abbot of, (Diarmait son of Donnchad,
 823.2)
princeps of, Dub Cuilind, 901.1
- Ross Éu, death of Cuandae of, 721.7
- Ross Mór, Joseph of, abbot of Cluain Auis,
 840.7
- Rothlaíb, **longphort** of [Dunrally, Co. Laois;
 Rothlaíb is prob. the name of the Viking
 leader],
 [destroyed by Cennétig son of Gáethíne,
 ruler of Loígsi, 862.9 n.]
- Rubae Conaill [Rathconnell, N 46 55], battle
 of, 803.5
- Saiger [Saiger Chiaráin > Seirkieran, Co.
 Offaly, N 139 022],
 abbots of,
 Laidggnén son of Donennach, bishop,
 744.1
 Mac Oac, 788.5
Couhagh = Cobthach?, 812.16
 (Cormac son of Éladach, bishop and
scriba, 869.2)
Gérán son of Díchoisc, 870.5
 sacked by **gennti** from Dublin, 842.8
- Sailtír, battle of, 637.1
- Saracens, *besiege Constantinople, 705.3*
lay waste Sardinia, 705.4
- Sardinia, bishops of, aided by Pope*
Symmachus, 501.2
- Saxons (see also English), 433 n., 471
- Scé Nechtain [?Skenagun tl., par.
 Castledermot, bar. of Kilkea and
 Moone, Co. Kildare, S 78 86, *Onom.*],
 Leinstermen flee to, 770.8
- Ólchobor, king of Munster, and Lorcán
 son of Cellach, defeat **gennti** at, 848.6
- Scelec [Great Skellig; V 24 60],
 (Étgál of, seized by **gentes** and dies of
 hunger and thirst, 824.10)
- Segais, battle of, 500.2 / 502.2
- Senboth Sine [Templeshanbo, Co. Wexford,
 S 89 48], *airchinnech* of, 605.1
- Senchue [> Shancough, G 823 162],
 church of Ailbe, in territory of the Uí

- Ailella, 546.3
- sapiens** of, Bathallach, 783.2
- Sentrab [Santry, tl. and par., bar. of Coolock, N. Co. Dublin, O 16 39],
- principes** of,
- (Cormac son of Muirgus, 829.1)
- (Muirecán son of Cormac, 880.4)
- Serethmag, battle of, *at Cenannas between the two Tethbae*, 743.4
- Shannon, River,
- Flann son of Flaithbertach, secnap of Munster at Clonmacnois, drowned in*, 835.14
- Uí Néill from the Shannon to the sea, defeated by **gennti**, 837.6
- plundered by Cináed son of Conaing, 850.3
- Síl nÁeda Sláne [also *nepotes Áedo Sláne, Uí Áedo Sláne*, 737.4; *genus Aedha Slane*, 786.8]
- defeated by Donnchad in battle of Lia Find, 786.8
- feuding within, 737.4
- transfer allegiance to Murchad son of Máel Dúin, 822.4
- see also SíL nDlúthaig, Uí Chernaig and Uí Chonaing
- Síl Cathail [branch of Uí Brúin Aí, settled in Co. Roscommon],
- (sack, and commit homicide in, Cluain Crema, 815.7)
- Síl Cuinn ['the Seed of Conn', including the Connachta, the Uí Néill and the Airgialla], 722.8
- Síl nDlúthaig [branch of SíL nÁeda Sláne; royal kindred of Fir Chúil], Ailill the Harper ancestor of, 634 n.
- Skye [Sci],
- people of, go with sons of Gartnaid to Ireland, 668.4
- (an encounter on, 701.11)
- (Óengus son of Máel Anfaid killed on Skye, 710.5)
- Slaebre, battle of, 605.1
- Sláne [Slane, Co. Meath; church of Bishop Erc son of Daig, 2 November, *Fél.*² (text and notes), *MG, MD*; N 96 75]
- abbots of,
- Móenach son of Colmán [joint, with Cell Fhoibrig], 773.1
- Fedach son of Cormac (also abbot of Lugmad and Dom Liacc), 789.3
- Ailill son of Cormac, 802.3
- Congal son of Móenach, **sapiens**, 806.3
- Colmán, also abbot 'of other **ciuitates** in Francia and Ireland', 825.3
- (Colmán son of Robartach, 839.3)
- (Labraid son of Ailill, 845.9)
- (Robartach son of Colgu, 849.11)
- anchorites of,
- (Bishop Do Chutu, 838.8)
- Bishop Onchú, 849.4
- bishops of,
- Sodomna, 856.9
- Niallán, 869.1
- (Máel Brigte, 877.4)
- Colmán of the Britons, son of Fáelán, 751.9
- Cormac of, son of, 758.1
- cross in faithche of, destroyed*, 849.15
- equonimi** of,
- Robartach son of Móenach (also abbot of Cell Fhoibrig), 787.1
- (Suibne son of Móenach, 814.5)
- princeps** of, (Máel Pátraic son of Niall, 890.2)
- relics of St Erc of, taken on circuit, 776.5
- (sacked by **gennti**, 834.11)
- Sléibte [Sleaty or Sletty, Co. Carlow, S 71 78],
- [plundered by the men of Osraige, 866.6]
- repose of Áed, anchorite from, 700.2
- Slemain of Mide (Hill of Slane, Co. Westmeath; N 37 55),
- battle of*, 497.2
- battle of, (601.5) / 602.2
- Sliab Cua [Knockmealdown Mts.], battle of, 597.2
- Sliab Cualann [The Sugarloaf, Co. Wicklow],
- eruption 868.7
- Sliab nÉiblinne, see under Éblenn
- Sliab Fuait [the Fewes Mts., just to the N. of

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

171

- Newtownhamilton, Co. Armagh],
Ardachad of, 821.5
battle of, 711.2
- Sliab Mis [Slemish, Co. Antrim; D 22 05],
 battle among the Dál nAraidi at, 776.7
- Sliab Monduirn
 [to the N. and within sight of Brega;
 variously identified as Slieve na
 Calliagh or Mullagh Hill]
 (Muiredach son of Bran and the
 Leinstermen harry as far as, and
 return home the same day, 875.2 n.)
- Sliab Truim [Bessy Bell Mt., Co. Tyrone; H
 39 82], battle of, 762.7
- Sliab Tuath [Toad, AT, LL], battle of, 615.1
- Slicech (Sligo River), battle of, 543.2 / 547.3
- Snám Aigneach [Narrow Water on the Newry
 River, J 12 19],
 crews of 160 ships of **Fíndgenti** reach but
 are defeated by Dubgennti, 852.3
- Sogain,
Comán the devout of the Ros was of the,
 747.14
 fight battle against the [ruling] kindred of
 Móenmag, 803.7
- Sogain of the Connachta, *Cuinnles*, abbot of
Clonmacnois, from, 724.5
- Southern Brega,
 decisive defeat of men of, 770.9
 (defeat Ciannacht in skirmish, 817.5)
 (first plunder taken from by **gentiles**,
 836.7)
- kings of,
Conall Corr, 727.12
 Fergus son of Fogartach, 751.5
 Niall son of Conall Grant, 778.7
 Cumuscach son of Fogartach, 797.2
 Ailill son of Fergus, 800.4
 Conall son of Niall, 815.4
 (Fócartae son of Cernach, **lethrí**,
 815.8)
 (Diarmait son of Niall, 826.2)
 Máel Sechnaill son of Niall, **lethrí**,
 870.7
 (Tolarg son of Cellach, **lethrí**, 888.10)
 (overrun by Conchobor son of
 Donnchad, 822.4)
- rígdamnae** of, (Tigernach son of Tolarg,
 887.3)
see also Uí Chernaig (ruling dynasty of
 Southern Brega)
- Southern Uí Bríuin, **see under** Uí Bríuin
- Southern Uí Néill, **see under** Uí Néill
- South Munster,
 king of, Fergal son of Éladach, killed in
 battle with Breislén of Béirre, 779.11
- Srath Cluade [Strathclyde]
 Artgal, king of the Britons of, 872.5
- Sruth, battle of, 493.1
- Sruthar, [plundered by the men of Osraige,
 866.6]
- Strath Carron, battle of, 642.1
- Suaine, a stream near where Áed Sláne
 killed Suibne son of Colmán Mór, 600.3
- Syracuse, 540.3
- Taerr Bréni,
 Suibne Menn killed by Congal Cáech in,
 628.3
 burnt, 630.2
- Tailtiu [Teltown, Co. Meath; N 80 74], battle
 of, 494; 679.3; 791.5
 (Cathal routed by Domnall at, 733.9)
 disturbance of the Fair of, 717.6; (827.6)
 entry of relics of Mac Eirc into **ciuitas** of,
 784.9
- Fair (**óenach**) of, (811.2); (831.5 n.)
held by Flann son of Máel Sechnaill,
 891.11
 not held, (873.6), (876.3); (878.8);
 (888.12); 889.4
fragments of cross from Sláne reach,
 849.15
 persons burnt in, 857.4
 Sínach of, 723.5
- Tairpert Boitter / Boittir, (burnt, 712.2)
 (burnt by Dúngal, 731.4)
- Tallaght, **see** Tamlachtae Maíle Ruain
- Tamlachtae Maíle Ruain [Tallaght, Co.
 Dublin; O 09 27]
 abbots of,
 Airfhinnán, 803.2
 Áedán, *bishop and anchorite, slept in
 peace*, 825.2 n.

- Daniel (also abbot of Glendalough), 868.3
 anchorite of, Comgán the Tall, foster-son of Máel Ruain, 870.5
 community of,
 (prevents holding of the Fair of Tailtiu on a Saturday, 811.2)
 (**termonn** of, insulted by the Uí Néill, 811.2)
 (receives many gifts from the Uí Néill, 811.2)
 (given many gifts
equonimus of, (Conmál, 865.7)
 Máel Ruain [patron-saint] of, 792.1
principes of,
 (Echaid, bishop and anchorite, 812.3)
 (Échtgus, 827.2)
 (Torpaid, bishop and excellent **scriba**, 874.2)
 (Macc Óige, 875.5)
 Tamnach, *Fergal son of Echaid of Lemain*, king of, 722.8
 Tara (Temair)
 (beginning of reign as king of, 463; 484.2; 508.2; 586.2; 612.3; 615.6; 628.7; 665.7; 672.6; 675.6; 695.8 / 696.7; 705.10; 710.9; 832.14
 (community of Colum Cille goes to Tara to excommunicate Áed [son of Niall], 817.9)
 Feast of, 454 [Lóegaire son of Niall] (cf. 461.3); 467.2 / 469.2 / 470.2 [Ailill Molt]; (558.2) / 560.1 [Diarmait son of Cerball]
 Fedilmid, king of Munster, stops at, 840.4
 regnal years of kings of, 535.2 [*Tuathal Máelgarb*]; 572.1 [Báetán and Eochaid]; 605.6 [Áed Uaridnach]
 succession to kingship of, 544 {Diarmait son of Cerball to Tuathal Máelgarb}; 565.5 {Forggus and Domnall to Diarmait son of Cerball}; 566.2 {Ainmire son of Sétné to Domnall}; 569.2 {*Eochaid and Báetán*}; 586.2 {*Áed son of Ainmire*}; 598.4 {*Colmán Rímid and Áed Sláne*}; 643.5 {Cellach and Conall Cóel sons of Máel Cobo}; 643.7 {Cellach and Conall Cóel, Blathmac and Diarmait}; *Blathmac to Diarmait 'as some say'*, 662.2; *Máel Sechnaill*, 846.14; *Áed son of Niall*, 862.8
 those described as kings of,
 Lugaid son of Lóegaire, 507.1
 Tuathal Máelgarb, 548.4
 Báetán son of Ninnid, 586.1
 (Colmán Rímid and Áed Sláne, 605.2)
 Áed Aldán (*Uaridnach*), 612.1
 Sechnusach son of Bláímac, 671.3
 Fínsnechtae son of Dúinchad, 695.1
 Congal Cennmagair son of Fergus, 710.3
 Domnall son of Murchad, 763.1
 Flaithbertach son of Loingsech, 765.2
 Donnchad son of Domnall, 797.1
 Conchobor son of Donnchad, 832.12 / (833.1)
 Niall son of Áed, 846.3
 Máel Sechnaill, 854.3; 859.3; 859.1
 Áed son of Niall [Áed Findliath], 864.1; 868.5; 879.1
 Flann son of Máel Sechnaill, 908
 those described as queens of kings of Tara,
 Eithne daughter of Bresal of Brega, 768.5
 Éuginis daughter of Donnchad, 802.7 (Flann daughter of Dúngal, 890.5 n.)
 synods of Uí Néill and Leinstermen meet at, 780.12
 See also Ailbe, Stone of,
 Tarbge, (battle of, among Connachta, 822.7)
 Tech nAirindáin,
 princeps of, (Dublitter, also of Cluain Auis, 880.3)
 Tech nEngine Lingaig [in territory of the Uí Maini; conjectural emendation]
 Máel Pátraic, abbot of Clonmacnois, was from, 885.4
 Tech Máel Chonóc [in Mide, in Delbna Bethra, not far from Gallen],
 (Mide overrun by Niall Caille as far as, 835.3 n.)
 Tech Mo Fhinnu [taken by O'Donovan, AFM 779, as Tech Munnu — for which

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

173

- see next item — and this is not impossible since Munnu came from Co. Donegal], abbot of, Ciarán {also abbot of Ráith Maige Óenaig}, 784.2 n.
- Tech Munnu [Taghmon, Co. Wexford; T 918 197],
community of,
 (with Cathal son of Dúnlán, defeat community of Fernae, 817.8)
 (with Coirpre son of Cathal, king of the Uí Chennselaig, rout **genntí**, 828.6)
- Tech Tailli [Tech Teille; Tehelly, Co. Offaly, N 302 290], burnt, 672.2
abbots of,
 Mac ind Fhertigse, 745.7
 Máel Ruain, also abbot of Dísert Diarmata and of Cell Achaid, 887.7
 Coscrach of, **scriba** and anchorite, 867.2
 the son of Broccán [Mac Broccáin?] from, a good master of the gospel of Christ, 725.4
- Tech Tuae [> Taghadoe, Co. Kildare, N 924 345],
Folachtach of, abbot of Clonmacnois, 770.6
- Teimen, Conchobar son of Tadgg of, 760.8 (Telach Findín, Breceaire crushed by Cenél Coirpri at, 752.15)
- Telach Léis [Tullylish, Co. Down, J 084 484], **princeps** of,
 (Dúrchú, 809.3)
- Telach Ólaind / Óland / Hualand,
Allchellach of, 771.9
bishop of, (Ultán moccu Mein, 711.8)
(Colmán of, 731.11)
- Telcha Droman [unlocated, but in Southern Brega],
(plundered by **genntí**, 836.7)
- Telcha Midi [perhaps another name for Fir Telach / Mag Tulach],
king of, (Óengus son of Donnchad, 830.1 n.)
- Teloch in Kintyre, battle of, 576.1 / (577.2)
- Tethbae, a kingdom approximately the same area as Co. Longford, but the name is also used for Southern Tethbae, around Ardagh, as opposed to Northern Tethbae around Granard,
battle of Cúl Uinsen in, 561.1
battle of Findubair in, 799.2
(battle of Findubair among men of, 824.4)
Bláimacc of, 665.5 [*Blathmac*, king of, AT, CS]
cattle plague breaks out in Mag Trego in, 700.1
Conlae of, 741.1
kings of,
 Diarmait son of Bécc, 791.4
 Conaing son of Congal, 823.5
 Art son of Diarmait, 826.5
 Artrí son of Muirgus, 826.10
 Huata son of Diarmait, 828.1
 (?) *Óengus son of Dúinchad*, 830.1 n.
 Cináed son of Conaing, 834.4
 Máel Ciaráin son of Conaing, 880.2
 Lachtnán son of Máel Ciaráin, 894.3
 Áedacán son of Conchobor, 898.7
 plundered from Lind Duachaill, 841.4
 victorious in a battle over Tuilén, 872.6
- The Three Kindreds [Luigni, Gailenga and Corcu Fhir Thrí?],
Dub dá Thuath son of Ailill, **dux** of, 790.3 n.
Tipra Find, named from the victory of
Tipraite Find in battle of *Belach Cró*, 756.6
- Tír dá Glas [Terryglas, Co. Tipperary; M 86 00],
abbots of,
 Máel Tuile, 752.11
 (Blathmac son of Ailgus, 814.15)
 Áed son of Dub dá Chrích [also of Cluain Eidnech], 845.3
 (Tipraite Bán, 858.4)
 (Máel Ciaráin, also abbot of Cluain Eidnech, 903.1)
 anchorite of, *Máel Díhrib*, 841.8
 burnt, (806.11); 845.3
 Clemens of, 802.5
 Máel Aichthein of, 656.5
 meeting of Áed Allán and Cathal son of

- Findguine at, 737.9 n.
secnap of, (Cormac son of Ceithernach, also **secnap** of Cluain Fertae Brendain, 884.9)
princeps of, Bishop Máel Petair *son of Cuán*, **comarbae** of Brendan, 895.2
 Tír ind Óenaig [unidentified], (hosting of Connachta, summoned by Conchobor son of Donnchad, reaches, 808.4)
 Tíriu [Tíriu? Unidentified place, probably in Argyll], slaughter of Cenél Loairn in, 678.3
 Tlachtga [Hill of Ward, N 73 64], burnt by Cenél nÉogain, 908.1 (Fallomon routed by Cathal at, 733.9)
 Tóimm, **see** Tuaimm
 Tola and Fertola [placed by AU in the territories of the Cruithni, but by AT and CS on the boundary of Éli and Osraige], battle of, 573.4 / (574.1)
 Torach (Tory Island), *church of, built about 621.5* ravaged, 617.1 profaned when Bruide taken from, 733.1
 Tortu, battle of, (543.1) / 547.2
 Trelec Mór [Trillick, Co. Tyrone; H 33 56], abbot of, (Cináed son of Cellach, bishop, 814.3)
 Treóit / Treóit Mór [Trevet, Co. Meath; N 97 55] abbot of, Albran son of Foidmed, 774.1 bishop and **scriba** of, Forinnán, 774.2 **derthach** of, burnt by Cináed son of Conaing, 850.3 (killing at, instigated by Flann son of Máel Sechnaill, 903.4)
principes of, Doimtech, 793.1 (Conall son of Daimthech, 813.2) (Cormac son of Conall, 839.3) (Máel Pátraic, **scriba** and an excellent **sapiens**, **máer** of the community of Patrick on the south side of the mountain, 888.3) (Éithigen son of Fíngen, 911.2)
scriba of, Cuanu descendant of Bessán, 739 2
 Tuaimm dá Gualann [Tuam, Co. Galway; M 43 63], Ferdornach of, 782.1 **princeps** of, (Cormac son of Ciarán, also **secnap** of Cluain Fertae Brendain, 882.6)
 Tuaimm dá Ólann [? = previous item], abbot of, Nuadu descendant of Bolcán, 781.3
Tuaimm nEirc, granted to Clonmacnois by Diarmait son of Áed Sláne, 649.2
 Tuaimm nGréne [Tuamgraney, Co. Clare, R 63 83], abbots of, Conall, 749.10 Rechtabra descendant of Guaire, 752.13 Cathnia descendant of Guaire, 794.3 (Manchéne of, 740.9)
 Tuilén [also Tuilián > Dulane, Co. Meath, N 73 78; ch. of Cairnech, *MT, Féil*.16 May], abbots of, Dub Drummán, 759.4 Febordaith, killed and avenged, 786.7 n. (Muirgus son of Ánluan killed at, 744.8)
princeps of, Bishop Máel Tuile, *descendant of Dúnán*, 872.6
 Tulach Léis [(1) Tulach Léis na Saxan, 'T. L. of the English', Tullylease, Co. Cork, R 34 18] [Berichtir of, 840.9] [(2) Tullylish, Co. Down, J 084 484] (**princeps** of, Dúinchú, killed beside the shrine of Patrick, 809.3)
 Turbe, Tuirbe [cf. Turvey Castle, O 212 509; the tlds. of Turvey and Staffordstown Turvey lie to the west of Donabate] king of, (Andiarid son of Máel Muire, 903.3)
 Uachta Dara, [Leinstermen defeated at, 879.12]
 Uí Aillello (-a) [one of 'the Three Connachta; incl.

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

175

- Tamnach, Cell Angle, Senchue,
Senchell Dumaige; Elphin, Co.
Roscommon was close to their S.
border]
- battle of Lorg against the Gailenga, 743.6
defeat the Luigni in the battle of Áth
Rois, 790.3
laid low in battle of Ard Macc Ríme,
792.3
slaughter the Luigni in Achad Ablae,
789.17
slaughtered by the Grecraige, 753.10
- Uí Bairrche,
Eochaid Guinech of, 485.3
- Uí Bairrche Maige,
[Tresach son of Béccán, lord of, 887.11]
- Uí Bresail [branch of the Airthir, settled
close to Armagh]
*kill Flaithbertach son of Murchad, king of
Ailech, 896.13*
- Uí Briúin,
(crush Calraige of Lorg, 752.16)
defeat Conmaicne, 766.3; Uí Maini, 818.9
defeated by Uí Fhiachrach in battle of
Druim Robaig, 758.5
defeated in battle of Golae, 787.4
(defeated heavily in battle of Tarbge,
822.7)
- dux** of, (Dúnchad son of Móenach and
Gormgal son of Dúnchad, 822.7)
fight battle of Ard Noíscan against Cenél
Coirpri, 754.8
kill Áed son of Eochu, king of the
Connachta, 577.7
judge of, (Connmach, 806.9)
kings of,
Máenach son of Baithín, 653.7 n.
Dub Doithre, 743.9
Forggus's son, 796.5
Diarmait son of Tommaltach and
Máel Cothaig son of Fogertach,
818.9
Connmach Mór son of Coscrach,
846.1
- Southern Uí Briúin,
slaughtered by Forggus son of
Cellach, 746.5 n., (by Fedilmid son
of Crimthann, 830.6)
king of, Donn son of Cummascach,
757.9
- Uí Briúin Chualann [around Killiney, Co.
Dublin],
kings of,
Guaire son of Dúngalach, 788.7
(Flaitheman son of Cellach, 881.6)
- Uí Briúin Seóla
[branch of Uí Briúin settled in Mag
Seóla; included Domnach Mór Maige
Seolae = Donaghpatrick, Co. Galway,
M 32 48]
*Suibne son of Cuanu, abbot of
Clonmacnois, was of, 816.5*
- Uí Briúin of Umall, slaughtered by Uí
Fhiachrach of Muirese, 787.6
- Uí Chennselaig, see also Leinstermen
Dessgabair
battle of Selgg against, 709.2
battle among, 770.7; 809.2
[harried by Cinnéitig son of Gáethíne,
878.11]
(heavily defeated by 'the sons of Bran'
[Síl mBrain of Uí Dúnlainge?], 814.8)
kings of,
Findchad, 487.3 n.
Colgu son of Crunnmáel Bolg Luatho,
647.3
Sechnusach son of Colgu, 746.10
Cathal, 758.1
Donngal son of Laithgnén, 761.3
Eterscéle son of Áed son of Colggéne,
778.5
Cathal son of Dúnlang {also **secnap** of
Fernae}, 819.5
Coirpre son of Cathal, with commu-
nity of Tech Munnu, routs **gennti**,
828.6
Tadgg son of Diarmait, 865.6
Donnocán son of Cétfaid, 869.9
Coirpre son of Diarmait, 876.2
Riacán son of Echtigern, 893.6
Fáelán son of Guaire, 894.7
Dubgilla son of Eterscéle, 903.5
tánaise of, [Áed son of Dubgilla, 911.4]
Uí Chernaig [branch of Síl nÁeda Sláne,

- rulers of Southern Brega],
 conflict stirred up between two of, 777.2
 (give hostages to Conchobor son of
 Donnchad under compulsion, 822.4)
 two of, victors in the battle of the Rige,
 781.4
- Uí Choirpri [= Cenél Coirpri],
 *Cormac, abbot of Clonmacnois, was
 from, 762.3*
- Uí Chonaing [branch of Síl nÁeda Sláne;
 royal kindred of N. Brega / Ciannacht
 Breg],
 *Conaing son of Áed Sláne ancestor of, 634
 n.*
 two of, victors in the battle of the Rige,
 781.4
 two of, Conaing and Diarmait, killed in
 the battle of Lia Find, won by
 Donnchad son of Domnall, 786.8
- Uí Chormaic [there are three dynasties of
 this name: (1) branch of Uí Fhigenti,
CGH i.231; (2) a later name for Dál
 Cormaic in Leinster, *CGH* i.24, 32-5; (3)
 Uí Chormaic of Máenmag, 850.1],
 Cétradach, abbot of Clonmacnois,
 *belonged to the Uí Chormaic of
 Máenmag, 850.1*
- dux** of,
 (Sochartach son of Brocán, 877.6)
 king of, (Niall son of Áed, 814.14)
- Uí Chremthainn
 [Síl nDaimíni around Clochar, Co.
 Tyrone, + Uí Nad Sluaig, between
 Clones and Monaghan Town, Co.
 Monaghan; belong to the Airgialla;
 (Lough Erne was the boundary
 between them and the Connachta,
 818.2)],
 burn Cell Mór Díthraib, 757.3
 battle among, 803.8
- dux** of, (Máel Caere, 879.7)
Éugan 'of the Well' of, 876.6
 Flann of the Shannon, abbot of
 Clonmacnois, *belonged to, 732.1*
 kings of,
 Cumascach son of Ailill, 656.1
 Condálach son of Conaing, (717.3)
 (Cellach son of Tuathal, 732.10) {Lec.
 78 vb 10-11}
 (Ailill son of Tuathal, 739.5) {Lec. 78
 vb 10-11}
 Artrí son of Aithechdae, 742.9 {CGH
 i.182}
 Móenach son of Conláech, 743.4
 Colggu son of Cellach, 781.3
 Cathal son of Echaid, 791.4 {CGH
 i.421 = LL 334 b 5}
 Cumuscach son of Cathal, 827.3 /
 827.5
 (Ruaidrí son of Máel Fothartaig
 {**lethrí**}, 833.2)
 (Bróen son of Ruaidrí, killed with his
 two brothers, 850.4)
 (Muiredach son of Cathal, 867.9)
 {CGH i.421 = LL 334 b 4}
 (Cumuscach son of Muiredach, 878.5)
 {CGH i.421 = LL 334 b 3}
 (materials for an oratory brought from
 the land of the Connachta across a
 frozen Lough Erne into the lands of,
 818.2)
 overrun, and commit homicide in,
 Armagh, 793.4
- Uí Chruinn of the Airthir, king of, (Artgal
 son of Cathasach, 807.2)
- Uí Chuirrbuide [kindred among the Déisi
 Muman],
 kill Flann son of Lonán, *the Virgil of the
 Irish*, at Loch dá Cháech, 896.12
- Uí Dobailen, [descended from Dobailen son
 of Gormgus, 888.13]
- Uí Dróna of the Three Plains
 [bars. of Idrone and part of the bars. of
 Carlow, Co. Carlow, and Gowran, Co.
 Kilkenny],
 [ruler of, Áed son of Dubgilla, 911.4]
- Uí Duach of Arcatros [bar. of Idogh, Co.
 Kilkenny; see Arcatros],
 king of, (Cathal son of Dubán, 852.6)
- Uí Dúnlainge,
 kings of,
 (Tuathal son of Máel Brigte, 854.2)
 Ruarc son of Bróen, killed by *the Uí
 Neill*, 862

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

177

- Uí Echach [probably the Uí Echach Cobo],
 (behead Garfith son of Máel Brigitte, king
 of the Conailli, 878.4)
 (Druimm Mór among, 842.14)
 fight the battle of Cenu against the
 Conailli, 786.9
- Uí Echach Cobo (Uí Echach Ulad, Uí
 Echdach Cobo) [W. Co. Down; diocese
 of Dromore],
 defeated in battle against Ulaid, 761.2;
 801.3
 defeated in battle against the Airthir,
 776.10
 death of ancestor, Eochu son of Conláed,
 553.1
 see also Cuib, Mag Cobo
 king of, *Eochu son of Bresal*, 744.12
- Uí Echach Muman / Éoganacht Raithlinn
 [district in west Co. Cork around Bandon
 and Kinsale]
 [assembled by community of Cork for
 disastrous attack on Múscraige
 Mittaine, 828.9]
- Uí Echach Ulad [can stand for Uí Echach
 Cobo, q.v., or for Uí Echach Arda,
 namely the ruling dynasty of the Ards
 Peninsula, Co. Down],
 kings of,
 (Maccnia, 702.4)
 Coisenmech descendant of Predéne,
 784.2 n.
- Uí Echdach [branch of the Airthir or
 mistake for Uí Echach Cobo?],
 defeated by sons of Bécc Bairrche, 714.7
 king of, son of Bresal, 714.7
- Uí Echdach [for Uí Echach?],
 king of, *Donnchad son of Amalngaid*,
 846.12
- Uí Fháeláin, **see also** Western Life
- Uí Fhailgi (Uí Fhoilgi)
 [part of Co. Offaly and north-west of Co.
 Kildare; royal seat was Ráith Imgain,
 Rathangan, N 67 19, 806.10],
 kings of,
 Bruidge, (579.3 n.)
 Forbasach descendant of Congal,
 714.5
- (Ailill Corrach son of Flann, 741.9)
 Flann descendant of Congal, 751.3
 Flaithnia son of Flann descendant of
 Congal, 755.6
Cummascach, 757.6
 Muigrón son of Flann, 782.3
 Domnall son of Flaithnia, 783.1
 Óengus son of Muigrón, 803.6
 Flaithnia son of Cináed, 806.10
 (Cináed son of Muigrón, 829.1)
Muigrón son of Óengus, 842.17 n.
 (Máel Sinchill son of Muigrón, 881.5)
 (Conchobor son of Flannacán, 891.2)
 Uathmurán son of Conchobor, 897.3
prince of, Uallachán son of Cathal, 910.4
- Uí Fhiachrach
 [one of 'the Three Connachta'; divided
 between a northern branch, Uí
 Fhiachrach Muaide, which included
 Uí Fhiachrach Muirisce, and a
 southern one, Uí Fhiachrach Aidne],
 (Cú Dínais descendant of Forgus of,
 750.9)
 defeat Uí Brúin in battle of Druim
 Robaig, 758.5
 slaughter Calraige, 777.7
 kings of,
 Máel Cothaid [son of Máel Umai],
 defeated in the battle of Echros,
 [(602.5)] / 603.2
Dlúthach son of Fidchellach, 743.11 n.
 Cathal son of Ailill, 816.9
- Uí Fhiachrach Aidne [the area around Gort,
 Co. Galway; approx. the dioc. of
 Kilmacduagh],
 battle against Uí Maini, 743.5
 defeated by Tipraite at battle of Carn
 Conaill, 784.7
kill Fergus son of Domnall, Fergus son of
Rogaillnech, and Aed of Bedre, 654.4
 king of, Uathmarán son of Brocán, 873.1
- Uí Fhiachrach Muaide ['of the Moy': the R.
 Moy, Co. Mayo],
 kings of, Airechtach grandson of
 Dúinchad of the Muireasc, 735.4 [but
 Muaide only in AT]
- Uí Fhiachrach Muirisce

- [of the coastal strip north of the Ox Mts.
and on the south side of Sligo Bay,
Co. Sligo],
defeated,
in the battle of Echros, [(602.5)] /
603.2
(by Diarmait son of Tommaltach,
816.8)
slaughter the Uí Bríuin of Umall, 787.6
Northern Uí Fhiachrach, *Joseph, abbot of
Clonmacnois, was of Loch Con, of the
Northern Uí Fhiachrach, 904.1*
Uí Fhiachrach Arda Sratha [around
Ardstraw, Co. Tyrone, H 35 87],
kings of,
Máel Bresail son of Áed son of
Críchán, 792.4 n.
(Áed son of Máel Pátraic, 910.2 n.)
Uí Fhídgenti (/ Fhídgente),
Conchobar of, killed in the battle of Cliu,
744.4
defeated by the Araid in the battle of
Áine, 667.2
(fight battle against Corcu Mo Druad and
Corcu Baiscinn, 763.9)
[with Araid Chliach defeat Máel Dúin son
of Áed, 766.7]
kings of,
Cuán son of Cairell, 649.2
Conall son of Donennach, 701.15
Áed Dub, 715.3
Dub dá Bairenn, 750.15
Flann son of Erc, 760.13
Scannlán son of Flann, 786.1
(Murchad son of Flann, 807.7)
Dúnadach son of Scannlán, defeats
gennti, 834.9, (dies, 835.9)
(Niall son of Cenn Fáelad, 846.5)
(Áed son of Dub dá Bairenn, 860.2)
(Ciarmac, 906.4)
Uí Fhorga [a non-royal lineage among the
Múscraige Tíre of NW Co. Tipperary:
CGH i.367, LL 323 f 54; *Notulae*, no. 56,
ed. Bieler, *Patrician Texts*, 182; *VT*² 2462,
2474],
*Flann son of Flaithbertach, secnap of
Munster in Clonmacnois, drowned by*
Cathal son of Ailill, king of Uí Maini,
835.14
Uí Fhorindáin [? = *genus* Forann_in, *CGH* i.
142, 141 a 53, branch of Uí Fhiachrach
Arda Sratha],
dux of, (Niall son of Fergus, 824.2)
toísech of, (869.6)
Uí Fhothaid [kindred among the Déisi
Muman],
kill Flann son of Lonán, *the Virgil of the
Irish, at Loch dá Cháech, 896.12*
Uí Gabla, battle of Inne Mór in their terri-
tory, 498.3 / 502.3
Uí Garbáin [local dynasty in western Mide;
perhaps descendants of Garbán,
ob. 702.4],
(with Cuircni and Felli rout Delbnae,
822.11)
Uí Garrchon [dynasty of kingdom around
Wicklow Town],
king of, Domnall son of Ceithernach, 783.2
Uí Liatháin [south-east Co. Cork],
Cellach daughter of Dúinthead of, 732
kings of,
Tolamnach, 649.2
Anmchad, 750.15
Dúingalach, 765.10
Cináed son of Anmchad, 790.2
Uí Macc mBrocc, slaughter of, 775.10 n.
Uí Maccu Uais (Uí Mac Cuais etc.),
kings of,
Bécc son of Cuanu, 598.2
Furudrán son of Bécc son of Cuanu,
645.1
Críchán, 719.1
(Eochaid son of Móenach, 753.7)
Móenach descendant of Móenach,
783.7
Fogartach son of Céle, 911.1
Uí Maccu Uais of Brega [around Kilshine
and Castletownpatrick, Co. Meath]
kings of,
(Congalach son of Móenach, 838.5)
(Cennétig son of Congalach, 839.6)
Uí Maccu Uais Midi [approx. bar. of
Moygoish, Co. Westmeath],
(slaughter Corcu Roíde Midi, 812.12)

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

179

- Uí Maccu Uais of the North,
(**dux** of, Máel Ruanaid son of Máel
Caurarda, 872.2)
- Uí Máil,
[in the seventh century one of three
dominant dynasties in Leinster; later
reduced to a small kingdom straddling
the Wicklow Mts. in the area of
Glendalough and the Glen of Imaal;
the Uí Chellaig Cualann and the Uí
Théig, q.v., were offshoots]
kings of,
Fiangalach son of Murchad, 737.11
Flannabra, 778.7
Dúngal son of Flaithnia, 781.3
Coirpre son of Cináed, 849.2
- Uí Maini {Uí Maini of the Connachta,
799.10}, of south-eastern Co. Galway and
southern Co. Roscommon,
battle against Uí Fhiachrach of Aidne,
743.5
Cenn Fáelad killed *at the house of the
descendant of Maine in Dál Celtra*,
675.1
defeated by Uí Bríuin, 818.9
(heavily defeat Uí Bríuin in battle of
Tarbge, 822.7)
heavily defeated by Uí Bríuin, 775.8
heavily defeated by Artgal in Mag
nDairben, 778.10
kings of,
Brendan son of Coirpre son of
Féichéne, 601.4
Marcán son of Tommaine, 653.7
Fidchellach son of Flann, 691.4
Sechnusach, 713.9
Áed Laigen son of Fithchellach,
(722.8)
Dlúthach son of Fidchellach, 743.11 n.
Cathal of Maínmag, 750.5
Indrechtach son of Dlúthach, 755.5
Áed Aithgin, 772.10
Domnall son of Dub dá Thuath took
clerical staff, 784.5
Dúnoch grandson of Daiméne, 785.1
Conall son of Fídgál, 787.2
Amalgaid, 791.3
- Ailill son of Indrechtach, 799.10
Cathal son of Murchad, 818.9
*Cathal son of Ailill, insults
Clonmacnois*, 835.14; dies, 846.1
Mugrón son of Sochlachán, 909.2
*Máel Pátraic, abbot of Clonmacnois, was
from*, 885.4
- Uí Maini south of the Socc
[that part of the Uí Maini of the
Connachta lying south of the R. Suck]
(attacked by a host summoned by
Muirgus and Forchellach {probably
the king of the Connachta and the
abbot of Clonmacnois}, 814.6)
- Uí Maini of Southern Tethbae, see Cenél
Maini
- Uí Méith [NE Co. Monaghan; includes Tech
Talan, VT² p.180, > Tehallon / Tyhallon /
Tyholland, H 72 36],
defeated in battle of *Sliab Fuait*, 711.2
kings of,
(Scandlán son of Fíngen, 674.3)
Tnúdach son of Mochloinges, 711.2
Muiredach Menn, 747.2
Flaithnia son of Tnúthach, 755.1
(Máel Dúin son of Gormgal, 826.8)
(Drucán son of Tadg, 829.1)
- Uí Moccu Uais, **see** Uí Maccu Uais
- Uí Néill,
besiege Crundmáel 'Sack of Ashes', 626.4
defeat Brandub in the battle of Slaebre,
605.1
defeat Leinstermen in the battle of Áth
Senaig, 738.4
defeat and put Leinstermen to flight and
occupy Ráith Alinne, 770.8
defeat Munstermen, 775.5; 776.12
defeat Ulstermen in the battle of Fochart,
735.2
defeated by Brandub son of Eochu in the
battle of Mag nÓchtair, 590.3
(defeated in 'overthrow of the Uí Néill at
Cuince Robairgi', 711.7)
from the Shannon to the sea, defeated by
gennti, 837.6
harry Leinstermen five times in one year,
719.10

- harry Munster, 775.5
hosting against, by Cormac son of Cuilennán and Flaithbertach, 907.6
kill Ruarc son of Bróen, king of the Uí Dúnlainge, 862.6 n.
 kings of,
 Óengus son of Colmán Mór (?), 621.2 n.
 Murchad of Mide, son of Diarmait son of Airmedach Cáech, 715.2
 Domnall son of Muirchertach [recte Murchada], 761.5 / 763.1
 (kill Cathal son of Coscrach, king of the Fothairt, 847.8)
 Northern distinguished from Southern, 722.8; (820.3)
 Northern Uí Néill / Uí Néill of the North, win battle of Móin Dairi Lothair, 563.3
 (accompany Murchad son of Máel Dúin in hosting, 820.3)
 of Brega, defeated, 868.5
 plundered from the **longphort** at Dublin, 841.5
 plundered from the Shannon to the sea by Cináed son of Conaing, 850.3
 Southern Uí Néill / Uí Néill of the South, defeated by Ulaid in the battle of Emain Machae, 759.2
 hosting of Domnall son of Áed, with the men of the North and with **Gaill**, against, 889.1
 participated in a hosting led by Máel Sechnaill, 860.1
 (with Conchobar son of Donnchad confront Uí Néill of the North, 820.3)
 synod(s) of, meet at Tara, 780.12 n.; meet at Dún Cuair, 803.7 n.
 Uí Nialláin
 [branch of the Airthir; cf. baronies of Oneilland West and East, Co. Armagh]
 kings of,
 (Áed son of Cumuscach, 863.2)
 (Lorcán son of Coscrach, 882.3)
 Uí Óengusa of the South [probably a term for Éoganacht Glendamnach]
 [harried by Cerball, 864.8]
 Uí Théig [branch of Uí Máil; by 9th cent. around Bray, Co. Wicklow],
 defeated in battle of Áth Cliath, 770.10
 king of, Fiachrai son of Tuathal, 803.2
 Uí Thuirtri
 [on west side of Lough Neagh around Cookstown and Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone; Toome on NE border],
 battle among the Uí Thuirtri themselves, 754.10
 defeated by the Airthir, 745.4
 kill Colmán, bishop of Lessán, 744.3
 kings of,
 Rechtabra grandson of Cathusach, 734.1
 Muiredach son of Fergus Forcraid, 743.4
 Cú Chongalt son of the grandson of Cathusach, 745.4 [implied]
 (Echaid son of Cú Chongalt, 835.7)
 Ulaid (Ulstermen),
 army struck by thunder-storm in Bairrche, 611.1
 attacked by Áed son of Niall, 809.8
 battle among, 789.9 n.; (809.10)
 battle of Fertas against Cruithni, 666.6 / (668.3)
 defeat Britons in battle of Mag Culind, 703.1
 defeat Southern Uí Néill in the battle of Emain Machae, 759.2
 defeat Uí Echach [Cobo] in the battle of Áth Dumai, 761.2
 defeat Uí Echach Cobo, 801.3
 defeated by the Uí Néill in the battle of Fochart, 735.2
 defeated by Niall son of Áed [Niall Caille] in battle of Leth Cam, 827.3 / (827.5)
 defeated by Áed son of Niall and Flann son of Conaing in the land of the Conailli Cherd, 864.3
 defeated by Conailli Muirthemne, 882.4
 defeated by Máel Finnía son of Flannacán, 897.2

INDEX OF PLACES, DYNASTIES AND PEOPLES

181

- disturbance at Armagh between Ulaid and Cenél nÉogain at Whitsun, *as a result of which four Ulaid were sentenced to be hanged*, 893.2
- fleet of **Nordmanni** at Lind Sailech among, 742.10
- kill
 (Domnall son of Suibne, 679.5)
Muiredach Menn, king of Uí Méith, 747.2
 (Cináed son of Niall son of Áed, 835.2)
 (Cumscach son of Muiredach, king of the Uí Chremthainn, 878.5)
 (Cumscach son of Muiredach, king of the Fir Ardae Ciannachtae, 896.5)
- kings of,
 Fergna descendant of Ibdach/*son of Óengus*, 553.3, 557.1
Fiachna son of Báetán, 589.5
 Máel Cobo son of Fiachna, 647.1
 [Blathmac son of Máel Cobo, 670.3 n.]
 Congal Cennfhota son of Dúnochad, 674.1
Fiachna son of Áed Rón, 744.12; 759.2; 789.2
 Echaid son of Fiachna, 810.1
 Muiredach son of Eochaid / *Eochu*, 827.3 / (827.5)
 Cathmal son of Tomaltach, **lethrí** of, 853.7
 Matudán son of Muiredach, 857.3
 Cathalán son of Indrechtach, **lethrí**, 871.1
 Anfíth son of Áed, 882.4
 Eochacán son of Áed, **lethrí**, 883.6
 Éiremón son of Áed, **lethrí**, 886.1
 Fiachna son of Anfíth, 886.3
Bécc son of Ermán, 893.7
 Muiredach son of Eochacán, **lethrí**, 895.4
 Máel Mochéirgi son of Indrechtach, (**lethrí**, 896.4), king of Leth Cathail, 897.2
 Aidéith son of Laigne, 898.1
 (laid waste by Dál Riata, 691.3)
- leader of army of (?king), Cairell son of Cathal, 801.3
 Óengus of, 665.5
periculum in Eumania (Eufania) by, 577.8
put to flight by Cináed son of Írgalach, 725.5
 raided by Áed son of Niall, 855.3
 return from Eumania, 578.2
 rout **gennti** in Mag nInis, 825.11
 skirmish among, (819.4)
 slaughter **gentiles**, 811.6
 slaughtered by Dál nAraidí, 790.6
 with Britons, lay waste Mag Muirthemne, 697.10
- Umall [the Owles, Co. Mayo, namely the bars. of Murrisk and Burrishoole], kings of,
 Áedgal, 784.2
 Dúnadach, killed in battle against **gennti**, 813.5
Niall son of Cináed, 849.3
Loch Láig in the territory of, vanishes, 850.6
Máel Brigte, abbot of Clonmacnois, said to belong to the men of, 892.1
 slaughter of **gennti** by men of, 812.9
 slaughter by **gennti** of men of, 813.5
see also Uí Briúin of Umall
- Western Life (Iarthar Lifi) [S. Co. Kildare], battle of Áth Goan in, 633.2
 kings of [Uí Muiredaig branch of Uí Dúnlainge],
 (Artúr son of Muiredach, 847.7)
 (Coirpre son of Dúnlang, 884.5)
- Western Mide,
men of, rout the Connachta at Áth Luain, 899.6
raided by the Connachta, 899.4
- West Munster [Iarmumu], kings of [Éoganacht Locha Léin],
 (Congal son of Máel Dúin son of Áed Bennán, 690.1 n.)
 [Cú Dínisc son of Forchellach, 718.10]
- York [Cair Ebrec], Northern English defeated by **Dubgaill** at, 867.7

3. GENERAL INDEX

- aduentus**, 784.9
- ailithir**, the, brings a letter with the Law of Sunday, 887.4; *leaves*, 898.3
- ailithre**, 835.14
- airchinnech**, (814.5), (818.7)
- aithechthuatha**, [864.8]
- aitiri** 'hostage-sureties',
 given by the Leinstermen, 880.8
 given by the provinces of Ireland to Armagh, 893.2
- anchorites, 610.2; 700.2; (731.10); (733.12); 736.6; 742.6; 745.2; 748.5 9; 7532.1,12; 756.3; 757.1; (757.8); 760.8; 774.5; 776.1; 780.12; 783.2; 787.1; 791.6; 796.1, 7; 801.8; 807.5; 811.4 n.; (812.2, 3); 812.5 n.; (814.2); (815.6); (817.2); (821.5); 822.10; (823.4); 825.3; (828.3); (836.1); (837.2); (838.8); (839.2); 841.8; 843.5, 7; (843.9); (845.5); 847.1; 847.10 n.; 848.3; 849.4; 852.1; (856.8); (858.1); (862.3); 864.6; [865.3]; 867.2; 870.1, 5; (870.5²); (871.7); (872.1); 881.3; 891.8; 893.1; 903.1; 908.3; (908.5)
 prominent in meeting of synods at Tara, 780.12
- armarium** 'relic-chest'? 811.1
- astronomical phenomena, 614.2 [?meteorite]
 comets, 677.1
 eclipse of the moon, 692.5; 734 (22 Jan.); 753.15; 762.1; 773.7; 788.4; (878.9)
 eclipse of the sun, 496.1; 512.2; 591.1 / (592.3); 664.1?; 753.1; 763.5; 865.1; 878.9; 885.6
 horrifying sign among the stars, 745.1; 765.1
 (two suns ran together, 911.3)
- baccach**, see disease
- base clientship [*aicillne*], 721.8
- births, 439.3 / 452.2; (512.3) / 513.3; (516.2) / 517.3; (519.2) / 520.4; (527.2); 529; 536.2; 540.1; 554.1; 556.2; 590.5 / 592.2; 604.5; 624.3; 646.3; 733.6
- bishoprics, area defined, 459.2; 665.6 n.; perhaps 696.5 n.
- bread-famine, (536.4); 539.1; 765.9; 773.4
- burning, see fires
- cánai*, 721.9
 Law of Innocents [of Adomnán], 697.3
 Law of Adomnán renewed, 727.6
 Law of Patrick, 734.3; 737.10; 767.10; 783.9; 799.9; 806.5; 811.1; 823.7; 825.15; 836.4; [842.18]
 Law of the descendant of Suanach, 743.7; 748.8
 Law of Ciarán, 744.10; 788.9; 814.12 n.
 Law of Brendan [of Clonfert], 744.10
 Law of Colum Cille, 753.4; 757.10; 778.4
 Second Law of Commán and Áedán, 772.9
 Third Law of Commán and Áedán begins, 780.14
 Law of Comán, 793.2
 Law of Ailbe among the Munstermen, [784.10], 793.3
 Law of Dar Í / cow-laws, [among Munstermen, 810.4]; among Connachta, 812.15; by the Uí Néill, (813.9); Connachta again, 826.11
 promulgated by Céile Cléirech, 907.7
- cathair**, pl. *cathraig*, important church, 845.3
- cattle murrain, (909.4)
 in the land of the English [Northumbrians?], 699.3
 broke out in Ireland on 1 February and continued for three years, 700.1
 continued, 701.5

GENERAL INDEX

183

the great murrain of cows, 777.9; 778.3
 cattle-tribute (*bórama*), 458; 721.8; 798.2
cimbidi, hanged, 746.11
ciuitas, 784.9; 807.4; (838.2)
 clerical status, taking of, 688.3; 705.8; 723.4;
 731.2; 740.1; 744.2; 765.2; 782.2; 784.5;
 826.7; 867.1; 869.11
 see also staff, taking of
comarbae, (889.2); 895.2;
 crannogs, (857.5)
 councils of the Church, listed from Bede,
 662.9
 cowlands, 803.10

dark year, 625.1
dérthach, durthach, dairthech, Latin *orato-*
rium, 'oratory' (examples in Latin
 marked (L), 735.2; 762.2; 789.8 (L), 10
 (L); (805.10) (L); (809.4) (L); (816.10)(L);
 (818.2); 823.11 (L); 824.2; 836.3; (851.7)
 (L); 856.5; 881.4; 904.2 (L).
 disease, epidemic [*pestis*], 806.1; 825.8; 907.4
 called **baccach**, accompanied by dysen-
 tery, 709.6
 bloody flux (dysentery?), 764.11; 768.1;
 773.1; 774.8; 777.9; 778.3
bolgach, 743.12
 leprosy, 769.6
 paralysis, (867.9)
scamach, 783.8; 786.9
 smallpox, 779.7
 disturbance of the fair, see **óenach**
doctor, (731.8); 806.7; (814.3)
doctor religionis, 825.3
dominatus, 782.1 (see also *primatus, princi-*
patus)
dominatrix, 732.13; 743.1; 758.4; 773.6;
 780.10
druidical fence, 561.1
dux, 756.5; 771.7; 790.3; 796.5; (816.2);
 (824.2); 867.8; 870.3; (872.2); 877.5;
 (877.6); (879.4); (879.7); (883.5); (884.8)
 see also **toisech**
 earthquakes, 517.4; (601.2); 685.1; (707.5);
 730.1; 769.6
 Easter, 451, 701.4

elders of a monastery,
 abbess of, 797.4
 abbot of, 768.3
Eutychian heresy, favoured by the emperor
Anastasius, 518.1
 excommunication, (by the community of
 Colum Cille, 817.9)
faithche 'infield', 849.15; 872.6
 famine, 670.1; 700.6; 760.7; (764.4); 769.6; see
 also scarcity of food
 Feast of Tara, see under Tara
fer léiginn, 827.3; 879.5; 899.1
fian, 847.2
 fires burning churches, 616.4; (632.2); 690.3
 food for animals,
 profusion of, (879.6)
 scarcity of, (879.6); (900.4)

Gaill, see Index of Places and Peoples
geilt, 722.8

gennti / genti / gentes / gentiles 'heathens',
 794.7; 795.3; 798.2; 802.9; 806.8; 807.8;
 812.9, 10; 813.5; (821.4); 823.10; 824.3,
 (10); 825.10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18; (827.4, 10);
 (828.5); 828.6; 831.6, (7); 832.1, 3, 4, 5, (6),
 11; 833.5, (11); 834.9, 10, (11); 835.6, 12;
 836.5; (7), 10, 11, (12); 837.6, 7, 8, 12, 13,
 14, 15; 838.11; (839.10); 839.11; 840.1;
 841.1; 841.6; 842.3, (6), 7, 12, 13; (844.2);
 844.5; 845.1, 2, 6; 847.2, 9; 848.5, 6, 7, 8,
 11; 849.13; (851.8); 856.3; 864.7; 867.6;
 868.5; 891.9; 900.7;
 expelled from Ireland, namely Áth
 Cliath, 902.2
 gospel-books, (553.4)

haemorrhoids, 808.6
 harvest, good, (836.8), bad, (858.6)
 (histories of the Irish, 871.6)
 horse-racing, 800.4 n.

inscriptions, persons commemorated or
 possibly commemorated by, 713.9; 716.9;
 724.5; 756.3; 764.2; 784.1; 786.1; 789.1;
 791.1; 811.5; 817.2; 826.9; 828.1; 838.10;
 856.8; 869.1; 880.3; 885.5; 891.1, 8; 892.1;

896.1; [903.6, 7]; 904.7; 909.6, 8.

insignia (*minna*)

of Patrick, (846.9)

of Colum Cille, (849.10)

insult, (811.2); (831.9)

joint abbacies,

Sláne and Cell Fhoibrig, 773.1

Condiri and Lann Ela, 778.6

Ráith Maige Óenaig and Tech Mo
Fhinnu, 784.2

Cell Chuilinn and Cell Manach, 785.1

Fochlaid and Inis Crothrann, 785.4

Lugmad, Sláne and Dom Liacc, 789.3

Cell Achaid and Birra, 796.4

Armagh (and Cluain Auis), 806.2

(Findubair Abae and Cell Moinni, 809.8)

(Clonard and Armagh, 834.3)

(Findubair Abae and other **ciuitates**,
839.2)

Cluain Auis and other **ciuitates**, 840.7

Tír dá Glas and Cluain Eidnech, 845.2

Clonmacnois and Daiminis, 869.1

*Dísert Diarmata, Cell Achaid and Tech
Telle*, 887.7

abbot of one house steward of another
(Sláne and Cell Fhoibrig), 787.1

secundus abbas/tánaise abbad of
Clonard and Clonmacnois, 838.10

judge, 802.3, (806.9)

kinslaying [*fingal*], 746.7

Law of Sunday, 887. 4

laws, see *cánaí*

Latinist, 869.10

lector, (805.3)

leprosy, 576.3; (742.10)

severe outbreak of the form known as
bolgach, 680.10

longphort, 'ship-port', 841.4, 5; 866.4; [866.9]
lúirig 'men with *loricae*, protective armour',
709.2 (AT?) n.

máer, (814.2),

(of the community of Patrick from the
mountain southwards, 894.2)

maice báis 'sons of death', 847.2

martyrdom, 825.17, 854.4

medicine, expert in, (862.7)

mirabilia,

(cow gives birth to four calves, 657.5)

cow with six legs, 733.10

huge dragon with thunder, 735.6

dragons, 746.2

Nordmanni, 837.4; 842.9, 10; 853.7; 856.5;

859.4; 863.5; (870.6); 871.4

Northern Lights, 664.1 (?); 674.4 (?); 714.9

(?); 762.4 (?); 890.1

nuts, abundance of, 576.3

oath, sworn by the sun and the wind, 458

óenach, see also *Tailtiu*

disturbance of, 717.6; 774.7; 777.6; (827.6,
7); (831.5)

disturbance on the occasion of, 789.18

of Colmán, (827.7 n.)

'the **óenach** of the hand-clapping', 772.4

prevented from being held, (811.2)

[the renewal of the **óenach** of Roigne by
Cerball, 861.5, AFM, FA]

ordinatio 'elevation', 793.3 n.

paruchia, 787.5 n.

penance, 786.5; 861.2

peregrini, 714.8, see also **ailithre**

periculum, 577.7

(philosopher, 732.6)

pilgrimage (*peregrinatio*), 782.2 (referring to
783)

plague,

called *bléfed*, 545.1; 549.4 / 551.2 ('that is,
the Crom Conaill or the Buide
Conaill'); called *Samthrosc*, perhaps
'smallpox', 554.2; reached Ireland 1
August 664, in *Mag nÍtha in Leinster*,
664.2; first broke out in Mag nÍtha of
Fothairt, 112 years since the first
plague, 664.6; (668.2); the plague
affecting children, 683.4; 684.1

poets, 747.7; 887.6; 887.11; 896.12

primatus, 713.5

princeps [probably a term not used by the

GENERAL INDEX

185

- Iona annalist, in spite of 718.6; most of these obits appear to have been excised by CS],
 473.2; 718.6; (741.4); 742.1; 745.6; 757.5;
 762.8; 773.8; 792.4; 793.1; 894.6;
 (805.5); (808.3); (809.3); (810.1);
 (812.3, 7); (813.2, 4); (817.3, 8);
 (819.6); (820.2); (825.2); (826.11);
 (827.2); (828.2); (829.1); (830.3);
 (831.3); (833.13); (835.7); (836.2, 9);
 (838.3, 4); (839.3); 849.4, 8; (850.1);
 (851.1); (852.4); (853.2); (858.2);
 (869.4); (870.8); 872.1, 4; (872.6, 7);
 (873.4, 8); 874.1; (874.2); (875.1, 5);
 (876.1); (878.6); (879.2); 879.5; (879.10,
 11); (880.3, 4); (881.6); (882.5, 6, 8, 9);
 883.7; (884.2, 3, 10); (885.3, 8, 10, 12);
 (888.2, 3); 888.6; (888.9) [= *abbas* of
 887.8]; (889.3); (890.2, 3, 6); 891.4;
 (891.5, 7); (892.3); (895.2); 896.1;
 (896.1); 896.9; 896.11; 901.1; (902.3);
 903.1; 904.3; 907.2; (908.2); 908.3,
 (908.4, 5); 911.2)
princeps of one house is bishop of
 another, (875.1) [two exx.]
principatus, 707.9; 801.4 n.; (814.10); 823.8
 prophecy, (of plague by Iellán's son from
 Munster, 826.7); of *Do Chiaróc*, 827.3
 queens, 643.1; 732.7; 748.6; 754.2; 768.5;
 795.1; 801.6; 802.7; 854.6; 861.2; 890.5
 relics, (553.4), 668.4; 727.6; 730.2; 734.3;
 743.12; 784.9; 785.2; 800.6; 801.1
 [elevation of, 816.12]
 (profaned by violation of sanctuary,
 891.2)
 Staff of Jesus, 789.18
 taken on circuit, 776.5; 790.5; 793.5; 794.5;
 for ninth century **see also** shrines,
 portable
rígdamnae ('royal material'), (867.5); 868.5;
 (879.8); 883.7; (884.6); (887.2); (887.3);
 901.1; (909.5); 911.4
 royal champion, 869.5
 royal meeting (**rígdál**), 737.9 n.; 784.8;
 (827.11); 851.6; 859.3
 royal ceremonial sites,
 see Ailenn, Cashel, Cruachain (Cruachu),
 Emain Machae, Tara, Tlachtga
samad 'association', 859.3
 sanctuary, profaned, 733.1; 746.11
sacerdotes (*sacairt*), 759.2; 760.12; (813.2);
 (831.4)
sapientes, 661.2; 662.1; 665.3; 679.2; 686.6;
 696.4; 702.4; 704.4; 706.4; 711.8; 715.3;
 718.6; 728.7; 731.8; 735.7; 736.6; 744.11;
 747.6; 748.2, 5; 749.11; 751.4; 753.9; 755.4;
 (760.4); 762.6; 764.5; 777.8; 778.9; 780.11;
 781.3; 783.2⁴; 784.6; 785.1³; 787.1; 802.3;
 806.3; 825.1; 831.4; 840.1; 846.1; 852.4;
 854.4; 868.1; 871.6; (888.3 n.); 888.7;
 896.11; 908.3
 satrap, (814.11)
 scarcity of food, (764.4); (895.5); 899.3; **see**
also famine
 for animals, (879.6); (900.4)
scribae, 697.11; 724.7; 725.4³; 730.4², 8;
 732.15; 739.2; (742.5); 752.4; 773.2; 774.2;
 780.12; 785.1; 796.1; 798.3; 800.3; 807.5;
 808.1; 808.2; 810.1; 812.2; 813.3; 814.1;
 814.2; 816.3; 817.2; 817.3; 821.4; 822.2;
 830.2; (831.4); 834.8; 838.2²; 839.2; 840.7;
 843.7; 846.1; 847.1; 852.1; 855.6; 856.8²;
 864.6; [865.3]; 867.2³; 868.4; 868.6; 869.1;
 869.2; 869.9; 870.5; 872.1; 872.8; 873.7;
 874.1²; 874.2; 875.1; 876.4; (888.3 n.);
 891.8; 893.1; 907.1; 908.3.
secnapaid (*secundi abbates*), 760.9; 796.4;
 (809.4); (813.7); (818.7); (819.5); 835.14;
 (827.8); (835.5); 838.10; (871.9); (882.6);
 (884.9); (886.2); 886.5;
secnapóte, 827.12
Senchas Már, 438.3 n.
 ships, 729.2;
 shrines / enshrining,
 (not elevated at Armagh at Whitsun,
 819.8)
 of Adomnán taken from Domnach
 Maigen [by **gentti**?], 832.5
 of Conláed, 800.6
 of Do Chonna broken open by **genti**,
 798.2

of Mac Cuilind, (at Tailtiu, 831.5)
 of Patrick at Telach Léis, (809.3); 809.7;
 (at Tailtiu, 831.5)
 of Rónán son of Berach, 801.1
 portable {usually 'X goes with the shrine
 of Y into the land of Z'},
 of Patrick, 811.1 [**armarium**, 'relic
 chest?']; 818.5
 (of Mochtae, 818.4); 818.12 (Colum
 Cille); 829.3 (Colum Cille); 831.1
 (Colum Cille)
 sieges, 626.4, 638.1; (641.5); (680.5); (681.5);
 (683.3)
 staff (*bachall*), taking of,
 782.2, 784.5
 see also clerical status, taking of
 Staff of Jesus, **see** relics
 suretyship, 859.3
 synods, 780.12 n.; 803.7 n.

tánaise, 875.1; 896.9

tánaise abbad, 823.6, 838.10; 843.10; 891.4;
 897.1

tánaise ríg, 848.6

terminus / termonn, 782.3; 832.10; 833.7;
 846.13

tigernae, 740.3

toísech, 837.11; 864.7; 869.6 (two exx.)
 see also dux

uolatilis, **see geilt**

vengeance, 800.5

visions, (860.4)

weather,

 '*bloody rain*'; in *Ciannacht*, 878.7

 in *Leinster*, 693.8 n.

drought, 714.6; 764.7; 773.4

gales, 564.2; 749.8; 779.8; 786.3; (816.8);

 (857.5); (868.8); 878.7; 892.2

great sea-flood [exceptionally high tide?],
 in October, 720.3

harsh winter, (818.2); 822.3; 856.1

lightning, 823.12; 857.4; 878.7

rainy autumn, (858.6)

rainy summer, 720.1; 801.9

rainy year, 899.2; (900.2)

snow, (635.5), 670.1; 748.3; (760.2); 762.1;

 764.1; 780.8; 799.4; 848.2; (855.2);

 (895.5)

summer, dry, (719.11), hot and dry, 589.3;
 773.4

thunder and lightning, 772.4, 5; 799.8;

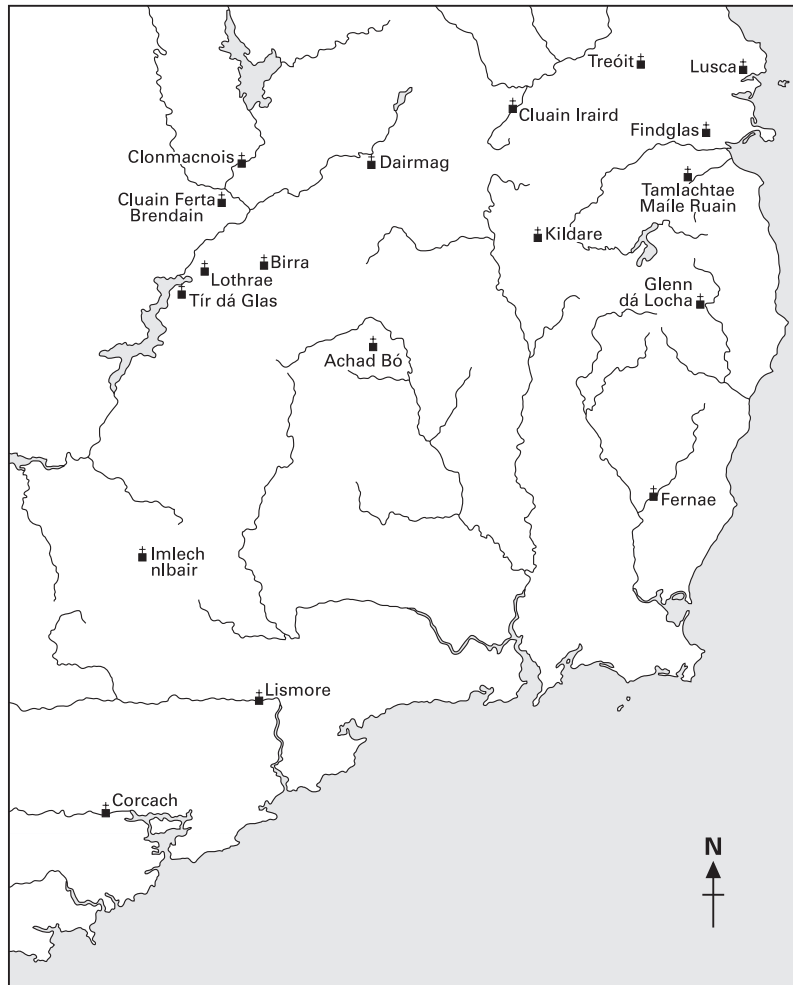
 803.10; 804.10

violent gale, (658.4); 685.1

MAPS



The principal churches of the north of Ireland



The principal churches of the south of Ireland



Provinces



Dynasties